



MISS ELIZABETH SCHOBER.

A Woman Who Has Proved a Successful Theatrical Manager.

Chicago has the only woman theater manager in the United States. There was another not long ago in the south, but now Elizabeth Schober, guiding power at the Bush temple, on the north side, is alone in her sphere. Miss managers held the same position at the Bush before Miss Schober, but not until she assumed charge did the theater thrive. From the time she was appointed the little stock theater progressed until now it is said to be the most prosperous playhouse of its kind in America.

Like all other enterprises, the family theater had a struggle in the beginning. The proprietors of the house, however were determined to place it on a paying basis. The services of good managers, good directors and good players were secured. They fought their fight. Some remained, others were vanquished, but about three years ago Miss



MISS ELIZABETH SCHOBER.

Schober, in whom one of the owners recognized a woman of extraordinary executive ability, was employed to assist in the maintaining of the theater. She came from her home in Dixon, Ill., without an hour's theatrical experience. At first she looked after general business matters and the box office. Within a year she was thoroughly conversant with all departments of the theater. She had an inquiring mind, an artistic temperament and a heart interest in her work.

Then, two years ago, a general manager was needed. Miss Schober had displayed judgment, accuracy and shrewdness in every previous task assigned her. This gave her the position she now holds on her own merits, through her own ability and qualifications. And now the theater is a decided success, with a woman—and a young woman at that—to thank. It has been a successful producer of plays. Although a neighborhood family stock theater, it has run some shows for several weeks at a time. This is what Elizabeth Schober has done for the playhouse.—Chicago Post.

Posing For a Photograph.

When you visit the photographer's studio note these pits for the unwary:

An attempt to "look pleasant" usually results in the drawn smile of a patient, life long sufferer and will cause the recipient of the photograph to speculate as to what secret sorrow you attempt to meet with a smiling face.

Unless your throat is above criticism do not wear a collarless or decollete waist. A neck which is not plump will appear actually scrawny in the photograph.

If you are blond, remember that black will furnish the best setting for your charms, while the brunette is at her best in white.

If you attempt a dreamy expression, you may expect a "wall eyed" photograph. If your lips are closed tight, you will appear as a disciple of St. Yock.

Always arrange your hair in the accustomed way. A new or uncomfortable gown will cause a stiff and awkward picture. Wear clothing that has become "set" to the figure and appears as part of you—a harmonious whole rather than a figure exhibiting new wearing apparel.—Holland's Magazine.

A Homemade Hatpin.

"I'm from the country," said a plainly dressed but wholesome looking girl, who was the special guest of the New York girl who presided over the chocolate pot, "but if you won't all laugh I'll tell you about a little fashion of mine that I don't think is half bad. I wanted something new in a hatpin not long ago—something original—and I couldn't afford a jeweled pin, so I made a hatpin for myself. I first bought a cheap signet hatpin. The head of this I covered with a thin layer of wadding; then from a piece of cloth of gold I cut a circle an inch and a half in diameter, and in the center I embroidered my monogram. After this was finished I shirred up the piece of gold cloth and slipped it over the head of the hatpin and then wound silk around the base of the head until it was tight, just as the wires wound around a broom. It made a very pretty hatpin, and it cost only a few cents. If your monogram makes too complicated a design a single embroidered flower looks very attractive."—Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion.

CHILDREN'S ROOMS.

They Should Always Be Made as Attractive as Possible.

The other day a mother was showing some friends through the new house that her husband had purchased. She led the company upstairs and to the front of the house into a large room. The windows opened out upon the fine lawn and a beautiful park opposite.

"This," she said, "is to be my little boy's room."

"Why," said her surprised friends, who knew that the boy was but five or six years of age, "this is one of the largest and best rooms in the house. You will need it for a guest chamber."

"No," the mother replied, "it shall be my boy's. Guests come only now and then, and we can find other places for them. But the boy will be here all the time, and I want him to grow up with nice things about him and in a spacious room and with beautiful scenery at his windows. I want everything about him to be of the best, that he may be influenced by what he sees and what is about him."

Is not this the right spirit? Too often the children have had to put up with what was left over when everybody else was looked after. Any corner was thought good enough for them, or, rather, it was not considered that children are influenced from their earliest years by their surroundings. Their tastes for the beautiful and orderly are being formed every day or else are being stunted for want of attractive surroundings. Give the children the best rooms you can. Give them an outlook upon the trees and flowers and the sky. Make their environment as attractive as possible.—Calvin Dill Wilson.

CARE OF SHOES.

It Will Repay You to Put These Rules Into Practice.

Have more than one pair of shoes. It will be less expensive to have several pairs all going at once than to buy one and wear it until past all usefulness. It is a good plan for the average woman to have two pairs of dress shoes and two pairs of strong walking shoes always on hand.

Have a few shoe trees. They may be bought at a reasonable price and will keep the shoe in shape wonderfully. The toe is bound to turn up when the shoe is empty, and creases will form.

Do not use much shoe polish. Most shoes may be kept in good condition if simply rubbed well every night with a soft rag. Dressing may be applied to the edges of the soles and heels.

Never set shoes near heat, especially if they are wet. Any kind of heat, from the fireplace or the steam radiator, will break or crack the leather.

Do not let the heels run down. It throws the shoe out of level and spoils the shape. Never let buttoned shoes be partly buttoned. Not only does it indicate a lack of refinement, but it ruins the shape of the shoe.

When laced shoes are taken off at night, do not leave them laced too far up. The foot will have to be forced into them in the morning, and the linings will be broken and the shoe strained in many places. Always use a shoe born for low shoes and slippers.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Fresh vegetables are used for keeping the blood pure.

Cold feet cause indigestion, liver troubles and other ills and should be carefully guarded against.

To treat a cut finger brush across the cut with collodion and keep the lips of the cut together till the collodion dries.

Never ride in an open carriage or near the open window of a train for a moment immediately after exercise of any kind. It is dangerous to health and even to life.

Wet tea leaves, hot or cold, are recommended as a cheap and convenient remedy for burns. They should be covered with a strip of cotton or linen and kept on for one or two hours.

In administering smelling salts, ammonia or other stimulants to a fainting person use precautions against allowing any of the strong liquids to drop in the eyes or to be held too close to the nostrils or mouth.

Set of Skewers.

A set of metal skewers is an extremely useful thing to have in the kitchen. This little adjunct to the cuisine consists of a dozen skewers of graduated lengths, suspended from a bar which must be hung on a nail in some convenient place. Old wooden skewers saved from former roasts are unsatisfactory, especially when intended for small cuts of meat and fowl. The metal skewers, being more slender, do not mutilate the roast, and they are far easier to extract. Much trouble may be saved at table in the removal of skewers of any sort by employing an extractor, a small apparatus like a can opener in shape, that grasps the skewer firmly by means of a hidden knife edge in a circular opening.

Fine Laundering.

An authority on fine laundering says that hot water should not be used in washing fine table linen or embroidered collies. Cold water, white soap and borax, if not a borax soap, should be used instead. One wonders if all stains could be removed with cold water, but the suggestion is worth passing on. Certainly every housekeeper has at times had difficulty in laundering table linen satisfactorily.

The Observant Individual—How high in the air the telephone company strings its wires!

The Idiotic Joker—Yes. Evidently it wants to keep up the conversation.—Judge.

Cloves In Church.

"When I was a boy the whole family went to church," says a Kansas City man. "We lived in the country, and every Sabbath morning the family coach was pulled out, a team hitched to it, and the family was piled in. The roads were awful, but that made no difference; he had to go."

"I well remember that mother put on her Sunday dress. It was a black silk, and somewhere in it there was a pocket and in the pocket a handkerchief and in the handkerchief some cloves. When we got to the church I remember we went up in front, where my father had a pew."

"When the preacher got going I also remember that some of us children would begin to get sleepy, and then I know that mother would take out that handkerchief and give out a clove to each one of us youngsters to keep us awake. I was thinking about it just the other day, and I just wondered if a child or a man in these modern times would take a clove out of his handkerchief or pocket in church and put it in his mouth what in the world his neighbor would think of him."—Kansas City Journal.

Too Busy to Grow.

A small office boy who had worked in the same position for two years on a salary of \$3 a week finally plucked up enough courage to ask for an increase in wages.

"How much more would you like to have?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think \$2 more a week would be too much."

"Well, you seem to me a rather small boy to be earning \$5 a week," remarked his employer.

"I suppose I do. I know I'm small for my age," the boy explained, "but, to tell you the truth, since I've been here I haven't had time to grow." He got the raise.—St. Nicholas.

Underwear and Chills.

The reasons for the flannel underwear preventing chilling are these: The material is a bad conductor of heat; hence it retains in itself the heat acquired from the body, and this heat is largely given to the moisture absorbed. Flannel also absorbs more moisture than an equal thickness of cotton or linen, and it retains moisture better than either. Now, the passing away of moisture into the air always means the cooling of the surface from which it passes. Taking an ordinary thin garment of linen or cotton, the loss of moisture may be so rapid as to cause a very great cooling, amounting, so far as the skin itself is concerned, to a chill.

Spiders In History.

Spiders have played a greater part in history than most people are aware of. Everybody knows how the perseverance of a spider encouraged Robert Bruce to regain his kingdom of Scotland, but not so many know that, according to Jewish tradition, a spider saved David's life. Saul was hunting for him, and his soldiers approached a cave where David was hidden. Shortly before, however, a spider had spun her web at the mouth of the cave, and the soldiers, taking it for granted that if he had taken refuge in the cave he must have broken the web, departed, forgetting the web might have been spun after as well as before his entrance.

Frederick William was king of Prussia, and an attempt was made to poison him with a cup of chocolate. By chance a spider fell into the cup, and for this reason the monarch gave the chocolate to a dog, who immediately died. Inquiry was made, with the result that the cook was hanged, and a large spider wrought in gold now decorates one of the chief rooms of the Winter palace at Potsdam in memory of the king's escape.

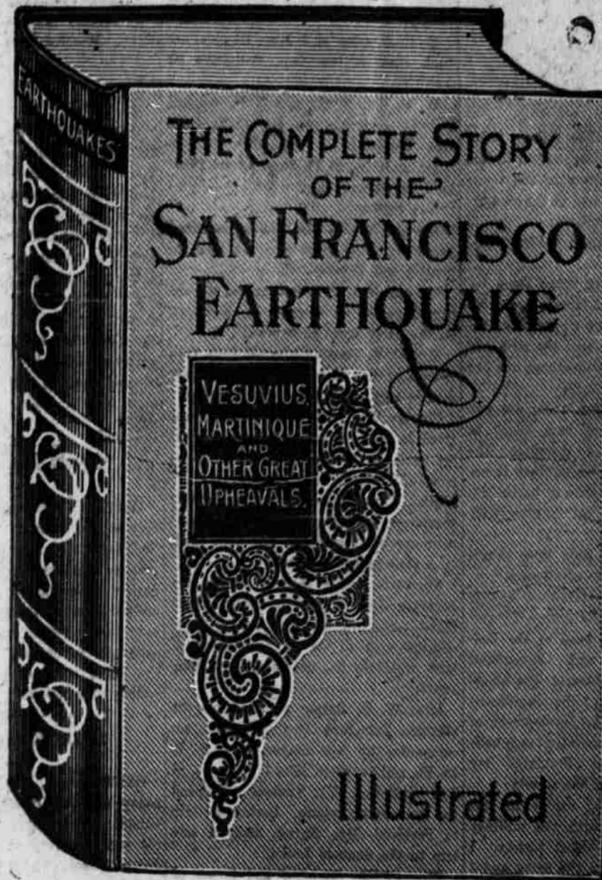
Oil Cake For Poultry.

Some authorities advocate feeding broken oil cake for fattening poultry. We have known the oilmeal cake to be used in this way after being ground or passed through the bone mill and mixed with a little bran into a mash. The poultry are very fond of the oil cake ground in this way, fed to them just as it comes from the mill. An equal portion of the cracklings from lard and the oil cake mixed in dry bran and fed as a dry mash is good for winter egg production, though this is a rather fattening mixture, and too much of it should not be fed. If reasonably given to hens that are kept active through scratching for all their grain food in the litter it will help rather than retard egg production, for they will not gain much flesh when so actively engaged.—Country Gentleman.

The Caribou as a Swimmer.

Clad with a coat of oily wool next his skin, the caribou is covered exteriorly with a dense pelage of fine quills. Every caribou, indeed, wears a cork jacket, and when this is prime, the creature seems on the water rather than in the water. No other quadruped that I know swims as high as the caribou. Their speed afloat is so great that it takes the best of canoemen to overtake a vigorous buck. A good paddler is supposed to cover about six miles an hour, so the caribou probably goes five. There are many kinds of woodland and rough country over which the caribou cannot travel so fast as this. What wonder, then, that they are so ready to take to the water as soon as they find it in their course? Mr. Munn assured me that several times he saw caribou swim a broad bay that was in their line, though a trifling deflection would have given them easy walking along the shore to the same point and with but little increase of distance.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Scribner's.

A Wonderful Book of 400 Pages



**Thoroughly Illustrated
By 265 Actual Photographs
taken at the time of the Awful
Catastrophe**

**This great book which retails at \$1.50
and so much desired by every one is now
offered as a premium with**

**The
Morning Astorian**

**In order to get the Book subscribe for
the MORNING ASTORIAN at the regular
subscription rate, 65c a month and 50c
additional to cover cost of express-
age. Old subscribers can get this
book by paying the additional charge of 50c.**

**Only a limited number of books
will be given away---come early and
avoid the rush.**