

# The Veteran Sailor Advises the Girl Making Her Maiden Sea Trip

A veteran sailor who has crossed the Atlantic many times gives this advice to the young woman who is about to make her maiden trip:

If seasickness overtakes you, go to your berth and stay there until you are well—able to look your best. Nowhere are women more open to criticism from the other sex than aboard ship. For men, be it said to their credit, are fastidious as to the appearance they make on deck.

For the voyage get a navy serge or a gray flannel tailor-made, with two or three white pique skirts. With these get white cambric blouses, just as many as you please, one for two or three days of the voyage, or one for every day, if money matters not.

With the blouses will be required dainty silk and embroidered cravats, and belts of suede or linen, with pretty buckles, say one of navy, another gray, to correspond with the tailor-made gown, and a dainty white suede for pique skirts.

For dining and evening wear on board one black evening frock with a couple of bodices will be found sufficient. As they are non-essential they should be high in the neck with a transparent yoke, according to one's taste. One bodice may be all black, another black and white, or white trimmed with black.

Simple, shady hats of straw, with soft, pretty ribbon rosettes are advisable.

A long ulster or coat will be found extremely handy for stormy days, with a cap, the kind that slips into the pocket of the coat.

A more elaborate outfit for the girl with money may

contain a swagger pepper and salt suit of some rough material, made with plain, full gored skirt, the jacket long over the hips, with pointed yoke of white satin covered with dark Russian lace; over this three straps of the goods, two ending above the belt of the yoke and the third running down under belt to about the end of the jacket, with this is worn a black and white mixed straw turban with a bunch of aigrettes on left side.

A pretty and cool hat to be worn with the cambric waist is of grass linen with a soft fold of white satin ribbon and black velvet around the crown, ending in a soft knot on left hand side, through which a fancy quill is placed.

A striking costume for pleasant afternoons is made of white flannel, or some soft material. The skirt made with overlapping seams stitched with red. The waist blouse has a deep curved yoke, over which is a sailor collar with a four-in-hand of soft red silk in front. The edge of collar and yoke stitched in red. On the skirt in front and on top of sleeves are handsomely embroidered red anchors.

A white knitted sweater will be found most handy for cool or stormy mornings, being comfortable and easy to put on over a shirtwaist. A white yachting cap, worn with this, looks well.

A more dressy outing hat of rough and ready yellow straw, with large side bow of black velvet or ribbon, according to one's taste, clasped with fancy ornament, completes an ample on-board outfit.

Above all, never go ashore in a muslin frock, but in a well-made tailor gown.

White shoes for white gowns, tan or black for tailor-made, are other important points to be noted by ladies intending to take a sea voyage.

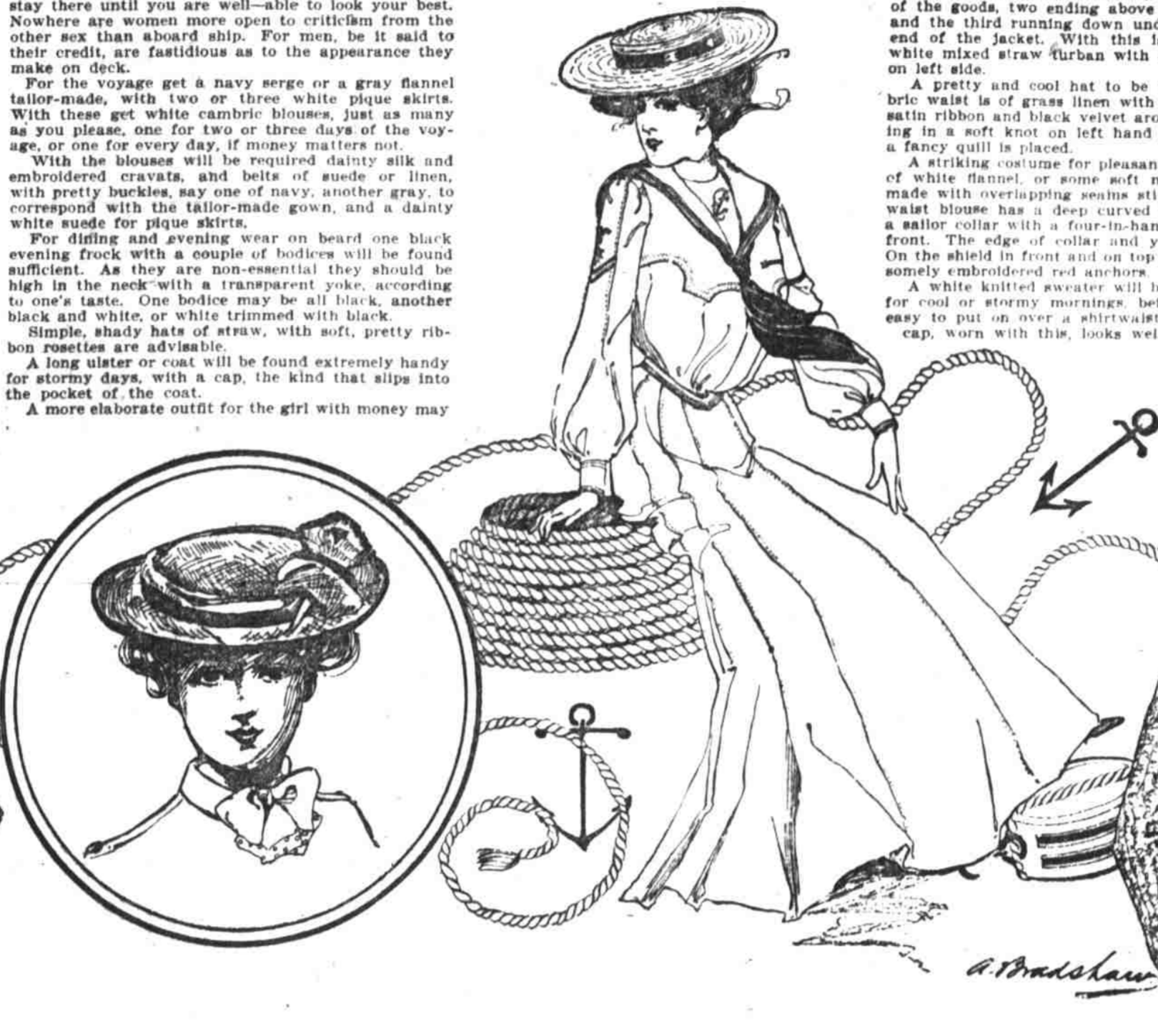
A veil is essential if the tourist would preserve her face from unwelcome tan and keep her hair comely and neat. Chiffon and sewing silk are best, and drapes prettily on the hat when not veiling the face.

Comely, of graceful shapes, should the shoes be, for the feet show noticeably beneath the flare of the short skirts. Tan ties are the easiest to put on and look better than black. Chamols and washable kid gloves are best because the damp air does not affect or spot them. The vogue for fabric gloves has prompted the tourist to select the suede list and silk—they are easily put on and off, and made now to cleverly simulate kid.

Steamer rugs, of course, are needed. Some folks take two. This, of course, implies a shawlstrap or carryall, so that these essentials may be carried in out-of-the-way handy fashion.



Get a Blue or Gray Tailor-Made Gown.

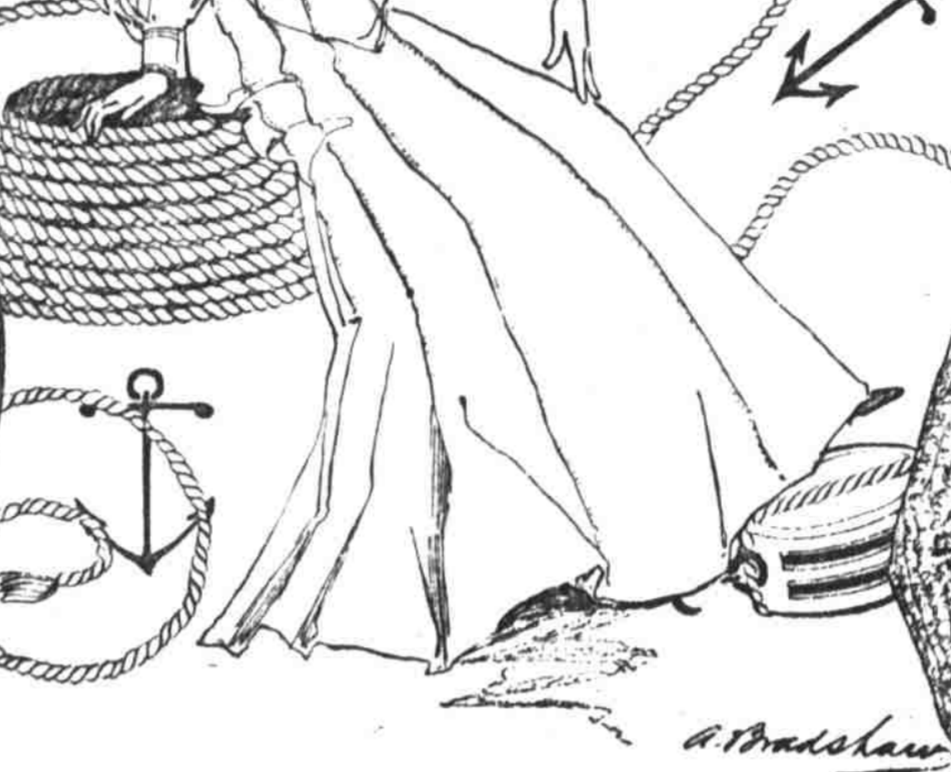


Soft Hats Are Useful.

The Tourist Girl Looks Well in a Flannel Sailor Suit.

A Sweater Is Needed for Cool Mornings.

Small Straw Hats Should Be Worn.



## IDEAL MATRIMONY.

It has been argued, from the experience prompt genius ought not to marry, but to adopt the semi-monastic life which Balzac advocated as long as M. Hanska was alive. Too often they marry before they are quite conscious of their high calling, and in that case nothing can be said, as the law has strangely forgotten to include the discovery of genius among the reasons for divorce. If they wait, or are precocious enough to become aware of their own powers before they fall in love, they are liable to be caught on the horns of a dilemma.

If the man of genius looks out for some nice, plump, good tempered, house-wifely creature, like Mme. Desprez, who will attend to his creature comforts without the least wish to interfere with his thoughts or to share in his work, he is still in danger of such annoyance as Holmes pictured in his "Foot at the Breakfast Table"—Shakespeare interrupted in the midst of Hamlet's famous soliloquy by Anne Hathaway's urgent inquiry, "William, shall we have pudding to-day or flapjacks?"

On the other hand, if he selects a brilliant intellectual helpmeet, either she may despise household affairs to such an extent that he becomes a mere walking dandy, or she may devote herself to them, like Mrs. Carlyle, in a passionate spirit of anything but silent martyrdom—and then he is held up to posterity as a brute. Perhaps the remedy is to be found in the limited polygamy which was advocated by Sir John Elsomere in that wise and witty book Reimahn.

He thought that the man of genius should be allowed nine wives at least—"only for goodness' sake, do not let them be nine Musas." Their functions were thus enumerated:

1. The arch-concocter of salads.
2. The sewer-on of buttons.

## DOVES ARE NOT GENTLE.

Owls are no wiser, for all their meditative appearance, than other birds—in fact, they are far below many in the scale of intelligence. Another false idea which many people entertain concerning these birds is that they are so confused by sunlight as to be practically blind during the day. That horned owls and barn owls are the most nocturnal of all, but these can see very distinctly by squinting up their eyelids, while the snowy owls and the burrowing owls are perfectly at home in the light of the brightest day, and many owls are to be seen flying and hunting in the sunshine as unconcernedly as any hawk.

Eight persons out of ten will tell you how much better a crow or magpie can talk if its tongue is split; but you can tell them that this idea is absolutely false, as these birds can articulate more distinctly with a perfect tongue. And how much suffering does this useless operation cause, the tongue of a bird being so constantly used?

Doves have a world-wide reputation for meekness and gentleness, but if you except their sad, soft notes, and subdued colors, there is little to admire about

## UNCLE BUSKIRK'S BARGAIN IN STAMPS.

"I dunno," said Uncle Buskirk, as he whetted his knife on his bootleg, "why it is, but seems to me sometimes as though some people was just hatched born liars and couldn't help it. Now there's Dave Ransome's boy, Giewilicken's, how that boy does lie! I believe he'd rather tell a messy, little, dried-up runt of a lie any day than the good, honest truth, even when there ain't nothin' in the world fer 'im to gain by doin' it. You know how on our rural mail route down to the corners to see if I couldn't get a few stamps from him, and after he'd let me have 'em he says—

"Why don't you go up to town for your stamps? I have to charge you 2 cents fer every 2-cent stamp I sell you."

"Well," says I, "I'm willing to pay the regular price, so what's the difference whether I get 'em from you or the post office?"

"Oh, he says, 'sift yourself about it, only they're sellin' 'em at 2 cents."

"I might of knowed better, but like a blame fool, I hitched up and thought I'd buy what they had left, because I've got faith that this grand old government, by George, 'll pull through till kingdom come and pay its way as it goes, too! I dunno why anybody should want to lie that way and then laugh about it afterward, as though it was a joke or something. But

## Not a "Starved Profession."

There is now no need of actual fear of want on the part of the few who would devote their lives to scholarship despite their present poverty. There is provision made for their comfortable maintenance in the work of investigation which they wish to carry on. Nor is one who intends to make teaching his profession any longer under the necessity of going to his work immediately on graduation, if he has distinguished himself. This means going into his work with only a partial preparation, going without the high scholarship which teaching work demands, or which it ought to demand. This means a life of drudgery in elementary and drill work, especially on the vulture side of education. The student who, in our day, gives to university and college authorities evidence of ambition, sincerity, industry, and ability, by his life and accomplishments as an undergraduate, may rest content for his future. Philanthropic persons have provided funds for the maintenance of these young scholars to pursue their studies. They may go to the English universities—we are not now considering the undergraduate work provided for by the Rhodes scholarships, but the specializing of graduates for the benefit of humanity in one way or another, through discoveries, inventions, and better and sounder teaching. They may go to Germany or to the American school at Rome. Their expenses will be provided for until they have been through the schools of the world, and after that, if they are investigators, the universities, notably Harvard and Yale, have large sums intelligently administered to provide deserving students with means of going on with their studies. The smaller colleges also have funds, and if more is needed for exceptional men, greater universities help. The new scholar of to-day need not enter the world's work, no matter how poor he may be, until he is thoroughly prepared for that part of it which he chooses to do. As time goes on, there will be more and more need for money. Large universities and small colleges will want more to meet the growing demand. They cannot do all that they would, as it is, but what we set out to declare is the evidence of the growing civilization of the world that is afforded by the fact that the world's scholars are growing dear to it, and that it is beginning to look after them.—Harper's Weekly.

## Children in the White House.

The West likes a capd man, and it loves a brave man—and it sees enough of the qualities of candor and bravery in the youngest of all the Presidents to warm its heart toward him mightily. It believes in the broad Americanism of his politics, and in the sincerity of his public and private professions. Also, it likes the spectacle of children playing in the White House yard. Grover Cleveland was never before so close to the hearts of the Westerners as he was immediately after the family doctors announced the safe arrival of Baby Ruth. Baby Ruth is now, no doubt, a tall girl—almost a young woman. The country as a whole, and the West in particular, likes to see the white House reflect average normal family life. The logic of the feeling seems to be that a man who fulfills the conditions of an average healthy American family life is a safe man to trust in charge of public business. He understands better than a bachelor-like Dave Hill, say—possibly,

## The Value of the Parcel Post.

Every civilized nation will sooner or later possess a parcel-post. A community which is content to leave the conveyance of its parcels in the hands of private contractors must either be miserably poor or immensely rich, and, it may be added, long-suffering. The two systems are not to be compared. The private carrier offers civility, zeal and other trading virtues, but only within a limited area; the post, with a limited amount of civility, offers speed, certainty, cheapness and ubiquity in the services of a vast organization, trained with military strictness, and having an agency (two hundred and twenty-five thousand in the United Kingdom) in every village, and in every street in every town.

The parcel post is especially useful to the trades with a little capital, who sell a good article at a low price. Such a man had formerly no chance against swiftness, rivals, employing travelers and delivering wares from his own vans. Now he merely has to advertise, and orders come pouring in from north, south, east and west, which he is able to execute with the maximum of speed. Persons bring local productions to the notice of friends at a distance. And it is found that in case of parcel-post business means increase in other branches—letter-writing, telegraphing, remitting by money orders.—J. Henninger Heaton, M. P., in the May Cosmopolitan.

## The Next Stage of the Department Store.

These enterprises are now in their second generation. These business realms are passing or have passed, as all enterprises must, from those who founded to those who administer—either executive managers of a familiar business type, trained in the traffic they guide, who have risen grade by grade to the head of the enterprise in which they began, or the sons of founders. The next stage of the department store will be the joint stock company. This has already come in England and France. It is near here. There are already department stores in our cities, one such in Chicago, owned by outside capital. More than one wholesale business is successful on the joint-stock basis. The department store will come next. Before 30 years there will be department stores whose shares are principally owned by those who hold places in its service or who are on its rolls of authorized accounts.—Talcott Williams

## HER LIMIT.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness, I

# LITTLE COMFORTS IN DRESS FOR THE GIRL ON A JOURNEY



Kimonos for the Dressing Room.

and from the dining car. By all means dispense with lunch boxes. They invite a feeling akin to seasickness. The days when women attempt to dress and undress in the tiny little berths have long since passed. Here the use of the kimono is obvious. Before retiring, select such toilet articles as needed and carry them all to the dressing room. Prepare for the night. Slip the black kimono over your nightgown, put what articles you can in the grip, fold the others neatly and lay them back to the berth and lay them smoothly across the foot of the berth. Nothing ruins clothing like the little hammocks in stowage cases in the berth.