

WOMEN AND FASHION

Friendship Not Love.
How few girls there are who do not make the mistake of regarding what is only offered to them in Friendship's name as a gift from Love, though by so doing they bring upon themselves much suffering. The two sentiments are so akin that it is a very easy matter to mistake one for the other, and yet, in reality, how widely different they are. "To be a little less than loved" has been the fate of many a sweet girl, and has caused her to remain unwedded and unwon all her life.

Friendship between a man and a woman will cause the man to claim from the girl the rights of a comrade. He will expect her to walk beside him through life's pathway, to stand by him in trouble or misfortunes, but Love will exact something very different.

When love takes possession of a man the person thus idolized becomes in his eyes an adored being. She must not walk beside him. No, he will gather her in his arms and protect her from everything by his great love. When, therefore, a girl finds herself sought by one of the opposite sex, her advice asked and followed, she should not jump to the conclusion that love has prompted these attentions. Neither should she allow her thoughts to dwell upon love as the outcome of them, unless she has positive and plain proof that it is so.

Nowadays girls have a great deal of freedom. They meet men in business, and "friendships" between them are not only possible, but frequent, and must not be mistaken for deeper feeling.—Chicago American.

Women Who Work.
One of the many advantages which women derive from being paid workers is that they are enabled to take a fuller and deeper interest in the conditions of employment generally. The mere spectator (other than the student of practical economics) seldom exhibits more than a simulated concern in the relations between employers and employees, or in any of those matters which are really among the most important at the present time. He or she may be extremely benevolent and wishful to do good to other people, but many of his most kindly projects are built of the stuff of clouds and dreams, because he has no vital comprehension of the lives of those whom he is seeking to help. The humblest woman wage-earner, however, having known what it is to be jostled by stronger competitors, what it is to offer labor that the woman of another country is selling cheaper, what it is to find her work suddenly come into fashion or as suddenly go out of it, must have formed certain ideas on the subject of production which within their own limited range are sure to be more or less accurate and serviceable.

Walking Costumes.
The gown at the left is of black and white checked grenadine in empire style. The skirt is gathered at the top and encircled at the bottom with a wide band of the material, bordered with little girles of the same. The bodice corsege is draped and ornamented with antique buttons. An edge of black taffeta at the bottom simulates a girle. It is finished around the neck with a lace ruffle and finished inside with an edge of light blue silk. The loops in front and the shoulder knots, with long ends, are of light blue ribbon. The chemise is of white mousseline de soie and lace. The sleeves are slightly draped and ornamented inside with the buttons, and are finished with cuffs of the material, bordered with little lace ruffles. The other gown is of white cloth. The skirt, fitted over the hips, simulates a long tunic, encircled near the bottom with a wide band of white silk braid, which is finished on each side of the front with buttons or motifs of pearl. The short jacket, gathered at the top and bottom, has a yoke cut in one piece with the fronts. The collar is covered with the band and forms straps in front, trimmed with braid. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond and the girle is of the braid.

Have You Useless Back Straps?
A woman who found her steep back hairs as little ornamental as they



were useful has had them converted into two closets, one opening out of her dining-room, the other on the second floor. The steps were removed bodily and a glass door opened into the dining-room from where they had been. The space inside she had paneled and rows of shelves were built in, well up to the ceiling. The lower ones were used for china and the upper ones for preserves. A small window cut into the side yard admitted light into what was really a small shelf-lined room. The whole cost little. Upstairs a capacious linen closet filled in the vacant space. Another woman who did not wish to have the stairs actually taken out had the upper landing converted into a closet, but left the stairs underneath, using them from the first floor as a store closet for brooms, buckets and the like.

Health and Beauty Hints.
Take out the troublesome splinter with a clean needle or knife, made aseptic by boiling, using warm bath before and after operation.

Hands that have been in hot soda water and become shrunken and soft will become smooth and natural again if rubbed with ordinary kitchen salt.

A simple lotion to remove freckles is composed of one dram ammonium chloride to four ounces of distilled water. Apply at night after the face has been bathed in hot water.

Olive oil is the beauty doctor's cure-all for poor complexions. He advises its use in every possible food, plenty of green salads reeking with it, and then doses of it by the tablespoonful.

It is a disgraceful neglect of the well-being of the teeth to bite hard substances with them or to use them in any manner that should be done by scissors or pincers and other tools. The teeth should be used only for the purpose for which they were made.

Handsome Silk Costumes.

Mauve mousseline taffeta is used for the costume at the left. The skirt is plaited over the hips and mounted to a double corset of the taffeta. Below this is a wider sounce, made in the same way, and further trimmed with curving rows of stitching. The Eton is plaited over the shoulders and finished at the bottom with two shaped bands, headed by a narrow ruche. The elbow sleeve is headed by a double epaulet and finished with a pointed turnback cuff, edged with loops of the silk.

The other costume is made of light brown louisine. The skirt is gathered over the hips and bordered with a band of the material headed by a narrow straightway ruffle. The vest, collar and cuffs are of cream satin, trimmed with light blue velvet ribbon and silver buttons. The wide girle is of brown louisine of a darker shade than the dress.

Housekeeping Now Taught.
"Fifty years ago," says the Chicago Journal, "knowledge of housekeeping was handed down from mother to daughter and homes were well managed and cared for. But nowadays girls who would have stayed at home and learned to keep house have been attracted to the business world, whose duties leave them no time for household cares. Consequently, it is argued, the home can not teach housekeeping, and girls who wish to learn must go to school in which the art is taught."

Value of Vanity.
Were we not vain enough to adopt new fashions, whether they be silly or not, we should just dodder along in a dull, monotonous way till we were sick of the sight of each other, and sought change at any price.—Lady's Pictorial.

The long coats of last season's suits

may be cut into good-looking short coats suited to this year's demands, but there is a whisper that long coats will come in again this winter; hence, it is well to wait a while, until the report is verified, before sacrificing good material.

If you want a particularly new note for an evening dress get a wide, straight band of gold lace, put this on as a belt, very high under the arms. In back fasten the ends still higher, with two knots of ribbon. This charming empire belt distinguishes a French dress of white crepe.



In her passports, came near becoming the central figure in an international episode between the United States and Russian governments. Miss Winhofer is an Iowa girl, a musician. She had been visiting a pupil in Russia at the time of her brutal treatment.

Greater Diversification of Crops Would Be More Profitable.
In those parts of Louisiana and Arkansas where cotton is grown, D. A. Brodie, in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, divides the farmers into three classes, says the New York Tribune. First, there is the large planter, who owns extensive tracts of land, in most cases amounting to thousands of acres. It is not uncommon to find anywhere from twenty to 100 families on one plantation. These are mostly negroes. The owner himself either engages in business in the city, or, more commonly, personally directs the operations of the tenants. The second class is the small land owner, who owns and operates his own farm, either doing the work alone or with hired help. The third and most numerous class is the tenants, consisting largely of negroes. Most of these are found on the large plantations, paying either a cash rental or giving a share of the crop.

Although the list of crops that can be and are successfully grown in Louisiana and Arkansas is as great as that of any portion of the country, still it may be said that the agriculture of this region is based on two crops—cotton and corn. Cotton, being the most important crop, usually occupies itself year after year on the same ground, except on such portions as are selected each year for corn. It will readily be seen that where cotton and corn have been grown in this way on the same ground for long periods of time the land has become so exhausted that it no longer yields profitable crops. In former times, when the land became exhausted, it was allowed to "lie out"—that is, it was no longer cultivated and soon became a thicket of trees and brush. The old cotton rows may yet be seen in the second growth pine thickets, marking many fields that have not been cultivated since the Civil War.

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A Little Lesson In Patriotism

Associated with the memories of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, James Otis, Fisher Ames and Joseph Warren are those of the men who made common cause with them at time when the proclamation of allegiance to such a cause was considered treason to the existing government. One of these men was Dr. John Brooks, who settled as a physician at



Reading, Mass., and gave up his time to the drilling of troops in order that they might be in readiness for the inevitable conflict. With the company of militia men that he had trained Dr. Brooks was present at the battle of Lexington and received soon afterward the commission of major. From then until the close of the war Dr. Brooks was constantly in the field.

In the battle of Saratoga he stormed and carried the German intrenchments at the head of his regiment. He was adjutant general at the battle of Monmouth, being associated with Baron von Steuben. During the Newburg conspiracy of 1783 Brooks was a faithful adherent of Washington and rendered great service to him.

After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Medford and later acted in several military positions in the state. In 1816 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, being chosen by a grateful commonwealth in recognition of the services he had rendered them in a time of danger.

MALTREATED BY RUSSIANS.

Miss Margaret Winhofer, who was dragged from a train by Russian officials at the Austrian border, roughly handled and detained because of a flaw



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COTTON AND CORN IN SOUTH.

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farm operations until the crop is ready to sell. The amount furnished is based largely on the acreage of cotton to be planted. In many cases the supplies consist of hay, grain, fertilizers, meat, and often fruit and vegetables. In order to meet the payments for these supplies as much cotton as possible is planted, it being the main crop and the only one on which credit is offered in the strictly cotton-growing regions. In this way farmers who are inclined to adopt a more diversified system of farming are prevented from doing so by being forced to pledge themselves to a certain acre of cotton in order to raise their crops. In cases where individual farmers have broken away from this system success has invariably followed and a new way opened to greater possibilities in agriculture in the South.

BEE BURROWS IN THE EARTH.

One Variety Makes Home Underground to Rear Its Young.
The burrowing bees are commonly ranked with solitary insects. Certainly they are not "social," living in organized communities like honey bees. But one might venture to call them "neighborly insects," for they love to make their cavernous hermitages in well-equipped neighborhoods.

Their burrow sites are preferably upon hard, dry spots with a bit of slope maybe. Therein the mother will sink a shaft eight or ten inches deep and about three-eighths of an inch wide. On either side she will dig out small ovate cells, five or six in all, which she duly provisions and supplies with an egg piece.

The burrows are about the bigness of the occupant and extend inward for a foot or so with sundry enlargements after the fashion of their kind, wherein the young are bred. In the height of the season these bee neighborhoods are the scene of a busy life. The air resounds with the hum of wings as the insects fly to and fro on parental duties bent, plenshing their nurseries with pollen and honey of the flowers. But just inside each burrow gate an interesting phase of insect life goes on.

Beyond the gateway, which is about the length of the bee, there rises a vestibule—a tiny expansion of the burrow—whose use soon appears. Just within the gateway with face toward the opening one of the housekeepers, now the male and now the female, but often the former, keeps constantly on guard. And great need there is for such sentry duty, for insect rogues and thieves besiege the doors to plunder the contents of the nurseries or infect them with parasitic eggs.

Here, then, we see the male on sentry duty, his body blocking up the gateway and his rounded head closing up the entrance. When his mate comes home with her bee basket full the guard backs into the vestibule, which is large enough to allow the passing of the female, and returns to his post. A loving welcome awaits the incomer, for the doorkeeper with open mandibles and waving antennae, the apain style of embrace, greets his partner right joyously. Thus the good mistress of our homes and their maids at the back gate are not the only order of house-keeping creatures that exchange kisses at one's doorways.—Harper's Magazine.

What did luck do for them? Has chance advanced most of our successful men? When we consider the few who owe fortune or position to accident or "luck," in comparison with the masses who have to fight every inch of the way to their own loaves, what are they, in reality, but the exceptions to the rule that character, merit—not fate, or "luck," or any other bogey of the imagination—control the destinies of men? The only luck that plays any great part in a man's life is that which inheres in a stout heart, a willing hand, and an alert brain.

What has chance ever done in the world? Has it invented a telegraph or telephone? Has it laid an ocean cable? Has it built steamships, or established universities, asylums, or hospitals? Has it tunneled mountains, built bridges, or brought miracles out of the soil?

What did "luck" have to do with making the career of Washington, of Lincoln, of Daniel Webster, of Henry Clay, of Grant, of Garfield, or of Ellihu Root? Did it help Edison or Marconi with their inventions? Did it have anything to do with the making of the fortunes of our great merchant princes? Do such men as John Wanamaker, Robert Ogden, or Marshall Field owe their success to luck?

I have never known a man to amount to much until he cut out of his vocabulary such words as "good luck" and "bad luck," and from his life maxims all the "I can't" words and the "I can't" philosophy. There is no word in the English language more misused and abused than "luck." More people have excused themselves for poor work and mean, stingy, poverty-stricken careers by saying "luck was against them" than by any other excuse.

That door ahead of you, young man, is probably closed because you have closed it—closed it by lack of training; by a lack of ambition, energy, and push. While, perhaps, you have been waiting for "luck" to open it, a pluckier, grittier fellow has stepped in ahead of you and opened it himself.—Orison Sweet Marden, in Success Magazine.

LOOKS THAT WAY.

Jaggles—What's the idea of teaching children gymnastics in the schools?
Waggles—I guess it's to make them strong enough to carry home the big bundle of books they use.—Judge.



Whooping-Cough.

This common affection of childhood—pertussis, the doctors call it—is usually regarded as one of the things a child has to have, and it is supposed that the only thing to do is to put up with it, as with all unavoidable ills, the best one can. The philosophy of this state of mind of mothers is good, but the indifference it sometimes engenders is distinctly bad, so far as it causes the parents to neglect treatment.

Whooping-cough is often a trivial affair, but it is sometimes fatal; and even when not so, it may pave the way for serious ills by weakening the resisting power of the child to other germ diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, and especially pneumonia; or the strain of the cough and of the forced holding of the breath may cause a blood vessel in the brain or in the eye to break, with resulting paralysis or blindness, or it may produce a rupture.

Fortunately these troubles are rare, but the possibility of their occurrence should be borne in mind.

Whooping-cough is a dangerous disease, occurring with greatest frequency in the winter and spring. No age is exempt from its attacks, but under half of the sufferers are babies under two years of age. One attack usually insures safety against any subsequent ones. Owing to its great contagiousness, a child with whooping-cough should be kept away from other children, and should never be carried out in street cars and other crowded places to give the disease to every susceptible child or even adult in its vicinity.

The patient must be well wrapped up when outdoors or when getting air by an open window, and the living room should be warm, although well ventilated. The diet should be simple, and food should be given frequently but in small quantities.

During the entire course of the disease, even in the mildest cases, the child should be under the constant supervision of the doctor, for the disease may take a bad turn when least expected, and the best way to prevent an evil outcome is to be always on the watch for it.

Children with whooping-cough often go through it with but few signs of illness, but care should not be relaxed for this reason, and the mother, nurse, or some adult should be present always to do what little can be done to ease the paroxysms.—Youth's Companion.

Making a Machinist.

"There is, perhaps, no other trade, and very few professions," writes Wm. Haddow in the Technical World Magazine, "that require the high order of intelligence, the study, the application, the real hard-headed common-sense, the surgeon's delicacy of touch—for instance, in fitting of fine work—that the machinist's trade demands to give the excellent work and the interchangeability of parts found in the modern rifle or sewing machine. The range of his work is from a needle to a battleship; from automatic machinery that 'would talk French had it one more movement' to measuring machines guaranteed not to vary more than the fifty-thousandth part of an inch from the absolute. This precision will perhaps be better appreciated when it is remembered that 150 times this limit of variation is only equal to the diameter of the average human hair. Standard plug and ring gauges, to take a specific example, are so accurately fitted to each other that the expansion due to the warmth of the hand, if the plug be held in it for a few moments, will make it impossible to insert the plug in the ring; while, if the ring be expanded in the same way, the plug will drop clear through it.

When the machinist has become skillful enough to fulfill the above requirements, he may receive from \$2.50 per day up to whatever he can make himself worth and prove it."

How John Hay Regarded Critics.

John Hay was chatting about his literary experiences with an intimate friend, when the latter asked: "John, what feature or phase of this writing business has impressed you the most?"

"Well," was the reply, and the speaker's eyes twinkled mischievously, "so far as I am concerned, it's the things that the critics fish out of a fellow's printed stuff that he never put there. But I suppose that critics, like the rest of us, have to show excuses for living."—Success Magazine.

Just Summer Love.

"See here!" cried the jealous lover to his giddy fiancée, "I want an understanding with you."

"Indeed?" she replied.

"Yes, I want to know what you mean by being engaged to Jack Huggard and me at the same time?"

"Nothing."—Philadelphia Press.

It has always seemed to us that Job had too much patience to have good sense.

Fishing tackle lying about a man's desk always reminds one of shiftlessness.

Yes, Alonzo, foul weather sometimes boosts the price of eggs.