

TO REDISTRRICT THE STATE.

Proposal to Change Congressional Boundaries Will Come Before the Legislature.

SEVERAL PLANS HAVE THEIR ADVOCATES

Senators Allison and Dolliver Will Succeed Themselves—Surplus in the Treasury—Business in the General Assembly to Be Expedited—Other Iowa Notes of Interest.

[Special Correspondence.]

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 13.—Aside from the work of organizing and preparation for the inauguration of Gov. A. B. Cummins, the chief interest of the legislature which convened to-day centers in the proposal to redistrict the state, congressionally. A dozen plans for remaking the congressional boundaries have been suggested and discussion of them has absorbed legislative attention ever since election. Each scheme has its advocates, while there is a well defined party which is opposed to changing the districts this year. The latter party argues that in 1910 Iowa, in all probability, will have a twelfth congressman, and then redistricting will be necessary. Pending that occasion, and in view of the not extreme inequality in division of population, to many members of the assembly the present districts are satisfactory. Of 123 republican members of the legislature the best judgment is that redistricting has close to half, while practically all of the democrats favor it. There are 27 democrats in the assembly and it is the prevalent belief that their strength added to the republican strength of those who favor redistricting would carry the proposition, if a plan could be agreed upon. There is some talk of determining the position of the republican members of the legislature in a caucus instead of permitting a straight vote on the proposition by all parties on the floor. There are 2,231,853 in Iowa, according to the last census. With 11 congressional districts the new apportionment is 202,895 to a district. Following is the population of the present congressional districts:

First, 364,855; Second, 341,698; Third, 229,701; Fourth, 196,825; Fifth, 190,227; Sixth, 174,673; Seventh, 183,786; Eighth, 209,479; Ninth, 202,333; Tenth, 259,347; Eleventh, 241,479.

Election of Senators.

The Iowa United States senators will be elected Tuesday, January 21. William Boyd Allison will succeed himself for the sixth consecutive time, a record unequalled in the history of the nation. Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver will succeed himself, also, but it will be his first election by the legislature. He is now serving by appointment at the hands of Gov. Shaw. Mr. Allison will be elected for the term ending March 3, 1909. The term which he is now serving does not end until March 3, 1903. Mr. Dolliver was appointed twice by Gov. Shaw, to fill out the last few weeks of Senator John H. Gear's first term, and to act as senator during that part of Senator Gear's second term up to the meeting of the Iowa legislature which convened to-day. His election Tuesday next will be for the term ending March 3, 1907. An effort has been made by the republican leaders to secure the cooperation of the democratic members of the legislature in a plan to elect Senator Allison by unanimous vote of the democrats and republicans on account of his extraordinarily extended service for the state at Washington. Whether this will be effected or not is a question. Senators Allison and Dolliver are on the ground this week. They came down last Thursday to attend the banquet given under the auspices of the Grant club of Des Moines in honor of the elevation of Gov. Leslie M. Shaw to the position of secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, and decided to remain until after their reelection.

Treasury Surplus.

The theory has been that there would be a surplus of more than \$1,000,000 in the state treasury when the legislature convened, and on that basis many plans for large appropriations have been framed. Members who hoped for a large surplus, therefore, were disappointed when the annual settlement between the auditor and treasurer of state this week showed that there is a surplus in the treasury now of about \$775,000 only. The expenditures by the state institutions under the board of control will be \$125,000 a month for January, February and March, which will cut the surplus down, ordinarily, to \$400,000. It is estimated that other revenues will take it up to \$500,000, however, by the end of the legislative session. The semi-annual collection of taxes does not come until April, and the treasury will get no benefit from that \$500,000 until after the legislature has adjourned. The encouragement for large appropriations, usually growing out of large surpluses, does not exist in this state this winter, therefore.

Will Push Business.

Actual work in the legislature will not begin before next week. All of the members and the presiding officers of the houses insist that the session ought not to extend much beyond April 1, and promises are made that business will be expedited. However, the first four weeks will be taken up with introduction of bills, committee work will consume the next four weeks and it is extremely doubtful if the next four weeks will furnish sufficient time in which to give consideration on the floor to the important measures which will come before the assembly for action.

A Contrast.

The contrast between the opening of the Twenty-ninth general assembly

and that of the Twenty-eighth, two years ago, is so marked that politicians find much interest in recalling the excitement that attended the former. Then a terrific contest was being waged between the friends of John H. Gear, of Burlington, who sought to reelect him to the United States senate, and the friends of A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, who sought the position. Every interest centered in this contest. The test came on the election of a speaker. The republicans were greatly in a majority in the legislature and their caucus settled the matter. The most intense excitement prevailed, and D. H. Bowen, of Allamakee county, was barely elected over W. L. Eaton, of Mitchell county, the vote being 42 to 38. This year two United States senators are to be elected, and there is no contest against either of the candidates. Mr. Eaton has long been conceded the speakership before the republican caucus unanimously chose him, and there was no opposing candidate; Mr. Cummins, himself, is the new governor of the state.

Curious Fact.

It is a curious fact that the statutes of this state contain nothing about the time for the election of United States senators. This is fixed by the federal statute passed in 1876, but it has not been reenacted by the Iowa legislature, although, of course, it governs the holding of the election of next Tuesday. It requires the election to take place on the second Tuesday of the session, but adjournments can be taken in case of no choice.

To Publish the Code.

When the code of 1897 was compiled and adopted by the state it was provided that in 1902 and each six years thereafter the legislature should elect an editor who would compile, annotate and publish the codified session laws of the assemblies following the adoption of the code. The laws of the assemblies of 1898, 1900 and the one about to be held will be for the editor elected this winter to forge into a book. This book will be similar to the code, and will be sold for \$1.50 as a supplement thereof. There are now but 800 copies of the code in the possession of the state, and the legislature of 1904 will be compelled to provide for the publication of a new edition.

To Be Given Rank.

Lieut. Gov. John Herriott's determination to advance the agriculture committee of the state senate to a high place among the committees met with the strong indorsement of the members who were informed of his intention. While the chairmanship of the committee has always been in strong hands—Senator W. F. Harriman having had it in the last senate—its prominence was discounted because it was shovled down in the list of committees. This Mr. Herriott determined should be remedied. Owing to the fact that a majority of the state senate is composed of attorneys, places on the committee on judiciary are much sought. Mr. Herriott decided that the principal interest of the state—agriculture—should be given rank alongside of the revenue committee, the appropriation committee, the judiciary, railroads, etc.

Special School.

There is in progress at the agricultural college at Ames a special school of instruction in stock judging which closes with this week. It began last Monday. The attendance exceeds 300 and among those who are taking the special course are farmers with gray hair and young men who are actively engaged in farming, but cannot take the time and money necessary to a full course in the college. This is the second session of the special school and its success is so great that the college authorities will ask the legislature for assistance in developing the department.

LEON BROWN.

Farmers Swindled.

Farmers living near Independence and Jesup say they have been made the victims of Chicago confidence men, who obtained their signatures to notes for large amounts by fraud. They discovered that they had been swindled when they were called upon by the First National bank of Independence to pay notes aggregating \$14,000, sent to the bank for collection by Attorney Walter A. Lantz, of Chicago. The farmers have obtained counsel and will make a thorough investigation.

To Have First Place.

Billy Coalsen, the genteel colored usher at the statehouse, has been definitely promised the first appointment to be made by Gov. Shaw as secretary of the treasury. This appointment is in deference to the express request of Mrs. Shaw, who has found Billy exceedingly useful as enterer, usher and man of all work at the social functions of which she is hostess, after his official duties have been completed.

Best in Existence.

Prof. Sage, of the Iowa weather and crop service, says that the Iowa system of farm institutes is the best in existence, and that if there is any change in the law it should be along the line of arranging the counties into districts so that they can arrange a circuit of meetings, and thus secure the best talent for speakers at a minimum expense. He believes the system can be little improved.

Miss Deighton to Lobby.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Belden, late president of the Iowa Suffrage association, has announced that Miss Daisy Deighton, of Shenandoah, Ia., will succeed her as lobbyist with the state legislature. Mrs. Belden won the reputation of being the most skillful woman lobbyist ever before the state legislature. She says that Miss Deighton is competent and will be able to give the work all her time.

IOWA STATE NEWS.

The State Treasury.

When Auditor Merriam settled with Treasurer Gilbertson at the statehouse it was found that the state treasury surplus had fallen to \$767,673, so far as the general revenue fund is concerned. This is the fund out of which the legislature makes appropriations. However, it is expected that the surplus will grow to \$1,000,000 on account of the April collection of taxes and perhaps an effort will be made to appropriate on that basis. Following was the distribution of the state assets in charge of the treasurer when the settlement was made with the auditor of state:

Permanent school fund..... \$63 34
Swamp land indemnity fund..... 552 80
Agricultural college endowment fund..... 649,635 89
Agricultural college additional endowment fund..... 15,000 00
Special university revenue..... 4,568 63
Special Iowa state college revenue..... 40,323 48
General revenue..... 767,673 75
Agricultural college interest..... 31,824 29
Total..... \$1,609,642 08

Given a Reception.

Leslie M. Shaw was given a public reception at the Savery house by the Grant club in honor of his elevation to the secretaryship of the United States treasury. The reception was followed by a banquet at which covers were laid for 350 guests, which included nearly all the leading republicans in the state and city. Gov.-elect Cummins presided and delivered a brief but eloquent address in honor of his distinguished predecessor. Responses to toasts were made by several, among them Mr. Shaw, who expressed profound gratitude for the many kind and gracious things said of him and to him and for the kindness beyond measure of the people of Iowa.

An Uncrowned Hero.

Gustavus Schmittger, major of the Second Iowa cavalry during the war and game warden of Wyoming for ten years, resulting in both official and friendly relations with President Roosevelt, died at Davenport, aged 78 years. An incident in Maj. Schmittger's war record, when with only a battalion of cavalry he attacked 11 confederate regiments, led Gen. Phil Sheridan to declare him "one of the uncrowned heroes of the war."

Life Sentence.

In the case of Chester Taylor (colored), charged with the murder of Dr. Faylor three months ago in Newton, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed the sentence at imprisonment for life. The crime of which Taylor was convicted was committed at night when the physician was returning from a call. He was set upon and beaten into unconsciousness and robbed, and died later of his injuries.

Broke His Parole.

George Sabins, an escaped convict wanted in Minnesota, was captured in Atlantic by Marshal Terbusch. Sabins was sentenced to the penitentiary at Stillwater on the charge of grand larceny, but after serving some months was released on parole, which he broke and has been at large for five years.

A Work of Art.

Residents of Clinton take pride in the city's new federal building, now nearing completion. The structure will be substantial as well as artistic. It is built of New Hampshire granite and New Bedford stone, is 98x60 feet in dimensions, 45 feet high and will cost \$100,000.

Given Ten Years.

Elijah Eathote has been sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary for breaking into his wife's room in Des Moines and shooting her three times because she would not live with him. Her recovery was almost miraculous.

News in Brief.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Retail Hardware Dealers' association will be held in Des Moines February 18, 19 and 20.

John Hovenkamp, of Colfax, who was identified and buried as the victim of a railroad accident, was discovered to be alive and arrested in Binghamton, N. Y., for shooting at an officer.

The National Starch Works company will rebuild the plant recently destroyed by fire in Des Moines.

Dr. Richard W. Hill was found dead in his bed at Davenport. Heart disease was the cause. He was for several years professor of anatomy and physiology at the Iowa state university.

Iowa has \$4,750,000 of school funds safely loaned out at 4.5 per cent. interest.

Lee Clark was found frozen in the river at Ottumwa. He fell into the water while intoxicated.

The Dubuque Turbine & Roller Mill company will go into the trust which has recently been formed. Stockholders will get full value for their investment.

A syndicate of Iowa men has bought over 100,000 acres of agricultural land in Kanab and Anoka counties in Minnesota and will purchase 200,000 acres more.

The police raided an opium joint in Sioux City and arrested Dan Bynum and William Richardson, colored men, and John Clark, white, who has just been released from the state penitentiary.

At the third annual exhibit of the Marshalltown Poultry and Pet Stock association there were over 1,000 exhibits and the attendance was good.

Rural free delivery will be established February 1 at Granville, Sioux county; route, 48 miles; population, 1,190. Additional service: West Branch, Cedar county; route, 25 miles; population, 525.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Attractive Features of the Newest Costumes—A Charming Evening Bodice.

A novel Eton jacket model has the cloth collar shaped in five circular layers, each bordered with a narrow stitched band of the same fabric, edged with a tiny line of black and gold braid. The white satin vest is trimmed with lines of this braid, arranged directly down the front of the vest in V-points, each V being finished with tiny loops and a small gold button, says the Chicago Daily News.

A "fourreau," or sort of narrow loose princess dress, is often made of wide meshed tulle or piece lace, covered with a trellis work of velvet ribbon. Princess dresses of striped silk with colored floral bouquets on a white ground, are made en princess at the back and loose in front.

How particular women are getting in the matter of hats! And they are really learning to put these on properly. Certain hats must be always tilted well forward. There is nothing quite so vulgar as a toque worn at the back of the head, when it is intended by the French milliner to be worn well forward.

Ermine is alarmingly scarce, owing to the great demand in the market for this regal fur that will play such an important part in the dress grandeur of King Edward's coronation. So the woman who happens to have a piece, or, better still, a set of ermine, may consider herself one of the fortunates. More than one girl has found a veritable prize hidden away in grandma's attic of treasures.

A charming evening bodice is that which is made in white accordion-plaited chiffon with a bolero and elbow sleeves of fine white mousseline de soie, embroidered with silk spots in black and white and trimmed with strappings of black velvet ribbon brought down to a point on either side both back and front and secured with tiny diamond studs. This bolero is edged throughout with a vandyke applique insertion of fine black chantilly lace, the same lace appearing also on the sleeves, which are finished at the elbows with soft frills of white chiffon. In the center of the front there is a rosette bow of black velvet ribbon, fastened with four small diamond studs.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

A Budget of Brevities Relating to Matters of Interest to the Housekeeper.

A homemade music portfolio frequently answers the purpose as well as an expensive purchase at the shop. The covers of a large old book encased in a decorated slip of silk, satin or linen makes a satisfactory portfolio. Harps, lyres or other appropriate designs may be painted or embroidered on the upper cover and the folio tied with ribbons, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

For the tea table as a substitute for the old-fashioned cozy is the dainty three-panel screen of old brocade. The screen makes a pretty bit of decoration in addition to keeping off draughts from the pot in which the tea is brewing.

Leather is being utilized in a variety of ways for decorative purposes just now and one of the most effective is in the form of pillows for the collegian's room or the bachelor's den. Indians' heads ornament some of these, others show college colors and devices. Pipe racks in leather are satisfactory from the decorative point of view, if nothing else, and the football inkstand is useful as well as ornamental.

The mattress pin cushion, which joyed considerable popularity a few years ago, has made its appearance again this season in an especially attractive form, those of striped silk ribbon being particularly pretty.

Weak tea is good for cleaning varnished paint and also for black furniture. It should be used warm, but not too hot.

Preference is given to linen rather than cotton for bandaging cuts and wounds, because the linen fibers have flat and perfectly rounded edges and is not apt to irritate a wound or sore spot.

Chestnut dressing for turkey is now preferred by many housewives, and made according to these directions it is particularly good: Prepare a mixture of bread crumbs and butter, adding minced celery, parsley, pepper and salt; boil 12 large chestnuts 30 minutes; shell and blanch; then chop very fine; add these to the dressing, with four eggs, slightly beaten; fill the turkey.

The Three-Meal Habit.

Our three-meal habit is a fearful tax on our working capacity; it troubles the temptation to overeating; our champions stagger under the weight of a physiological handicap; one-half the functional energy of the system is diverted by the exigencies of digestion. No other hygienic mistake has done so much to make us a generation of dyspeptics as the custom of after-dinner work. Its victims, moreover, incur the risk of contracting that form of moral dyspepsia called pessimism. It tends to rob the working day of its reward.

—F. L. Oswald, M. D., in Success.

DEATH OF OLD PAGE.

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

"There was a man," said the skeptic, who was seated in front of the open fire at the club, "who had the courage of his convictions. There was no scare in him even when death beckoned and finally gripped him."

"Yes," assented the half-way skeptic at the other end of the fireplace, "Old Page was certainly a consistent atheist. I did not hear anything about his deathbed, but I suppose he died in the spirit in which he lived. He was built that way."

A man with an ascetic face and with a coat of clerical cut stood between the speakers. He is the rector of a little Episcopal church stowed away in a poverty-stricken district of the city. He is a club member and moves in the smart set when he isn't working away in the slums. The smart set and the club get about one-tenth of his time, though, as he often confesses, he believes that they stand in sharper need of missionary work than do most of the dwellers in the district to which he casts nine-tenths of his lot.

"You say, Nelson," said the rector, addressing the first speaker, "that Old Page at death had the courage of his convictions. You never said a truer word in your life; he did have. I know something about it, because the hospital where he died is in my district and on my daily visiting list. Neither of you has lived here very long and don't know the whole story of Page's life. I know all about it."

"You see, Old Page was a bibliophile from the day he first saw the letter A in his picture alphabet as a baby. The man was actually book crazy. Some of the first books that he read and loved were agnostic in tendency. This led him to read absolutely atheistical works, and finally his book-collecting mania turned toward volumes of that class. Old Page probably had the finest collection of Shelley, Voltaire, Paine and the skeptic scientists' books that were ever held by the book shelves of any private house. Do you know that it was Page's boast that he had never read a religious work in his life; that he had never turned the pages of a Bible nor seen the inside of a book of common prayer? He chose everything except what I, in humble imitation, call 'the better part.' Page would go without food if it were necessary to buy some rare first edition of a work with a faith undermining tendency. There was a clergyman one day bolder than the rest who went to the bibliophile and said: 'Why don't you collect and read both sides, Mr. Page?'

"The reason is, parson," said Page, "that there is only one side."

"That answer showed better than anything else the man's bent of mind. You may have heard, perhaps, that he was a great friend of Everts, another collector, who had bought and brought together books of all kinds irrespective of the nature of the teachings which they contained. It was Page's wont to sneer a little at the missals, the Old Fathers, the Breeches Bible and the rest that Everts had on his shelves sleek by jowl, so to speak, with Voltaire and our other unbelieving friends. Now Page knew Everts' library and the lay of his books as well as did the owner himself. Page used to go to his friend's home, take out a certain copy of Voltaire and look at it yearningly and lovingly for hours at a time. It was the only Voltaire which he himself did not possess. He knew this little book was the first one of the series of atheistic and agnostic volumes in Everts' possession. The book next it at the left on the shelf was the last one of the religious and theological volumes. When Page picked up this particular Voltaire he would carefully brush off the left-hand cover with his handkerchief to remove contamination. Yes, he was a consistent atheist all right. He told Everts once that he would give his right arm to possess that Voltaire and that he thought if pressed for more payment that he'd sacrifice his right leg along with the arm."

"Well, you know it was only two weeks ago that Everts' house caught fire. The flames started in the basement and spread rapidly. The old frame structure was like tinder. Page lived only a block from his friend's house and he reached the scene of the fire as quickly as did the firemen. The flames had eaten from the basement through the flooring into the library. The bookroom was a furnace. Everts stood outside in the street with a look of pathetic misery in his face and with his thoughts fixed on his burning books. Page grasped his arm and fairly howled in his ear: 'That Voltaire will be lost!'

"In another instant and before he could be detained, Page had darted up the front steps of the burning house. A fireman dashed after him, but was driven back by a sheet of flame. Page was inside. 'He'll get nothing but death there,' was the thought weighing on every heart. It seemed in age, but it probably wasn't 40 seconds before out from the shrouding smoke and leaping flame the bibliophile appeared holding a little book tightly to his breast. His hair and clothing were ablaze and he was frantically burned."

"The firemen picked up Old Page tenderly and carried him to an ambulance. He held tight the volume he had saved. 'I have got the Voltaire,' he said, and despite the feebleness of his voice there was a ring of triumph in it. They took him to the hospital and did what they could for him, but he had inhaled flame, and death was only a question of a few days. They thought he was unconscious at one time, and one of the nurses attempted to remove the book which Page had saved from the flames. 'Forcibly he said: 'Leave it!'

"Then with a sort of renewed strength he lifted the volume and opened it. He stared at it almost blankly for a moment, and then an astonishment came into his face. I do not know whether Page, bibliophile and atheist, saw the hand of God in it or not—but the book that he had saved at the cost of his own life, let me say to the salvation of his soul, was not a rare edition of Voltaire, but a cheap copy of the priceless Gospel of Jesus Christ."

"Suffering as he was, he read the book for the first time in his life and believed. I baptized him one hour before he died. He called in all his atheist friends to witness the sacrament. O, yes, Old Page had the courage of his convictions."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Baker Vs. Loufer.

A Hindu baker's assistant in Bombay, on setting up in business for himself, he thought him of catering for the English community as well as for the native one. With this end in view, accordingly, he had the following notification painted over his doorway: "Ram Bux solicits respectful patronage. He is a first-class British loafer."

Inferential.

"Mirandy, what business is that young man in?" asked Mrs. Ridgefarm of her daughter.

"I don't know, ma," said Mirandy, "but I think he's in a new work in a woodyard. He always ends his letters 'cordially.'"—Buffalo Express.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of Schraalenburg Reformed church, Dumont, N. J., was celebrated recently. The church is the same to-day as it was when it was built a century ago, save for an extension, and among its treasures is the Bible which was used by the first pastor.

Rev. Father McGuire, pastor of a Roman Catholic church in Long Island City, finding that a number of persons habitually left the church after mass and just before the collection was taken up, caused the doors of the edifice to be locked recently until service was over, and more than 20 people who tried to escape before the plate came around were conspicuously unable to do so.

There are of the Anglican communion in the empire of Japan six bishops, 51 missionaries, 15 lay workers, 72 women—all drawn from England and America. In addition to these, there are 26 priests, 18 deacons, 137 catechists, and working with foreign workers hand in hand. There are nearly 9,000 native converts attached to the 75 churches and 133 out-stations, all being bound together in one native church, with its own constitution and synods.

The Church Times (England) points out what it calls an "unfortunate confusion" between the words non-conformists and separatists. We quote as follows: "The non-conformists believe and profess themselves to be members of the Church of England; though there are parts of her doctrine and discipline to which they refuse to conform. They refuse to separate themselves from her communion. The free churches of today are the descendants of those whom these non-conformists always called separatists. Nonconformists thought it was a sin to separate from the Church of England; the separatists taught the very contrary—namely, that it was a sin to remain in communion with her."

THE WORK OF WOLVES.

What the United States Has Done to Curtail the Destructiveness of the Animals.

When one or two men or well-grown boys are killed and eaten by wolves in the forests of Canada or the lumber regions of Maine or Minnesota, the incident causes much excitement in districts where the conditions are similar. It is regarded everywhere as a rare tragedy. The number of human victims of wolves in all North America, in any year, must be very small. Fatal attacks by these beasts are altogether exceptional, says the Cleveland Leader.

That this is so, like the swift disappearance of the wolf in the older parts of the United States, indicates that the American wolf, though classed as the same animal, is less dangerous and destructive and also less able to resist efforts to exterminate its species than the common wolf of Europe. In that continent, where the population has long been much denser than it is now in the United States, wolves still cause great mischief and end a good many human lives every year.

It is astonishing that at this late date the wolf should be quite common in countries like Spain, Greece, Italy and France, but in recent years 400 or 500 have been killed in France alone, annually. Much harm to poultry, domestic animals and game birds is caused by wolves in all of the countries mentioned. In Russia and in southeastern Europe and also in the Scandinavian peninsula wolves are too common and too bold to make the killing of a man or boy by such beasts remarkable.

In some years over 200 persons have been slain by wolves in Russia, and in that country they are the cause of damages to stock which are very serious. The average cost of their depredations ranges from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000 a year, not to speak of the terrible havoc wrought among useful wild animals.

The conditions are so different from any which have existed in the older parts of the United States, within the memory of the present generation, that they are hard to realize. They make the rare tragedies and more common annoyances which can be charged to the wolves of Canada and the wider parts of this country seem of small importance, and the query is raised whether the wolf of America is not naturally less ferocious and less bold than his kinsman of Europe.

If there is really no difference then the good shooting and free use of firearms in the United States must be credited with having done more to subdue wolves and rid the country of them than all the efforts which have been made for centuries to do the same thing in eastern and northern Europe.

Roast Beef, Rare, If You Please?

"Times have changed," said the restaurateur, "and the tastes of people with it. This is the day of a roast beef taste in women. Fact, I assure you! Now, it has long been the rule with the man, in doubt as to what he should order from the bill of fare, to compromise on a little prime beef—rare, if you please. But the women ordinarily went in for the patties, the souffles, and anything else, fixed and fancy, no matter how indigestible. At present, however, about every other woman who comes in at luncheon time wants roast beef. And she puts up a howl if it's not red and juicy. I don't know what to attribute the change in taste to, unless it's the fact that the fashion for athletics and the greater indulgence in out-door pastimes is developing a harder race that needs more substantial nourishment than the old-time hothouse type of women."—N. Y. Times.