

THE HOME AND ITS MISTRESS

Ma's Mean Way.

Pa has no use for suffragettes, he says that home's the place
Where woman has the chance to do most for the human race.
"Why should she want to vote?" says pa, "or stand around the polls, and let her children go to school with stockin's full of holes?"

"I've got no use for women who get out and fuss and tear.
Forgettin' that they've homes to run and solemn duties there.
How many of these suffragettes who say they'll vote or die
Know how to bake a loaf of bread or make a decent pie?"

"They'd better learn to stitch and hem, and let the votin' go;
The wife that wants to be a gem ain't makin' speeches—no.
She's busy where she ought to be, without no time to gad,
Content to do the things she knows'll make her loved ones glad."

Ma sat and darned away awhile and then she spoke at last:
"I guess you're right," she said; "at least I want no vote to cast;
As long as I can give you joy by humbly slavin' here,
I'll gladly scrub and cook and darn to make you happy, dear."

Then pa got up and walked around, and kicked a chair aside—
"Yes, there you go again," he said, so mad he nearly cried;
"Nag just because I can't afford to keep you like a queen—
and stop that darnin', darn it all. You just darn to be mean."
—Chicago Record-Herald.



Mrs. Annie Crawford is traction manager of the United Verde Copper Company.

Miss Caroline McGill of the University of Missouri faculty has been made a scholar of a Naples association for promoting scientific research by women.

As specimens of "heroic woman hood," the Rev. Dr. A. K. A. names Katharine Breshkovsky, Elizabeth Kovalsky and Hope Sigler, because of what they have accomplished for the Russian cause.

Miss Lida Stokes Adams is instituting a house-to-house campaign in the East in the interests of the suffrage movement. Miss Adams' assistants will distribute a folder devoted to the interests of suffrage, and other suffrage literature as well.

Lowering the Vitality.
All kinds of ailments are engendered and developed by keeping the body too warm or too cold. Whichever way one does it lowers the vitality so that the body cannot resist disease in a vigorous manner. The doctors agree that clothing of any appreciable weight is not good, and the manufacturers have met this dictum by making excellent fabrics and undergarments that have warmth without weight.

Unfinished fabrics, such as homespun and hopsack basket weaves, are popular as novelties.

Sleeves made up in a series of flounces are among the prettiest conceits in dancing frocks.

While skirts may be plaited, they do not express fullness. In Paris there are under tapes to hold them down.

Instead of a single fancy button as a finish to the front of a coat, a tassel more or less elaborate is often used.

Bishop sleeves are in the height of fashion, and they are often trimmed with bands, forming the sleeve into puffs.

The kilted plaid skirt with the plain cloth bodice, with tight sleeves, is among the fashionable delights of the season.

Many of the new skirts show plaits introduced in great variety, side and box plaits mounted on hip yoke or side yokes, or laid in full length.

A tie worn on waists which go under a jumper is a long, narrow cravat, caught at the neck with an ornament, the untied ends being finished with pendants.

The sharp-pointed waist is seen now and then in ultra-fashionable costumes, but it is still too radical to be exploited freely. Whether it is to come back to its own remains to be seen.

Cashmere cloth is one of the most popular of the season's fabrics, and nothing is better for practical hard wear. It is to be had in nearly any design and color. Black and blue are popular.

How Fabrics Got Their Names.
Calico comes from Calcutt, India. Satin came from Zaytown, China. Serge is named after Xerga, Spain. Mosul, which is in Asia, is the name-sake of muslin.

The ancient city of Damascus is responsible for damask.

Cambric gets its name from Cambrai, and gauze from Gaza.

Taffeta is named after a Bagdad street, where the material was at one time sold.

Alpaca derives its name from the Peruvian animal, from whose wool it was originally made.

Cashmere was originally made in Thibet, in the vale of Cashmere, where sheep growing a peculiarly fine grade of wool grazed.

Thomas Blanket, a celebrated colthier who is said to have introduced wool into England in the fourteenth century, is responsible for the name given to our bed covering.

Care of a Canary.
"So many people think a window the best place for a canary, while, on the contrary, it is the very worst!"

TRIO OF CHILDREN'S HATS.



Here is a group of good looking millinery fashionable in childland, and all of them smart and serviceable. At top of cut we show a large pink beaver, with brim slightly rolling front, and faced with black velvet. The crown is trimmed with black velvet ribbon, pale yellow roses and foliage in natural tone. Lower left figure is wearing a modish dish-shaped hat of dark green velvet, trimmed with puffed rings of pale green silk. The remaining model is light smoke velvet, faced with blue silk. Crown band and rosette on top are of same silk.

of this model. The bodice and upper portions of sleeves and skirt have been draped with chiffon cloth just a tone darker than the gown proper. This elusive material is laid in deep pleats on the shoulders, the same pleated effect appearing again in the arrangement of the overskirt. Rat-tail embroidery in self color ornaments the bodice in bolero effect.

Fads and Fancies in Dress

The shawl is now one of the most important articles of dress in Paris.

Long, tight, severely plain sleeves are rapidly giving way to the elaborate models.

Fine frills of hemstitched lawn brighten up a woolen or dark silk waist wonderfully.

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said a bird fancier. "If it is a sunny window the poor little mite's brains are cooked by the heat. There is always a draft in an open window and a canary's body is too delicate to endure draft. I'm always telling my customers that a bird mustn't be put in a draft, but, dear me! it's little use talking."

Care of Laces.
Always iron lace on the right side first, and then on the wrong side to throw up the pattern.

When ironing laces, cover them with clean white tissue paper. This prevents the shiny look seen on washed laces.

When putting laces away, fold as little as possible. A good plan is to wind them round a card, as they do in the drapers' shops.

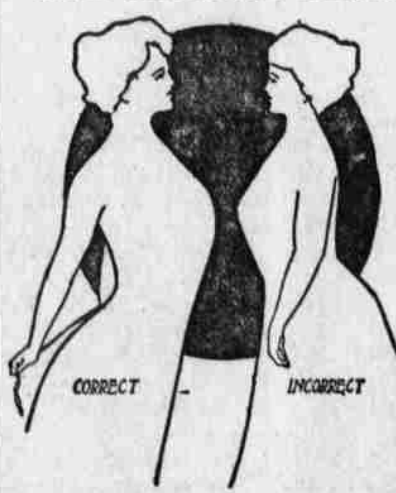
Use cornflour instead of ordinary starch for stiffening laces. This makes them firm, and does not detract from the "lacey" appearance.

Laces and other delicate trifles should be placed in a muslin bag before being folded. This prevents their getting lost and torn in the wash.

Lace on collars, handkerchiefs, etc., should always be mended before being washed. In these cases it is very true that "a stitch in time saves nine."

All laces, before being ironed, should be carefully pulled out, each point being attended to. The lace will look twice as well for this and will stay clean a much longer time.

Correct and Incorrect Carriage.



To Remove Finger Marks.
The finger marks so frequently left on painted doors by children or careless maids may be removed by rubbing with a perfectly clean cloth dipped in a little paraffin. The place should be afterward carefully rinsed in cold water and given a final polish with a clean, soft cloth. There is no real remedy for finger marks on light wall paper, but sometimes simply rubbing with a clean cloth will help.

A Little Frock.
A quaint little frock that will be serviceable can be made from a remnant of demi-bouncing hemstitched on the embroidered edge. This is placed at the hem, of course, and the top is gathered in a Mother Hubbard style into a neckband edge with a little frill. The sleeves are in bishop style confined with bands trimmed to match the neck.

Overheard on the Honeymoon.
The Bride—But why look so blue, Freddy? You know pap has promised he will still buy all my frocks.

The Groom (gloomily)—Yes—but I'm wondering what the dickens we shall have to eat!—Throne and Country.

"Picking Up."
"How's your wife?" asked the spar-row.

"Oh, she's pickin' up," replied the bluejay.—Chicago Record-Herald.

APPENDICITIS AND GOUT IN VOGUE 6000 YEARS AGO.

If the world was created 6,000 years ago and the story of the expulsion from Eden is not a myth, confirmatory evidence of that fact will be found by old-line Bible people in some of the things recently unearthed in Nubia. From very recent research it has been established that disease entered the world in the form of gout and tuberculosis not less than 6,000 years ago—either entered it at that time or had been there for an indeterminate time previously.

Nearly sixty centuries have rolled away since the Nubians lived in the Valley of the Nile and were victims of the intestinal concretions which seem to be the cause of appendicitis. Fortunately for archaeological science, the diggers took with them an anatomist or two, who knew a thing or so about their business, and turned over to their inspection the bodies that were unearthed from this ancient civilization which has been lying buried under the wash and sands of the Nile from a time which merges into the vanishing point of history. In these excavations were found evidences of a civilization from a date preceding the earliest known dynasties of Egyptian kings down to the Byzantine age. These people seem to have lived undisturbed in the possession of their fertile fields and their well-built towns, probably under the protection of the kings of Egypt. In fact, a careful examination of their heads and faces showed that they were in reality Egyptians themselves. They did not belong to the aristocracy, but were rather the humble tillers of the soil—the farmers of that prehistoric time. They had a knowledge of copper, but they had not yet progressed sufficiently far in the metallic arts—in the period previous to say 1800 B. C.—to use that metal for instruments. The only utility they could find for copper was its use as ornaments for the person. For this purpose it was manufactured and sold

extensively. For tools the Nubians of that date used stone, and very good and sharp-cutting tools they made of it, too. Flint lance-heads and flint knives were found in abundance, but no trace of a copper tool was in evidence for some centuries.

The next period ranges from 2800 B. C. to 1800 B. C., during which copper was discovered to be highly useful as a cutting metal and was manufactured accordingly. This was also the period of greatest change in the bodily characters of these people. The anatomists who made the examinations declared that a new type of man had been imported among the people of the lower Nile and had mixed his blood with that of the people he found there before him. The secret of the perfect preservation of bodies for sixty centuries lies in the fact that the people, probably not able to afford the methods of embalming that were practiced by the "swell" Egyptians, just took their dead and thoroughly salted the bodies.

One disease which seemed to have been prevalent to an extraordinary degree was rheumatic gout. Thousands of these people had suffered from gout and from rheumatism. Graves were found containing fifteen or twenty bodies, all members of the same family, and several generations of the same family. The anatomists were thereby enabled to trace peculiar anatomical resemblances from father to son, as well as evidences of transmitted disease.

That this marvelous method of preserving the dead is not practicable generally to day is due to the fact that one of the essentials of the success of the method is the peculiarly dry atmosphere of Egypt and the unlimited quantities of perfectly dry sand in which to bury the bodies after they have been treated with the salt or the solution of salt which the ancient Nubians used.

FASHION HINTS



Russian influence is strongly felt in some of the newest fashions, both for street and evening wear. The accompanying sketch shows a walking costume of cream serge, with trimmings of lavender and cream braid. It is very dainty and attractive, and is one of the many pretty things now made for southern wear.

TELLS OF HIS FAMOUS HYMN.

Faces of Street Audience Gave Minister Inspiration for "Life Line."

Surrounded by a model of a Lytle gun, a piece of cable, life buoys, megaphone, wig-wag flags, tailboards containing instructions to sailors and two life ropes, the Rev. E. S. Ufford, of Rockland, Me., evangelist and author of the famous river hymn, "Throw Out the Life Line," sat placidly among these mementoes of fearful storms which have raged along the New England coast, in the Union station waiting for his train to Minneapolis, the Yes Moines Register and Leader says.

The Rev. Mr. Ufford is an evangelist and this paraphernalia, which has been actually used in the rescue of sailors from wrecked vessels and was presented to him by captains of life saving stations at Cape Cod and Nantucket, is used by him in his evangelistic services to illustrate his sermons. "I was adding a pastor in East Boston one Sunday night in 1884, and when we were returning home after the service the subject of conversation turned on evangelists and hymns. I began thinking about a hymn that would reach the people. My father and grandfather had been choir leaders before me and I had been praying that I should write a song that would live long after I had passed away. On the afternoon of that Sunday I went to the village square and spoke to non-church goers. As I looked upon the faces of those about me—faces upon which were written the story of sin—they seemed to be like perishing men in the billows of death. This must have suggested to me the inspiration for my version of the hymn. I returned to the parsonage, sat down and wrote the hymn at once.

"It has been often thought that I at one time must have been associated with seafaring men to give so vivid a picture as the lyric depicts, or that I had dashed off the stanzas after witnessing a wreck of some vessel. Neither surmise is correct. It is simply a mental picture which came to me a quarter of a century ago, vivid to be sure, but to which I added the color."

The Rev. Mr. Ufford is building a unique church by popular subscription and from the royalties received from his hymn. A large anchor is supported over the tower. The building is divided into two parts, an auditorium and a parlor. Over the rostrum is a painting by the noted artist, Charles C. Murdock, and represents Christ in the act of saving Peter from the waves. The frieze around the auditorium represents Columbus' caravels coming to America. The church is appropriately located at the corner of Water and Ocean streets in Rockland. His study is in the church tower overlooking the bay.

"My church will be known as the Temple of Galilee, or the People's church, and will always be open to people of all creeds."

In Extenuation.

A little girl between 4 and 5 years of age came running in from sliding one day and exclaimed to her mother: "Oh, mamma, did you see me go down? I went like thunder!"

To her mother's astonished question as to whom she had heard say that the little one replied, "Well, mamma, you know you said one day 'as quick as lightning,' and it always thunders after it lightens, doesn't it?"

A widow's plea of popularity is to have the men call her "irresistible."

Coal is obtained in many parts of New Zealand, but the chief mines are in the Westport district, in South Nelson; the Grey district, in Westland; in Otago and Auckland. The best coals occur in the two former, the Westport mines producing a quality scarcely equaled throughout the world.

The River Jordan.

The historic river Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

REVIVAL OF CHINA PAINTING.



A FASCINATING OCCUPATION FOR GIRLS.

There is a distinct revival in china painting among young girls in the east, and in addition to becoming expert in the art it is considered quite an essential part of the training to make a study of the best examples of old china to be found in museums and elsewhere, and from them gather inspiration for the decoration of modern pieces.

In every department of art or industrial training nowadays the "home" idea is made prominent. Girls are learning domestic economy and domestic science, and everywhere the predominant thought is the fitting of girls for the domestic side of life, and it may be because of this wave of freside sentiment that the decoration of table ware is so deservedly popular.

To quote one of the leading instructors, "There is, to my mind," said she, "nothing more closely allied to domestic life than the hand decorating of china. It gives a girl a love for beautiful things for the home table and opens her eyes to the nicety of table appointments, and we all know that a well appointed table is usually the index to a successfully managed household."

"To make collections of any sort is an admirable thing, but the collecting of rare china for girls is particularly so, for it not only gives the collector a special interest in life, but she can never afterward pass by a bit of fine china, porcelain or pottery but she will glean enjoyment from it."

"The entire outfit, colors, brushes, oils and palette knives can be purchased for between \$3.00 and \$4.00, perhaps more, perhaps less. A course of ten lessons should make the average girl quite independent of a teacher, except, of course, when it came to some new and vexing problem; then she would doubtless require the advice of an instructor. In this art, as others, there is a great difference in girls, for some are quick with their hands while others are clumsy."

RUBBISH BURNER.

Flames, Hot Ashes or Sparks Cannot Escape from It While in Use.

There seems to be some urgent demand for a means of consuming the accumulation of paper boxes and similar material which gather about an ordinary household.

The bonfire is effective, but it is always attended with a considerable element of danger. Wire baskets which have been invented for the purpose reduce this danger very much, but it is said for the newest device for this purpose, which is made of sheet metal and entirely inclosed, that sparks and flames cannot escape, and consequently no damage can be done from its use.

Title of "Esquire."
Esquire dated back to the days when the Greeks and Romans were in the heyday of their existence. The armor bearers who served as attendants of

the knights by way of bodyguard were called esquires. Later, in England the king created esquires by placing collars about their necks and bestowing upon them pairs of silver spurs. The title has never lapsed in that country. There are now legally esquires by heritage, by creation, or by virtue of the holding of some office.

In this country the title has come into general use simply by courtesy, but it must be admitted that it is a very flimsy excuse for its adoption. In England there is a disposition to use it as applying to men not engaged in trade.

Spartan Self Denial.

When Mr. D., known to be miserly, but not believed to be a miser, was approached delicately for a contribution to the organ fund, he shook his head courteously, but with an air of finality.

"Charity," he said, "is a pleasure one must do without."

To a man who does his business by means of checks, a \$20 bill looks like a lot of money.