

THE WEEK OF WAR.

CZAR'S ARMY IN APPARENTLY HELPLESS ACTIVITY.

Japan Has Won Another Great Victory, Not on the Manchurian Battlefields, but in the World's Financial Capitals—New Loan Floated.

During the past week Japan has won another great victory over Russia. This time, however, it was not on a battlefield in Manchuria, but in the world's financial capitals. At the very time when Russia has been laboriously endeavoring to induce French bankers to make her a new loan, and when she is striving to keep her spirits up by talking cheerfully about that most desirable thing, a Russian internal loan, she has at the mere asking has floated a \$50,000,000 loan in London and New York on much better terms than her previous war loans, and at that she has seen her offering of bonds almost ten times oversubscribed.

If the Russian government were at all open to reason, a situation like this, following hard upon the crushing defeat of Mukden, would give ample grounds to credit the peace talk that has been heard during the past week. Unfortunately, however, it appears that Russia, from being unwilling to talk peace, has progressed only far enough to be willing to talk peace on her own terms. She has not yet been taught to know her Japan.

Upon that very week read, Rojevsky, Russia now seems inclined to lean, which is a fair indication that the Linewitch read must be even weaker. Rojevsky sailed from Nossob March 10, and the latest dispatch from Russia sailed from Suez March 11, apparently to join him. Japanese about ships are known to be watching all the main passages to the East from the Indian Ocean, but where Admiral Togo and his fighting fleet are we have no hint. There may be a great sea fight soon, or it may be deferred till Rojevsky reaches Far Eastern waters, if he ever reaches them.

Dispatches from Tokio indicate that Oyama's army is gradually moving northward. Three detachments west and east of the railroad are reported at positions that seem to be on the average about twenty-five miles north of where they were a week or ten days ago. St. Petersburg dispatches express a fear that another enveloping movement has begun.

The Russian army has remained in apparently hopeless inactivity at Sipinghai, seventy-four miles north of the Pass. The Japanese forces are known to be enveloping this position, and the column of their troops has been discovered twenty-seven miles northward, while another column is known to be advancing northward west of the railroad. Already the Japanese center has advanced so far northward that its guns have been bombarding the Russian rear guard since Wednesday.

Unofficial dispatches from Gushu pass indicate Oyama's strategy. He is menacing Kirin with his right wing and advancing his left west of the railroad in an apparent endeavor to reach the Sungari river before Linewitch begins his inevitable retreat after the battle which he is now about to begin.

Apparently it is the intention of the Japanese to waste none of the days or weeks of cold weather and comparatively good roads which are left to them. After the thaws come, rapid marching and the prompt movement of heavy guns will be out of the question.

Gen. Linewitch's purpose in making a stand at Sipinghai is not understood, even in St. Petersburg, where it is frankly admitted that he is largely outnumbered by Oyama's advancing army. Yet St. Petersburg takes a different view of the situation. It is declared that the Russian losses at Mukden have been exaggerated and that many of the prisoners taken by the Japs were non-combatants. Undoubtedly Gen. Linewitch is daily receiving reinforcements. But it is a question whether he will be able to withstand the Japanese pressure. If he should evacuate his present positions there is no place between them and Harbin where he can make a stand with any hope of escaping enormous losses of men and guns.

FOUR SLAIN IN WARSAW FIGHT.

Forty Others Wounded in Clash Between Mob and Police.

In Warsaw, in a battle between a mob of Jews and a police patrol in the streets, four Jews were killed and forty wounded. Two or more of the wounded may die. Scores of arrests followed the conflict.

The trouble began in Dzika street, when a crowd of 1,000 persons, nearly all Jews, and members of the socialist band, gathered in the street under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a former socialist leader. As the mob swung into the street, many bearing flags, it was met by a mixed police military party of twenty men.

The police declare the socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. At least forty-four persons were seen to fall, but the crowd removed all except nine of the wounded, two of whom were women.

The assistant minister of the interior in Moscow has forbidden the assembling of a congress to deal with the cholera epidemic, because, according to official information, the promoters of the congress intended to give it the form of a demonstration against the government.

From Far and Near.

Leaders in Congress are discussing the advisability of putting a small duty on coffee to overcome the deficit in the government treasury.

CHICAGO ELECTS DEMOCRAT.

Edward F. Dunne Chosen Mayor by a Plurality of Over 24,000.

Edward F. Dunne, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Chicago to succeed Carter H. Harrison, receiving a plurality of 24,248 over John Maynard Harlan, his chief competitor, and a majority of 945 over the combined vote cast for the Republican, Prohibition and Socialist candidates.

John F. Smulski, the present City Attorney, who was the candidate on the Republican ticket to succeed himself, has been re-elected, defeating W. B. Moak by more than 17,000. The Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, Frederick W. Block, and the Democratic candidate for City Clerk, Adrian C. Anson, share victory with the head of their ticket, Anson running neck and neck with Dunne.

The total vote cast for majority candidates was 322,373, out of a registration of 410,263, an increase of 12,538 over the majority vote of two years ago.

The Socialist polled 20,323 votes for their candidate for Mayor. This was a falling off from their vote for Debs last fall. They polled their heaviest vote in the Twelfth Ward, where Collins got 1,444 votes. The lowest Socialist vote was 71, in the Third Ward. The Democrats polled their full party vote in most of the Democratic wards. Judge Dunne is committed to municipal ownership of the street railways.

Spotted Fever.

New York's Mysterious Epidemic Known as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis has aroused the New York health department to the necessity of a systematic and thorough investigation into the cause of the disease and the possibility of, if not a cure, at least a remedy by which the high rate of mortality of meningitis may be lowered. It is a curious thing that in spite of the thousands of victims carried off by this form of meningitis and in spite of the progress made in medical science in the last fifty years there seems to be little more of practical value known about it than there was three or four decades ago, when it was popularly called the spotted fever. Since then it has been discovered that it is a germ disease and that the microbe enters the nose and finds lodgment in the brain. Occasionally the public is informed that some cure for it has been discovered, but none of these nostrums thus far tried has effected the slightest decrease in the number of deaths caused by the disease.

Most of the victims are children, especially those from 1 to 5 years of age, and the vast majority of them come from the poorer classes. It is confined to no one district, or street, or block of the city, where special conditions might give rise to its spread. The popular belief is that epidemics of meningitis follow severe winters, but the history of the disease shows that this is not entirely true.

In 1903 there were only 271 fatal cases in New York City, but last year the fatalities had jumped to 1,211. Last month there were 149 deaths and in January 107. The onset of the disease is sudden and its course rapid and fatal. Even those who recover are never as strong, either mentally or physically, as they were before the attack. Any conditions which produce bodily or mental depression predispose to the disease, and it has assumed its most fatal type during times of famine and among squallid dwellers or soldiers in crowded barracks.

The course and symptoms vary remarkably in different types. In the malignant or fulminant type the disease may prove fatal in a few hours. Remittent and intermittent forms are recognized, in which the fever is lower, or entirely absent for two or three days, and there is a form that much resembles typhoid fever.

Negroes Using Cocaine.

The recent outbreak of crime in Jackson, Miss., is attributed by the police to the increased use of cocaine by negroes. Until a year ago, it is claimed, the drug was unknown among them. Its consumption has now reached dangerous proportions and its users have become liars, indolent and punishment. The authorities are discussing a crusade against the sale of the drug, and it is probable that some drastic measures may be put in force to prevent its use among the negroes. The crusade will probably be run in connection with the war on vagrants now being waged by the police department.

Sparks from the Wires.

Students of the Kansas State Agricultural college held a mass meeting and petitioned the Governor to meet President Nichols.

Marie, daughter of George Bower of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, swallowed nearly the entire contents of a bottle of pills, causing her death.

Because the railroads refuse to make acceptable rates the National Letter Carriers' convention Sept. 4 to 11 may be held in Minneapolis instead of Portland, Ore.

Gen. Allen of the constabulary in command of the federal troops in the island of Samar, reports that the uprising among the Pulajanes is now under control.

The Consolidated Lithograph Company, capital \$7,000,000, was incorporated in California. The incorporators are Ignatius V. McGlone, Harry N. Wesley and Charles T. Payne, all of Jersey City.

While workmen were engaged in raising the tall, heavily timbered building erected by the State of Washington at the St. Louis world's fair the building suddenly collapsed and three men were injured.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

The Jewish oath bill, several times passed by the Commons, was thrown out by the House of Lords.

About 500 Indians held a council of war at the mouth of the Wabash. Emanuel Lisa founded the first trading post in Nebraska, at Bellevue. New Hampshire passed a law dividing its towns into school districts.

The United States government was negotiating for 2,000,000 acres of Indian land west of the Wabash, opposite Vincennes.

The Spanish consul at Philadelphia informed the merchants of the United States that the port of St. Augustine, Fla., was opened for importation of provisions.

Russian troops were assembling at Corfu and adjacent islands.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Uprisings in Belgium were daily occurring, the country being on the verge of a revolution.

The Legislature of Georgia annulled all laws made by Cherokee Indians. The State road from Lake Michigan to Madison, on the Ohio, was begun. The parish prison at New Orleans was erected at a cost of \$200,000.

East Tennessee was swept by a cyclone. Work was begun by the surveyors for the laying out of the city of Chicago.

France addressed its ultimatum to the Dey of Algiers, demanding a public reparation and \$10,000,000 indemnity for the expenses of the war.

Forty Years Ago.

Butler University at Irvington, Ind., was opened.

Charlotte Bronte, the English novelist, died.

England signed a treaty of peace with Mohammed of Cabul, India. Sir George Gore left St. Louis with forty men to explore the head waters of the Powder River in Montana.

The bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson was unveiled in the Place d'Armes, New Orleans.

Four sons of John Brown, abolitionist, settled on the Pottawatomie River, eight miles from Osawatimie, Ark.

Was election day in Kansas and the polls were invaded by "emigrants" from Missouri, who carried the State.

Sheridan overtook Lee's army at Saylor's Creek and defeated it after a day's fighting.

A new stringent tariff law went into operation. Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by Union forces.

Peace rumors based on President Lincoln's visit to the army at City Point were telegraphed over the North.

The Wisconsin Legislature memorialized the Postoffice Department to establish railway distributing stations in that State.

Municipal elections held in many cities throughout the North showed great strength of the Union party.

Dispatches from President Lincoln at City Point announced that the Union army, after three days' fighting, succeeded in breaking the Confederate center at Petersburg and flanking Lee on the left.

Thirty Years Ago.

The Illinois Legislature passed the municipal incorporation act.

Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat, was elected Governor of Connecticut.

The monument to the late Emperor Maximilian at Trieste, Austria, was unveiled.

Through a telegraph operator's blunder two trains came together at Burlington, Iowa, killing several and injuring many persons.

Archbishop Manning was created a cardinal, the ceremony taking place before many English and American pilgrims at Rome.

The Pope issued an encyclical renewing the excommunication of the old Catholics of Switzerland.

Henry Ward Beecher began his defense in his own defense in the Brooklyn court which was hearing the Tilton-Beecher case.

Twenty Years Ago.

The British forces under General Graham captured and burned the Arab village Tama.

General Grant's condition was such that the end appeared to be near. A Cabinet meeting decided that while this nation was not concerned with the internal affairs of Colombia, then in a state of revolution, it was responsible for free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus.

The Indians in the vicinity of Battleford, N. W. T., joined Riel, the rebel, and were besieging the Canadian troops in the town.

Reports from London announced that General Graham had been instructed to open negotiations with Osman Digna for peace in the Soudan.

William Henry, an English physician, states that in all forms of animal life, insects included, exists the taste for alcohol.

Sir Hiram Maxim says he has fully solved the flying machine problem, as demonstrations to be made soon will show.

Miss von Elmer Eschenbach, an Austria novelist, possesses a fine collection of watches. Many of them are set in diamonds.

PRESIDENT OFF ON A TRIP.

Leaves Washington for a Hunting Tour in South and West.

With cheers and good wishes resounding at the station, President Roosevelt Monday morning started on his trip through the Southwest. Among those at the station were many friends of Mr. Roosevelt, including Postmaster General Cortelyou and Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The special train, which is one of the finest ever sent out of Washington, consists of three cars—the President's private car Rocket, the Pullman sleeper Forest and the combination baggage and buffet car Vice-roy.

In the party besides the President were Secretary William Loeb, Jr., General S. B. M. Young, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Lieutenant G. R. Fortesque, one of the President's aids; M. C. Latta, and J. L. McGrew, stenographers to the President; H. A. Strohmeyer, photographer, and representatives of the press associations.

The trip was made primarily to enable the President to attend the reunion of his old regiment, the Rough Riders, held at San Antonio, Texas, and to hunt big game in Oklahoma and Colorado. Incidentally the President has delivered addresses at several places en route. His first important stop was at Louisville. There he was the guest of the city for three hours. He went from Louisville directly to St. Louis and thence via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to San Antonio, stopping at several places, among them Sherman and Dallas, Texas, on the way.

After leaving San Antonio the President went to Oklahoma for a wolf hunt and proceeded thence to Colorado to hunt big game in the mountains.

Unless it should be necessary because of unforeseen circumstances to curtail the trip, the President will be absent from Washington about two months. He expects to be in the wilds of Colorado for a considerable time, but will keep in constant touch with Washington by means of couriers to the nearest telegraph station, and thus will be enabled to attend to such important business as may demand his personal attention. Dr. Lambert, who accompanies the President, was his physician in New York and has hunted throughout the country which the President will visit.

Work was begun by the surveyors for the laying out of the city of Chicago.

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NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Shouts Heads Body Which Is to Build Big Panama Ditch.

The personnel of the new isthmian canal commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shouts, chairman. Charles E. Magoon, governor of canal zone.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer. Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., retired.

Col. Oswald M. Ernst, corps engineers, U. S. A. Benjamin M. Harrod.

These names were announced at the War Department Monday and in connection with the announcement Secretary Taft gave out for publication a statement showing the allotments of salaries to the new commissioners and his own letter to the President and one to the latter explaining the plan of reorganization of the commission, the reasons therefor and the particular duties to be assigned to each commissioner. The first reads as follows:

"The President has made an order allowing a salary of \$7,500, with traveling expenses, to each member of the commission and to the chairman of the commission the additional compensation of \$22,500, to the chief engineer the additional compensation of \$17,500 and to the governor of the zone the additional compensation of \$10,000."

"The head of each department is allowed the use of a furnished house upon the isthmus and his traveling expenses when traveling on the business of the commission.

"The total is \$102,500. The salaries and allowances under the former commission amounted to \$120,000. The total compensation of the governor of the zone and the chief engineer are in effect unchanged.

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WOMEN AND FASHION

Mistakes Which Young Wives Make.

Undoubtedly the greatest mistake which the young wife makes is that of trying to live according to certain rules and regulations which she formed in her own mind prior to the wedding ceremony. It is doubtless often very amusing to experienced married people to hear a young girl describe in detail how she is going to manage everything connected with her new home, and they are probably indulgent enough not to nip her young and fresh ideas in the bud, so to speak, by telling her that she will probably find half of them impossible to carry out.

It would be more kind, however, if experienced matrons, when they hear a prospective bride talk of what she is going to do for Jack and their future home, would tell her that the first thing she must do after marriage is to adapt herself to circumstances, and that instead of talking to other people about what she is going to do, arrange matters only with Jack.

Otherwise she will probably find her schemes so considerably wrong after marriage. Jack, who always appeared so easily led and agreeable during courtship days, does not seem so pliant and tractable when established in his own home. He suddenly seems to develop a will of his own. He wants to know why this and that has been done, and if it is not according to his liking he does not hesitate to express disapproval and insist on a change.

The majority of the young wife's pet plans are thus destroyed or turned about by her husband until she is ready to cry from sheer vexation.

All this can be avoided, however, by the young wife who asks the opinion of her husband in all matters pertaining to the home. Perhaps he has no taste or judgment whatever in some matters. But the mere fact that his opinion has been asked will probably cause him to agree with his wife on account of his ignorance, and thus she will get her own way, which she would not do in nine cases out of ten if she acted without consulting him.

Closely related to the mistake which young wives make of not consulting their husbands in regard to home arrangements and management is that of fussiness. There are some newly married women who make their husbands' lives a perfect misery and drive them to the refuge of the club, on account of their punctilious methods.

Such a woman gets on a man's nerves. He is frightened to move in his own home for fear that his wife should complain of the amount of work he is making for her. And as for indulging in such a hobby as photography, fretwork or carpentry, he would be fearful of giving his wife too great a shock by mentioning such a desire.

The consequence is, of course, that he is driven to spend elsewhere that time which he would spend at home if it were more congenial.

And then there is the sentimental young wife, who thinks that her husband has ceased to love her because he does not indulge so frequently in those billings and cooings which characterized their courtship days. Instead of taking her upon his knee after the evening meal and spending an hour or so in assuring her every two or three minutes that he loves her; that she is the dearest little woman in the world to him; that he does not know how he could get along without her, etc., he fills his pipe, ensconces himself in his easy chair and proceeds to read the evening newspaper.

Of course he is promptly characterized as a "selfish wretch," and the young wife comes to the conclusion that he is going to develop into an indifferent husband. No reasoning could be more foolish.

Worst of all mistakes is that which some young wives make of carrying complaints to their own mother and other relatives. No matter what the shortcomings of Tom, Dick or Harry may be, the proper self-respecting wife will keep them to herself. What happens in her own home concerns no one outside, not even her own relatives. A woman is, in fact, acting wrongly and dishonorably toward the man she has married by detailing his faults to other people.—Home Monthly.

Senor de Colozan, new Spanish minister at Washington, is the son of an old Irish family.

Grand Duke Sergius drew \$1,500,000 a year during his term of office as governor of Moscow.

The King of Italy possesses the largest collection of coins in the world. It is valued at \$600,000.

Richard Strutt, a son of Lord Rayleigh, has invented a clock which, he says, will run 200 years.

In spite of the cares of state, King Edward finds time to devote to his country estate at Sandringham.

The German Emperor speaks and writes English and French as fluently as he does his native tongue.

The London Pilgrims' Club is arranging a dinner for Gen. Horace Porter, retiring ambassador to France.

Henry Tollenache, for twenty-four years a member of the British Parliament, has never made a speech.

M. Coquelin, famous French actor, is ardently desirous of breaking into politics, and is sanguine of success.

Prof. W. R. Dunstan, an Englishman, has discovered several minerals in Ceylon which contain the rare earth thorium.

One hundred and ninety-four statues of Bismarck have been completed to this date and forty-eight are under construction.

Sir Hiram Maxim says he has fully solved the flying machine problem, as demonstrations to be made soon will show.

William Henry, an English physician, states that in all forms of animal life, insects included, exists the taste for alcohol.

Miss von Elmer Eschenbach, an Austria novelist, possesses a fine collection of watches. Many of them are set in diamonds.

The marriage certificate is equally divided between husband and wife in Korea.

Bengal is noted for the number of its young widows who are under 10 years of age.

Mrs. William Shaw of Pittsburg has given \$32,000 worth of land to McAllister College, St. Paul.

Marchioness Oyama, wife of the Japanese Napoleon, is an expert fencer, swimmer and horsewoman.

George Meredith, the English novelist, finds it impossible to write save when in absolute seclusion.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

Queen Amelle of Portugal has set her heart on a doctor's degree, and will enter for the next examination for the Lisbon faculty of medicine.

Miss Mary, daughter of the late English astronomer, R. A. Proctor, is continuing her father's work, and doing much to make astronomy popular.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight re-

ompense to her parents for the trouble they have had in rearing her.

A movement has been started in New York to place in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church a permanent memorial to the late actress, Mrs. Gilbert.

The woman tennis champion of New Zealand has but one hand, and that is the left one, but she can serve a ball that is exceedingly difficult to return.

In South Greenland the color of the hair-ribbon which a woman ties around her head denotes the social condition of the wearer—whether she be maid, wife or widow.

The wives of the young sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin, from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfumery they consume.

To Increase the Height.

Ways of increasing her height are a constant source of thought to the short woman. To look her tallest at all times she should remember some simple general rules.

High heels are a mistake; the cut and length of the skirt are the most important.

The best materials to give height are either plain ones or those with a tiny stripe running lengthwise. Full skirts and baggy sleeves are fatal to the short woman.

A very small hat is a mistake, giving an idea of insignificance; and a large one is no better, making the small wearer appear all hat. Safety lies in the medium size, trimmed in a quiet, unostentatious fashion.

But, after all, the way a woman walks and stands is her greatest advantage or disadvantage. It is possible for even a little woman to be so upright and hold her head so prettily that she will appear quite tall without the least suggestion of stiffness. A well-carried head will give an additional two inches to the height.

Where Frits Make Fashion.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who expects to have "a good, easy time."

The woman who thinks that cook and nurse can keep house.

The woman who would die rather than wear last season's hat.

The woman who wants to refurbish her house every spring.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The