A STRANGE MEETING.

How Four Sisters of Widely Separated Homes Met Under One Roof.

Four sisters, ranging in age from sixty to seventy-four years and living respectively in Massachusetts, Florida, Kentucky and Ohio, met the past week under unusual circumstances. Simultaneously from their far apart homes three of the sisters arrived to visit the fourth in Dayton, O. Neither of them knew that the others were coming. Each lady had made up her mind so suddenly for the visit that there had been no time for mail communication by any member of the families. There was no birthday occasion, no illness, no known cause whatever, that might explain how the three ladies at the same time conceived the idea of visiting their Ohio sister.

Having decided very hastily on coming, each lady started at once and had in view the extra pleasure of giving the sister in Dayton a happy surprise. There was an unexpected general surprise. Just as the Kentucky lady walked into her relative's home the Massachusetts sister arrived. Astonishment was at great height. Warm greetings were not yet over, bonnets had not yet been removed, when in walked the sister from Florida.

The four sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bradford of Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Dr. Annie B. Campbell of Boston, Mrs. Jennie Butterfield Smith of Cynthiana, Ky., and the oldest, Mrs. Wiley, aged seventy-four years, of Dayton, O. The four sisters had not met since they were called together twenty years ago at the deathbed of their father.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Helen Keller on a Warship.

Helen Keller spent her summer vacation in Halifax, and when the Indiana visited that Canadian city Miss Keller was invited to go on board. Lieutenant James J. Raby did the honors of the day. In a letter which speaks of that visit he writes: "It was an honor to show Miss Keller over the Indiana and the very happiest incident of the cruise for me. Her delight at being aboard was a great pleasure to me, and more than once my eyes filled with tears when I looked at her beautiful face that could not return my gaze. She is a wonderful woman, and I was astonished at her knowledge of ships and their appliances. When we showed her the turret, she wanted to know where the 'sighting hood' was. I had never before known a woman who knew what a sighting hood is, so that you can well imagine my surprise." When the Spanish war was in full blast, Miss Keller first heard from the newspapers of the "sighting hood," and it was ever after her ambition to know for herself what it was.—Boston Transcript.

Seen by the Practical Girl.

At the circus the practical girl found an object lesson in clothes. It was furnished by the women acrobats, who came out attired in ball gowns and did everything, from handsprings to pyramids.

"There," she said, "is an illustration. Now just watch those skirts get all tangled up. I've been watching those people, every instant expecting them to get caught and perhaps killed, and if the material weren't so light it would surely happen.

"But is there anything graceful about a long skirt if you want to do anything? It is all right if you want to sweep into a ballroom and just stand and look nice. But if you want to do something they're always in the way, and the modern young woman wants to do something.

"Now you mark my words, women are going to find out just how clumsy long skirts are, and there's going to be a revolution. The Rainy Daisies are on the right path, but they've only begun."—New York Herald.

The "Face Book" Idea.

Quite the latest idea is to have a "face book." Instead of the now old fashioned album, in which one's friends were worried to "do something," a well bound sketchbook is chosen. In it you get your friends each to draw a head of some sort—girl, man, child or animal. It does not matter if they cannot draw at all. They must do their best, and the attempts of the nonartistic often prove the most amusing.

They should of course sign their names to the pictures, although some will probably refuse to do so. The collection when finished is usually most interesting, exceedingly comic attempts being interspersed with the charming sketches of one's artistic friends.—Atlanta Constitution.

Woman's World

A WOMAN ADVANCE AGENT.

Hustle and Tact Are the Qualities That Brought Her Success.

The original and, it is said, the only woman advance agent now on the road is Miss Jack Wesley Walker, who does all the advance billing and advertising for Innes' band. Miss Walker is a bright and attractive young woman of twenty-four and has made such a success in her chosen vocation that she is able to support her mother in comfort in a pleasant apartment in the Jerome, in West One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

"How did you come to start in such a business?" was the first question asked Miss Walker by a reporter.

"Quite naturally," she replied. "I was for several years in newspaper work, at one time on the New Orleans Harlequin, which was devoted to theatrical news. I formed a large acquaintance among theatrical people that way and was often asked to accept such a position before I did so.

MISS JACK WESLEY WALKER.

"I like the people and the work more and more every day. I like to travel, and I am a hustler. It invigorates me all the time to know that I am competing with men and that I must be just as good a 'man' as any of them to make a showing.

"The necessary qualities? Hustle and tact. Lots of hustle and tact all the time. Hard work is the first requisite of course. It is in any business."

"Where did you get the name 'Jack?'"

"Why, my father gave it to me. I was named after him, 'John Wesley Walker,' but it's hard to make people believe it. Father was a captain in an Indiana regiment during the war of the rebellion, and I am proud of my name. 'Jack' seems a little more feminine, so I am called that mostly."

But for all her masculine attainments Miss Walker is not in the least mannish. She is a good natural musician and an amateur actress of ability.—New York World.

The Queen Out of Mourning.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have had their last mourning photos taken. The official term of grief has expired, and their majesties will hereafter be taken in the ermine and the purple, but not in black.

The queen has now laid aside her veil of crape, upon which the crown posed so jauntily in the spring and summer, and now she wears the most beautiful costumes in various colors, though for the most part in gray, as her majesty is very partial to that shade. The king will hereafter don his army uniform or wear citizen's clothes, as may please him, but the heavy dead black of mourning will not be seen.

The last mourning photo of their majesties shows them in full regalia, but with the weeds upon them. The king, ever gallant, holds the queen's fingers in his own, and the queen stands just a little in the background, as befits a consort. Her majesty is sweet faced as ever, but a trifle thin. Though a woman past middle life, she still holds her own and is now, as she has been for the past generation, the prettiest royal lady in Europe. Their mourning picture is to be perpetuated in a beautiful painting to be immediately executed by the court painter.

How About This?

"Isn't it strange," said the observant young woman, "that you almost never see a woman the back of whose head is beautiful who has a pretty face? I don't know how many times I have seen women the back of whose heads were covered with pretty rippling wavy masses of hair, dressed so delightfully that I have taken great pains to get a view of the face of the owner only to be disappointed. The woman is either old or noticeably plain. Perhaps pretty women are so pleased with the reflection of their faces in the mirror that they can't give the time to arrangement of the back of the head, or the plain woman may dislike so much to look at her face that she turns her attention to her hair, from which it is possible to bring about satisfactory results. But if you don't believe me just notice, and see if it isn't the exception which proves the rule when a woman has a back head view which is attractive and an equally pleasing face."—New York Times.

Tiaras For the Coronation.

One firm of manufacturers of artificial jewelry in this city is now at work on eight tiaras ordered by women of title in England to be worn at the coronation ceremonies in London next spring. The orders were sent here through the London branch of the concern and came to New York because the workmen imported by the firm from France are the most expert that could be found there.

The orders came from women who do not own the kind of tiaras that they thought suitable to the coronation festivities or owned none at all. They will be able by an expenditure of several hundred dollars to get a tiara which will look enough like one with genuine jewels that would cost several times as many thousands to pass in a crowd.

The extent to which artificial jewels are worn is scarcely understood. Not long ago a wealthy American woman married to an Englishman of title was robbed in London of a famous chain of alternating pearls and diamonds, supposed to have cost nearly $30,000. The chain was never recovered, and her husband gave her another. As a matter of fact he gave her another imitation chain just as the other had been. The genuine chain had for a long time reposed in a bank beyond the reach of ordinary thieves. It is in this way that the false jewelry is most worn. Many women in this city have false replicas of their most costly pieces.—New York Letter.

Women In Business Abroad.

The head of the Prussian state railways has announced that for the future as many women as possible will be employed by them in those posts suitable for women. They will hold positions at the ticket offices, telegraph offices, be telephone clerks at the counting offices and at the goods offices. In Prussia a great number of women are already employed in various government posts, and each year sees fresh openings made for them. In Germany there are numbers of women dentists as well as doctors, and many people prefer to have their teeth attended to by a woman, and children also seem less nervous when a woman attends to them. In spite of this, however, the women dentists are not so popular as women physicians. Many men dentists have women assistants, their patients finding this a pleasant arrangement, for, though the assistant does not actually stop the teeth, she is always in the room to help her employer.—London Times.

London Women Vegetarians.

Women vegetarian enthusiasts in London are doing some beneficent as well as educational work in their charity this summer. The New York Tribune tells of four new soup kitchens for poor children, through which it is hoped this diet may be introduced into large numbers of these homes. As soon as the kitchens are in full operation it is intended that soup shall be furnished to families in their homes at a nominal cost.

Each kitchen is provided with six huge boilers of soup, and for a penny any waif may obtain one pint of soup, a large slice of whole meal bread and another of whole meal currant bread, sometimes varied with a sweet. The scheme was introduced by Miss Florence I. Nicholson, general secretary of the London Vegetarian society, and the London Vegetarian association.

English Women as Physicians.

That the English woman is establishing a reputation in the profession of medicine is evidenced by the fact that at the last intermediate examinations of the University of London for the degree of bachelor of medicine twenty-one women students who presented themselves passed with credit, two taking honors. Also encouraging is the increasing number of women receiving public appointments in institutions where women and children are treated and serving on hospital staffs. The Metropolitan Hospital For Women at Euston road is managed almost wholly by women physicians. The London Royal Free hospital has appointed two resident medical officers who are women.

Women Upset Norway Politics.

The privilege recently granted women to vote for and sit in municipal councils in Norway is adding unusual interest to the approaching elections. The women's battlecry is: "Away with politicians! Only men and women who further social reform to the front!"

Conservatives and Liberals are trying to induce the women to vote for their candidates, but even in the smallest towns the women insist upon their right to pick the best men of both parties and to support the women candidates. The men are greatly disturbed and do not know how to vote.

It is reported that Miss Hattie Seitz of Topeka, Kan., was recently made first deputy sheriff because of her courage and persistence. She traveled thirty miles on horseback to arrest three men charged with murder and succeeded in bringing them safely to

How to Make Cheese Souffle.

Three cups of cheese, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful of hot water, red pepper. Use the blazer and the hot water pan. Melt the butter and break the cheese in small pieces and add it, with the seasoning. Dissolve the soda in one-half cup of hot water and gradually add it to the melting cheese. Add a little cold water to the yolks of the eggs, beat them and stir them into the cheese. As soon as it is smooth and creamy put in the worcestershire sauce and lemon juice. Beat the whites of the eggs separately and whip into the cheese last. Serve at once on small squares of lightly browned toast.

How to Make Turtle Soup.

Scald and scrape the outer skin off the shell of the turtle; open it carefully, so as not to break the gall; break both shells to pieces and put into the pot; lay the fins, the eggs and some of the more delicate parts by; put the rest into the pot with a couple of quarts of water. Add two onions, parsley, thyme, salt, pepper, cloves and allspice to suit your taste. An hour before dinner take the paste laid by, roll them in brown flour, fry them in butter, put them with the eggs in the soup. About half an hour before dinner thicken the soup with browned flour and butter rubbed together. Serve very hot.

How to Wash Cottons.

Modern processes have not devised any surer way to wash blue cottons, calico, muslins and the like than the old fashioned practice of soaking them an hour in a pail of water to which a teaspoonful of sugar of lead has been added. Red calicoes may be soaked in strong borax water. The caution must always be repeated that great care should be taken in the use of sugar of lead, which is a virulent poison.

How to Restore Soiled Ribbon.

A milliner restores soiled and crumpled ribbon by sponging first with ammonia and water and then pressing with a heavy iron. The iron is not passed over the ribbon, but the ribbon is drawn slowly from beneath it, and care should be taken to put a piece of unused tissue paper between the ribbon and the iron. Shiny streaks in ribbon may be removed by sponging with alcohol.

Not to Be Made Fun Of.

Much fun is poked at New Jersey as the headquarters of mosquitoes and malaria, but according to Frederick L. Hoffman, an expert on the comparative mortality of different countries, New Jersey has the lowest death rate of any civilized country, excepting Norway only.—New York World.

CROSS BREEDING.

A Breeder Who Thinks It All a Mistake to Cross Pure Breeds.

In reading poultry journals (I read only about half a dozen) I often come across articles advocating a cross between pure bred fowls and questions about which breeds to cross. Some people seem to think that cross breeds are healthier and are better layers than pure breeds.

Why don't they cross mongrels on mongrels? There are many flocks of mongrels not related to each other, and they ought to get what they want that way, but they know or seem to think that pure breeds are doing better work for most of their owners than any mongrels. Way don't they get pure bred fowls then? They may know of certain breeders who have inbred their fowls and lost many of their fine fowls by disease, and that sets them against pure breeds. So they get pure bred light Brahmas from Mr. A., who has large, healthy Brahmas, and pure bred brown Leghorns of Mr. B. and mate a light Brahma cockerel with brown Leghorn pullets. Such an experimenter may get lots of eggs that hatch well, the chicks may grow fast, and the breeder will feel contented, but there is not much evenness in size or color of young stock. This he does not like the best, but it makes no difference as long as they do well other ways. If he keeps on breeding from these same fowls, he will soon have inbred fowls and the worst kind of mongrels. But most of them go no further than the first cross, which is all right for crossing.

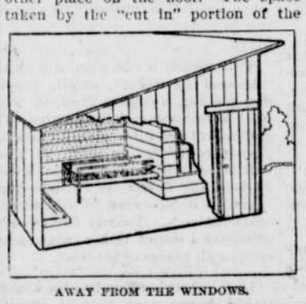
But why cross breed when you can get pure breds from two different strains and have an even lot of chicks just as healthy as you ask for if they have been cared for right? By introducing new blood from a third, fourth, etc., strain (as you need it) you will still have pure breds. We all agree of course that by this method we can establish no special type of fowl nor expect any show birds worth speaking of.

But here is the breeder who must cross breed two pure bred breeds. If you must do this for the looks' sake, cross two pure white breeds, two black breeds or two buff breeds. This will give you chicks of uniform color. Or get nearer to it by crossing two white, black or buff breeds with the same style of comb, same color of shanks or that lay the same color of eggs. This will give you more uniformity in their production.

One who cross breeds is not a fancier by any means. We all like to see evenness in the looks of a flock of chickens, and we like it better still when we can say that the birds are pure breeds. I believe that with extra vigor fowls can be inbred several generations with no noticeable bad results. You can inbreed without line breeding, but you cannot line breed without inbreeding. Line breeders must get new blood, but they get it from birds bred in line for the same object for which they are breeding.—Arthur C. Grose in Poultry Keeper.

Snug Place For Roosts.

This design is to show where to place the roosts and nests, with the view of having them away from the windows and keeping the hens warm and comfortable. The roosts and nests may also be moved in summer to any other place on the floor. The space taken by the "cut in" portion of the



AWAY FROM THE WINDOWS.

house, as shown at the window, may be used outside as a covered shed. The plan is from Mr. E. A. Hutchins, New York, who does not favor too much window space and who states that the windows should be double for winter. For very cold climates windows should be closed and not radiate the heat. The nests are shown under the platforms, the roosts being over them. The house may be of any preferred size, and a number of them may be together, divided with partitions. The object here is not so much to give a plan of a poultry house as to present a snug and comfortable location for the roosts.—Poultry Keeper Illustrator.

Why They Did It.

A few years ago Armour & Co., the great packing house of Kansas City, were advertising in the papers circulating in their immediate territory advising farmers to get pure bred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Indian Game males to grade up their stock, says Practical Farmer. It seems remarkable that a firm of packers and shippers should spend money in that way, but the explanation is simple. Armour & Co. are killing and shipping three or four tons of poultry a day, and they could get $2 or $3 per hundredweight more for good stuff than they could for poor, hence it would actually pay them a profit in time to spend money in advising farmers to raise better poultry. The effects of the uplifting would be practically permanent.

To Fatten Turkeys.

A turkey will not fatten at all if closely confined, but lose flesh, as it will pine for companionship. If several turkeys are confined together in a yard, however, and given a variety feeding three times a day, they will fatten, but even when together they will not endure more than that length of time in confinement.

To Improve the Newspapers.

A reform in relation to the criminal stories told in the newspapers is the task undertaken by a woman's club recently formed in Decatur, Ill. One point of attack will be the language employed in some of these stories. The prominent position given them in the paper, the women believe, has a most unwholesome effect, and they feel that they can do something to bring about an improvement in these matters, in their own town at least.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, August 30th, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15th, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, eighty seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

The to Public.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared that I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest dissappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Myers, 64 Thirty-seventh street, Wheeling, West Virginia. For sale by Adam K. Wilson.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

A winter trip to southern California and Arizona via the famous Shasta Route is one never to be forgotten. Renewed acquaintance with this section will ever develop fresh points of interest and added sources of enjoyment under its sunny skies, in the variety of interests and added industries, in its prolific vegetation and among its numberless resorts of mountain, shore, valley and plain. Two trains leave Portland daily, morning and evening for California. These trains are equipped with the most improved pattern of standard and tourist sleeping cars, and the low rates place the trip in reach of all. For illustrated guides of California and Arizona winter resorts, address R. B. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Portland Oregon.

People Believe in It.

It has been cynically said that anything can be sold by advertiseing now adays. Many liniments have been advertised, but only one—Ferry Davis' Pain Killer—has stood the test of 60 years use. Today its popularity is greater than ever and is based not upon what anybody says, but upon what the remedy does. There is but one Painkiller—Perry Davis.'

Perhaps You Wonder

If the tormenting colds that made last winter one long misery will be as bad this year. Certainly not, if you take Allen's Lung Balsam when tickling and rawness in the throat announce the presence of the old enemy. Do not expect the cold to wear itself out. Take the right remedy in time. Allen's lung balsam is free from opium.

For the Shopgirls.

Congratulations are in order. For years it has been the thought of working women and those interested in their welfare that the shopping hours were too long. They made a demand far too great upon the powers of the clerks and girls behind the counter. But nothing apparently could be done unless the consciences of all women could be roused to the need of a change. It is therefore with real gratitude that the women of Philadelphia welcome the effort that Wanamaker's store is making toward this needed reform.

This shop is now closed every day at 5:30 instead of 6, thus giving a half hour's rest daily, a benefit which counts up rapidly in the month.

This is a step in the right direction, and the way to prevent any retrograde movement and to induce other stores to follow this example is to be strict with ourselves and do no shopping later than 5 o'clock. A little self control, a little forethought, will produce the desired result.

Shopping women will themselves feel the benefit of a rule which sends them home to a half hour's rest before dinner and forces them to leave the shops and crowded aisles for a more leisurely home going in the open air.—Philadelphia Ledger.

May Defy Scientists.

Fashions are easily swayed by the events of the day, and it will be a very good thing if the widespread interest aroused by Dr. Koch's theory about tuberculosis has the effect of shortening our outdoor skirts. Undoubtedly trained gowns are pretty, but they have many disadvantages, and, even allowing for exaggeration, long dresses are far less sanitary than short ones. It is, unhappily, impossible to avoid catching up some amount of dust and filth in public thoroughfares, on railway stations and public vehicles, and such must obviously contain germs. But Mme. la Mode is despotic, and if she decrees long dresses scientists will be defied. One can only hope our tyrannical mistress will desire us to shorten our dresses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How to Make Clam Toast.

Chop up two dozen Little Necks fine; simmer for 30 minutes in hot water enough to cover them. Beat up the yolks of two eggs; add a little cayenne and a gill of warmed milk; dissolve half a teaspoonful of flour in a little cold milk; simmer all together. Pour over buttered toast and serve.