

## Marrying on Expectations Brings Woe to Many Thoughtless Couples

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"Oft expectation fails, and most oft there  
Where most it promises, and oft it hits  
Where hope is coldest and despair  
most sits."

It seems strange to me how many young men and women of good sense are utterly lacking in judgment when it comes to marrying. A man meets an attractive young woman, courts her as many weeks as his father gave years to his courtship, and off they go to get the holy knot tied which admits of no untying.



The young man may have but a meager salary, but the bride is sanguine that because Harry is so smart he cannot help but succeed. Harry knows that his salary is hardly adequate to support two comfortably, but he has sanguine hopes that dad-in-law will come to their rescue, providing his own father proves a bit stubborn about helping out.

Another weds on the haphazard belief that his rich bachelor uncle is to

make him his heir and that he can struggle along somehow until Uncle John's fortune comes to hand. Expectancy gets a crashing blow when Uncle John brings home a wife himself. But there's his wife's Aunt Sally. She will not play them such a trick. Her fortune will come to aid them when they will be in the most need of it.

Who can account for the whims of ancient aunts? Spinster Sally takes on a new lease of life when a well-to-do widower commences to call upon her and bids fair to outlive the bride and groom and their children after them. In her case, expectations tremble in the balance. A woman who is not a man-hater can usually be induced to wed under the right auspices.

Those who wed in the expectation of getting support from outside sources more often than not are forced to "sup sorrow with the spoon of grief," as an old philosopher has tersely sized up the situation and expressed himself thereupon. Rich old fathers-in-law may become bankrupt or, if widowers, wed again, which is quite as heavy a blow to an expectant son-in-law. Aunts and uncles have hobbies and pet charities. Brothers and sisters prove that they are only interested in looking out for No. 1.

There's only one way to succeed and that is to roll up one's sleeves and hoe his own row—paddle his own canoe vigorously against the tide and, as T. R. has knowingly phrased it, "Trust to Providence, but at the same time depend on yourself."

## GAY COLORS BANNED

UNIFORMS OF SOLDIERS ARE NO LONGER CONSPICUOUS.

Elaborate Costumes That Were Worn by Combatants of the Last Two Centuries Are No Longer Seen on the Battlefield.

The soldier's dress has been simplified to bare necessities. It was otherwise in the old times. The military regulations of the eighteenth and the greater part of the nineteenth centuries furnish one long record of alterations of costume, of solemn injunctions as to laces, loops, frogs, buttons, facings, epaulets, "wings," and what not.

The dressing of the soldier's hair was a special object of concern. Until the end of the eighteenth century the hair was an elaborate arrangement of grease and powder. Three shillings per man was the allowance in 1784 for these two toilet adjuncts, and the cost to the country four shillings four pence for pipe-clay and whitening with which to furbish up his white breeches and leather appointments. To make up for this outlay he was expected to make shift with the renewal of only half of his waistcoat—the fore part—the hind part having to be made out of that of the preceding year! So ran the regulations of 1783.

In 1795 powder was discontinued by the non-coms and the rank and file, but it was still the regulation for officers. When the Twenty-ninth—now the Worcestershire—one of the trimmest regiments in the army, was stationed at Weymouth in 1797 an order was issued directing that the hair was to be dressed "with one curl on each side; the toupee turned and not too long; the club to be tied high and to be more broad at the top than at the bottom; the rosette to be all ribband and not more than eight inches in diameter, the ribband and rosette to be perfectly black and put on after powdering."

The Grenadiers and light infantry officers were to have their hair dressed "the same as the men, excepting their side locks, which may come down so as to cover the open part of the ear, but never lower, and must be frizzed so as not to blow about." Queues were worn until 1808.

The soldier's hat has been the subject of continual experiment and change, from the picturesque hat of 1686, with its broad brim turned up on one side and ornamented with white ribbon, to the mean looking Broderick cap. In 1751 the three-cornered cocked hat was in favor; then came the imposing miter cap, converting the wearer into a sort of miniature pope; and this was followed by a bearskin of a similar shape. In 1778 light infantry wore leather caps almost as small as skull caps, with a large round peak. The officer's hat of 1798 was a most elaborate and expensive affair, ornamented with the finest black ostrich feathers, with a standup feather of red and black.

The shako, the most hideous hat ever contrived, commenced its long reign in 1800, when it supplanted the cocked hat. Originally it was of lacquered felt, with a peak, a large brass plate in front and a red and black tuft on the crown rising from a small black cockade; and after many variations it disappeared in 1878, when the cork helmet became the regulation hat, in its turn to be superseded by the khaki cap, which, all things considered, is about the best headgear yet devised.—London Globe.

### Opportunity for Americans.

It is reported to Washington from Peking by Commercial Attaché Julian H. Arnold that an American bank is to be extended. He declares that there are splendid chances in China today for American capital, and that never in the history of China have the Chinese been better disposed to American things. Mr. Arnold says that there are numerous chances for Americans to establish industrial plants, "China offering the best field in the world for cotton manufacturing." There are tens of thousands of miles of railroads to be built; there are tramways, telephone lines, electric plants, glassmaking establishments, oil mills, and flour mills to be erected, while there are rich mineral deposits to be mined and native products to be exported.

### Costa Rican Industry.

The decline of the banana industry in Costa Rica for several years past has become very noticeable and its effects are strongly felt in the business life of the country. For Costa Rica formerly led in the production of bananas. Plantations have become affected by an incurable disease, and as a result the largest growing and shipping company has found it more profitable to cultivate new plantations in other countries, building new wharves and constructing new railways, than to attempt to stamp out the disease. The banana business is therefore gradually leaving Costa Rica.

### How Double Windows Save Coal.

Experiments show that when fitted with double windows an equal temperature of 70 degrees can be maintained with the same amount of coal formerly required to maintain a temperature of 60 degrees. It is estimated that the cost of fitting the lower story of a house with double windows can be paid for in five winters by the saving in coal.

## PUTS THE INTELLECT FIRST

Educator Asserts That Its Training is of More Importance Than Is That of the Body.

Commenting on the theory, now so popular, that educators should concentrate on the training of hands rather than the training of minds, if the young persons of our land are to grow into useful men and women, Mary Leal Harkness, writing in the Atlantic, gives it as her opinion that "it is a tremendous fallacy that the possessor of only the trained hand can hope with any well-founded confidence to be included in that desirable company which is both interesting and interested."

"If you could persuade every woman to sweep a floor properly, I doubt much if she could still be guaranteed an agreeable companion for a rainy Sunday," continues the writer. "If you could teach every 'white wing' in any city to remove the dirt of the streets in the most dustless and sanitary manner known to science, I still question whether you would wish him to come to your library for an evening of uplifting conversation. And he would be equally lacking in resources for self-entertainment in his unemployed hours."

"If there is anything beneath the stars more pitiable than the elderly man or woman with no intellectual resources from which to draw occupation and interest, I have not yet seen it. On the other hand, there is nothing which so effectively robs the prospect of old age of its terrors as the sight of the scholarly wearer of whitened hair which crowns a head still vigorous and young through the happy preservative agency of a trained and much-used intellect."

"No mechanical process can guarantee to us an interesting life, or insure us against boredom. But just because it is something more than a mechanical process a college education of the right sort comes nearer doing this than any other agency we know—certainly nearer than any drill in cow-milking or scientific cooking. Its value to us and to the future of our country is beyond estimation. If the time ever comes when 'vital' is taken to be synonymous with 'lucrative,' when the life of the mind and the training of the mind are set below those of the body; when intelligence, as a means to a full and satisfying life, is superseded by prophylaxis and hygiene—then we may well wish that we had listened to a wiser teacher."

### Servant Problem Solved.

Just to show how lucky are those parts of France which the Germans have overrun with fire and sword, an ingenious German press agent has invented the following story, the scene of which is laid in what is left of a once smiling village in the north of France. A worthy dame whose house has survived the gunnery practice of the Kaiser's artillerymen—possibly because of its remoteness from the quaint old village church, now a heap of ruins—is talking to another of her species, presumably equally fortunate in having a roof over her graying head.

"You've no notion," says the first dame, "how clean and in what perfect order everything is in our house. I never in all my born days saw the place so spic and span."

The second dame nods to show her natural and proper interest in this bit of housewifely gossip.

"I'm so glad, my dear," says she, "that at last you've got a really good servant."

"Servant!" exclaims the first dame with Gallic vivacity. "Who said servant? It's the dear German soldier that's billeted in the house. They done the cleaning!"—New York Evening Post.

### Guncotton as Bait.

A part of the equipment of some cavalrymen just returned to France from a few days' furlough in England is a fishing-rod and several varieties of floats. But there are others who prefer to fish for the pot in more sudden and ruthless manner. Their method is very different. They operate in those parts of the canals where roach and dace are thought—not always with reason—to be numerous. The final attack, as in all modern aggressive operations, is opened by the expenditure of explosives. But in this case the expenditure is not great. A small wad of guncotton neatly exploded under water is enough to account for all the fish within a considerable radius; and a few moments after the discharge the undersides of the roach and dace appear on the surface. The idea was suggested by the accidental havoc wrought among the fish by a certain Jack Johnson.

### The Lion of St. Mark's.

The famous winged Lion of St. Mark, symbol of the old Venetian republic, which was endangered by the Austrian air attack on the city of the lagoons, is one of the most composite monuments in existence. It is of bronze with eyes of white agates—though Venetians tell you they are diamonds—and it is believed to have ornamented some ancient Assyrian palace before it came to Venice and was raised on the top of a column in the Square of St. Mark.

The whole figure, as it now stands, belongs to many epochs, renovated again and again, and the only portion of the original animal remaining is the head—except the crown—and part of the body. When last renovated in 1891 the whole lion was found to be a mass of disconnected fragments bound together with iron bands.

## Afternoon Gown of Two Materials



A photograph sometimes fails to picture that which makes a pleasing impression in a gown. This occurs when blending of colors, or contrasts in the texture of materials used, produce effects which the lens cannot reproduce. Blue and white striped silk is made up with blue chignon in the frock pictured. The particular shade of blue used makes a fine contrast with white, and the two seem blended in ornaments of silver braid and silver tassels used for trimming the bodice. The photograph does not convey the value of the colors.

The skirt consists of two flounces of the striped silk, corded at their lower edges, set on to a full skirt of chignon which terminates at the upper edge of the lower flounce. There is an underbodice with full sleeves, of the chignon. Shaped pieces of silk are corded at their edges with a small cord covered with bias strips of silk and set on to the underbodice. The bodice is given a jacket effect by pieces at each side set on at the waist line under the ornaments of silver braid. They form, with the back and

front, a short peplum.

The collar and cuffs are of white chignon edged with bias bands of the striped silk. There is an odd and original feature in the shaped ruffle of silk set on at the elbows.

This gown suggests a practical way for remodeling a silk dress that is too antiquated in style to be worn without altering. Four yards of chignon or georgette crepe will make the underbodice and short skirt that serve as the foundation. Where the amount of silk is not sufficient to make two flounces one flounce may be set on to the short chignon skirt without gathering. In this case the upper edge of the silk flounce is cut into shallow tabs, or battlement pattern, bound with silk-covered cord and stitched to the chignon. The skirt of the old gown is converted into a flounce for the new one. Out of the bodice and sleeves the silk for draping the new bodice of chignon is supplied.

*Julia Bottomley*

## Favorites on the Screen of Fashion



In the moving picture show of fashions the small hat continues to be projected upon the screen for a public that shows no sign of lessening allegiance to it. It has been a star in the world of millinery, made of every known millinery material and trimmed with every sort of trimming. Now there is nothing further to do but to begin all over again at the beginning, and the beginning is a small shape of straw or silk braid trimmed with ribbon.

Three smart models in which ribbon amounts to more than an adornment are shown here. In the first one a shape of milan hemp has a narrow brim that droops over the brow and rolls up at the sides and back. It is wide enough to shade the eyes. A handsome faille ribbon lies in a cascade over the crown. At the front little apples made of straw are set in varnished leaves. From the same position at the back three loops are posed. One long and two short loops are held upright by a small wire run in a tuck, which is sewed in lengthwise along the center of the ribbon. A narrow braid is sewed along the tuck on the outside of each loop.

In the second hat a wide satin sash-ribbon is folded about a wire frame to form the side crown. The top of the shape is covered with a small plaque of straw braid. Narrow braid forms a binding for the edgewire and extends in rows all about the hat to

the top crown. It outlines the brim where it joins the crown. Two long loops are supported by wire and mounted at the back. They are finished with a knot and short ends which rest on the hair.

In the third hat, as in that just described, ribbon forms a part of the shape and makes the trimming. It is made, over a wire frame, of moire ribbon and silk braid. Strips of ribbon overlap to cover the top part of the shape, and the lower half is covered with rows of braid. Loops of ribbon spring from the crown, and a small straw ornament is applied at the left side.

*Julia Bottomley*

### Leather Baskets.

Morocco leather in a heavy grade is used to make collapsible baskets. The sides should be about two inches deep, and when placed to form the basket are fastened at the corners with metal clasps. The handle is run through two leather slides on the inside, and falls flat when the basket is closed. It can be made of covered cardboard as well as of leather.

### Patent Leather Motifs.

Patent leather motifs form a decorative scheme on some of the gabardine suits.

## A Few Smiles.

### Dad's Inquiry.

Dad came to the city to visit his son—a young man of fashion and style, whose coat was a very elaborate one, and so were his collar and tie. Said he: "Dad, you plainly can see it is true, how well I now prosper and thrive." "Yes," said the old man, "I see that you do. But where is the hack that you drive?"

### Easy.

"I see where a firm advertises 50 assorted hotel labels for \$1. You stick them on your suitcase and pose as a widely traveled man."

"What if people ask you questions about the places you pretend to have visited?"

"Oh, you simply memorize the name of the principal hotel in each city and there is nothing more you need to know."

### Hoping Against Hope.

"Your wife is troubled with a peculiar throat ailment," said the physician. "She must talk as little as possible."

"Say, doctor," queried the anxious husband, "is there any possible chance of its becoming chronic?"

### No Wonder.

"Wow!" exclaimed the victim in the chair, "that razor pulls!"

"Scuse me, boss," said the tonsorial artist as he paused to examine the piece of hardware. "Ah ows you all a pology. Dis am de razzar Ah wore t' de ball las' night."

### Like Cures Like.

"My heart is filled with bitterness," said the fair but fickle maid.

"What you need," rejoined the young physician of the homeopathic school, "is a big dose of quinine."

### An Honest Dealer.

"Is that marble?" asked a customer, pointing to a small bust of Kentucky's famous statesman.

"No, sir," replied the conscientious dealer, "that's Clay."

### The Masculine View.

Singleton—Women seem to be born with the bargain instinct.

Wederly—That's right. My wife has just reduced her age from thirty-five to twenty-nine.

### Collars Remain Low.

In any well-thought-out scheme of dress the collar is of paramount importance. Last year it rose to unprecedented eminence, threatening even to hide the face of the wearer from the gaze of an admiring world. But there are limits even to fashion, and this year a compromise has been arrived at. While it points an upward way at the back and at either side, the collar remains open in front, the intervening space across the neck being frequently bridged by a couple of narrow bands of silk or velvet fastened by fancy studs. A novelty in neckwear is the stole-end collar. Made of tulle or ribbon, or chiffon, or lace, it fastens close and high round the throat and is provided with long, fluttering ends reaching to the waist or below it.

## Mother's Cook Book.

### Custards.

There are no more wholesome desserts for both the young and old than various custards. The flavor and manner of serving may be varied so that they seem at each appearance like something new. Some like chocolate flavor, others are fond of caramel, while nutmeg, cinnamon and flavoring extracts make a variety of flavors.

If a molded custard is desired it must be rich in eggs, if a simple steamed or baked cup custard, two eggs with a pint of milk gives a smooth, nice consistency. One of the secrets of a smooth velvety custard is to cook it just enough, and always over water or the cups set in water. A coarse custard that has separated into curds and whey is neither attractive nor wholesome as the egg and albumen of the milk are both overcooked. Set the cups into water and put into a moderate oven, and when they are firm nearly to the center remove, for the heat in the custard will usually be sufficient to finish cooking it, after it has been removed if it is not taken from the water. Many fail in cooking custard because they forget that the egg and milk still cooks if left in the water bath even after taking from the oven. When making caramel it is well to remember that the custard needs sweetening besides the caramel, as browning sugar destroys some of its sweetness.

### Round Steak en Casserole.

Place two pounds of round steak on a board, season with salt and pepper and pound a cupful of flour or more into it turning on each side and using a meat pounder or the edge of a saucer. When the flour is all used cut into serving sized pieces, put into the casserole, adding just enough water to cover the bottom, cover finely chopped onion, place the cover over and bake three hours. Add water occasionally, if necessary. By browning the meat in a little hot fat the flavor of the dish is changed and adds variety. The meat will be tender and there will be a delicious gravy.

### Lamb Broth With Barley and Vegetables.

Soak a third of a cupful of barley in a cupful or more of water over night; set to cook early the next morning, pouring over the barley and water a quart of boiling water; let cook on an asbestos mat and add water as needed. Half an hour before dinner, add one-fourth of a cupful each of carrots cut in cubes, onion in shreds, celery in bits, and a table-spoonful of finely minced parsley. Let cook until the vegetables are done; add two quarts of lamb broth with salt and pepper to season.

Add a half a cupful of ripe olives to fricassee chicken and note the improvement in flavor.

### Hit or Miss.

The goodness of some people is exceedingly tiresome. Analogy is merely a method of convincing without proof.

A man's shoes may get tight from taking water, but he doesn't.

If the donkey were king of the brute creation more men might truthfully boast of royal blood.

One writer says that Satan's fall was probably due to his having accidentally slipped on a peal of thunder.

It takes the wasp to make a lazy man get a move on himself. All it has to do is back up against him and push.

The average man does just as many queer things when he isn't in love as when he is, but they are not quite so conspicuous.