EVERY MOTHER HER DAUGHTER'S MATCHMAKER.

LET YOUR CHILDREN DO THEIR OWN COURTING, SAY MOST PARENTS, WITH RESERVATIONS—WHEN FATHERS AND MOTHERS FEEL THEY OUGHT TO INTERFERE.

CHICAGO.—Certainly not, say the city mothers, still they all agree that their first thought when the little daughter was laid in their arms was, "I wonder what little boy in this great world will become her husband." Yes, every one of them owns she has hoped from the first moment of her child's existence that somewhere a sweet tempered little fellow of good parentage and some means was being reared to be a fit companion for the little daughter just born to her.

Mrs. Charles H. Conover says nice girls will marry only nice men. "The girls who are brought up in the right way need no interference in regard to their matrimonial ventures," says Mrs. Cohover. "There is no necessity for parents interesting themselves in the character or financial standing of young men who simply call upon their daughters. Such a proceeding as investigating on the part of parents would be entirely too premature.

"A father need not assume that every young man is interested to the point of matrimony, and unless he sees that matters are reaching a crisis, he should let the young people alone. When, however, he finds matrimony impending, he should satisfy himself that all is well and if character is found to be moral, personal objections should not stand in the way of his daughter's happiness. The children should be the choosers, not the parents. I heartily disapprove of matchmaking."

Parents Should Watch Associates.

Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles thinks parents should guide the associations of their children. "Parents need not be matchmakers to order the pathway of their sons and daughters," she says. "The first duty of a parent is to exercise all possible care with regard to the associates of their children from infancy. They should put desirable companions within reach and should encourage eligible young people. In this way their children will make no undesirable acquaintances. If they have always had the best they will always demand the best.

"Their children's happiness and well being should be the principal thought of parents, and as marriage is the natural sequence to agreeable and intimate acquaintances, it will come of itself without any urging from the parents. Never give a child the idea that marriage enters into your calculations. It would be most unwise and would scarcely have the desired effect. Let the sons seek their wives and the daughters their husbands

THE MOMENT A GIRL FEELS THAT HER PARENTS DESIRE HER MARRIAGE SHE BECOMES RECKLESS AND MAY FOOLISHLY ACCEPT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY THAT PRESENTS ITSELF

without your aid. You may be assured you have done your full duty when you have brought proper companions into your home and encouraged your children to know only the morally and physically perfect."

Mrs. Walter Ferrier declares a child should be influenced by its parents to marry only capable helpmeets. "A man need not be wealthy to be the proper one for daughter's life companion," she said. "Wealth is one of the really unnecessary attributes in a husband. Rather let him be a man capable of making his way in the world. A man of good judgment and moral standing, but he must be of good disposition as well, for a man's nature more than his ability is worth considering. No one desires to see the loved daughter of the household given to a man, be he ever so capable, if he has an unkindly nature. The great trouble with our American marriage question today is that nine-tenths of the girls marry for wealth and position. Their parents urge them to seek riches rather than love and it usually fails."

Let Children Do Own Courting.

Mrs. Henry Clay Carpenter, whose daughter, Miss Beatrice Carpenter, was one of the season's debutantes, has decided ideas on courtship and marriage. "Don't do your children's courting," says Mrs. Carpenter. "Remember you did you own, and my, but didn't you enjoy it? Then let your children do the same. When you argue that children should profit by the parents' example, you cast a reflection on your child's father which always is a bad policy whether he is deserving of it or not.

"Never let your children feel that you are anxious to have them marry. This attitude on the part of parents often causes a daughter needlessly to hasten her matrimonial plans. She can be made to feel that father has

THERE IS NO LOVE OR COURTSHIP IN THIS SORT OF THING

been putting up for such a long time, that he has paid out such sums for her education, and has fitted her for marriage at a suitable age. Then when she arrives at that age, and does not leave the home roof or show any inclination to do so, parents should be exceedingly careful not to give the impression that they wish her marriage.

"The moment a girl feels that her parents desire her marriage, she becomes reckless and may foolishly accept the first opportunity that presents itself, notwithstanding she has refused numerous and better offers prior to the discovery that father and mother think 'it is time daughter had a home of her own.' Marriage of sons and daughters is something in which parents have no rights or privileges. However, should daughter give her heart to a young man of whom the family knows little, it becomes the duty of the father to make a thorough investigation. Then if he finds him to be of immoral character, he should confide his discovery to his daughter.

Arranging Marriage Never a Duty.

"The girl who has been reared in an atmosphere of love, obedience and respect for her parents will prove herself the dutiful daughter and will give up the undesirable young man. She will listen to her parents in regard to her marriage as she has listened to them during all her life in regard to her minor affairs. While it is the duty of parents to prevent the marriage of their children in such extreme cases, it is never their duty or privilege to arrange marriages for them. The mother who has her daughter's confidence will never need to find a husband for her. That kind of a girl is sought for by the right kind of man and need not 'look for a husband.'"

Mrs. Frank R. McMullin of Highland Park expressed the opinion that where the question of money enters in, all the sanctity of matrimony is lost. "Parents who desire moneyed matches for their children should force themselves to do nothing more than hope," she said. "They should never barter their sons and daughters. This idea of selling your child into a family c: wealth in order to gain for her position in society and riches to keep up a splendid establishment with no thought or care for her affections is all wrong. If parents find their daughters ready to sell themselves to the titled foreigner simply for the position they will acquire, it is the duty of the parents to stop the affair at once. On no account should a girl marry for anything but love.

"Parents cannot live their children's lives. A mother would be willing to offer herself a sacrifice for either son or daughter, but this is impossible. Each must live for himself alone, and children should be taught early in life that character counts for more than wealth or position. If wealthy parents find their son in love with a working girl there should be no objection raised because of social inequality. Today we are living in an age when every one works in one way or another. No one who really amounts to anything is idle. If we do not take up manual labor we are working with our brains or using our talents to the best possible advantage along some other line.

"It is perfectly proper for parents to offer suggestions along matrimonial lines, but they should go no further. A suggestion should be sufficient for the properly reared son or daughter who realizes that the one desire of the parents' hearts is to see their child happy, so if the moral character of the young person chosen as the life partner is unimpeachable, all interference on the part of parents is wrong."

Wrong Ideas of Present Generation.

Mrs. Thomas B. Hoops said: "There is one great trouble with matrimony today. The young people want to begin where their parents leave off. When we were young we were willing to live on a small income at first and gradually rise to a more exalted estate, but it is not so with the girls of today. They must have the best of everything in the beginning. Parents are too extravagant with their girls—they allow them too much spending money and they are permitted to dress too luxuriantly. A man naturally thinks he cannot ask the girl he loves to become his wife unless he has enough wealth to give her every luxury to which she has been accustomed.

"Fortunately, American girls are sensible and are more independent than the girls of any other race, so when they find themselves in love with an obscure young man of small means they rarely hesitate to accept him when he does get up the courage to propose. If it were not for American money, there would be no foreign marriages and we could keep our American girls in America, where they belong. We are all agreed, I think, that the foreigner cares only for the wealth of our girls who sell themselves for the title and become expatriated.

"The money is made here in America and yet parents allow their daughters to marry these titled foreigners and carry away their riches to the foreign shores. There is no love or courtship in this sort of thing. It does not enter into the question at all. It simply is a bargain, and in such cases parents should most certainly interfere and not allow their daughters to be bought and sold as they are. The wealthy marriage is not always the happy one, and parents should be absolutely sure, before giving their consent to a daughter's marriage, that she truly is in love with her suitor, and equally sure that it is the girl and not the dollars he is after.

American Men Best Husbands.

"The American man makes the best husband in the world. Nowhere in the universe are there as true men as our American boys, reared by good American mothers and sensible American fathers. Then we should see to it that American girls marry American men if we value their happiness."

Regarding foreign marriage and courtship, Mrs. Frederick K. Bowes, one of Chicago's well-known club women, declares the American girl is self-sacrificing, and whenever she marries a foreigner she goes to reside in the lands across the sea in the capacity of a missionary. "It is nothing more or less than missionary work these girls of ours undertake when they leave their own country and sail away to live in England, Russia,

A FATHER NEED NOT ASSUME THAT EVERY YOUNG MAN IS INTERESTED TO THE POINT OF MATRIMONY

France or Italy. They take our broad American ideas, our sensible views of life, over there and gradually chance conditions for the better. The American girl establishes herself in her foreign home the object of respect and admiration.

"I believe there is enough Puritan blood left in our girls who go abroad with their titled husbands eventually to govern Europe. With one exception, that of Mary Leiter and Lord Curzon, I believe all international marriages are mistakes and should be prevented by parents. Our girls must work out their own salvation, we cannot do it for them, and the same may be said of our boys. Marriage is a question they must settle for themselves. Parents should remember one thing—to interfere neither before nor after marriage. It is bad form."

Woman's Independence.

"Women must be independent."

"I think so, too."

"Then you will come to our suffragette meeting tonight?"

"I will if Ferdinand will consent to escort me home."—Exchange.

THE DECORATING DYAK

A SEA DYAK GIRL IN HER BRASS CORSET

DYAK GIRLS: THE THREE ON THE LEFT DRESSED FOR A FEAST

IT is very evident that Borneo is to be "standardized" in the matter of clothes—if not in the matter of bread—and it is probable that but little time will pass before the aborigines of that country flaunt themselves in European attire, and exchange the silver coins whose chief use at present is merely ornamental for the gauds and gewgaws of the men and women of less natural ways. "Civilization is coming," says Mr. Gomes, "coming quickly; and all the distinctive Dyak customs will soon be things of the past. Already the Dyak is mixing with other races in the towns, and is changing his dress for western costume." Alas! such is civilization! The Sea Dyak of today is generally a picturesque person. The man is as gay as the woman. Possibly, too, his wardrobe is more elaborate than hers. She is content, as a rule, with a couple of petticoats and a jacket. Her "jewels," however, make amends for anything that may be lacking in the way of "creations." On ordinary occasions she will wear a blue or red petticoat with figuring of white; a necklace of small silver current coins, fastened together with silver links; bangles of hollow silver or brass, several on each wrist; and a narrow corset of hoops of cane, round which little brass rings are arranged in such a way that none of the cane is visible. For festivals she will probably add a comb decorated with silver filigree-work, a necklace of beads, ear-pendants, a deep collar worked with beads and colored threads, and don a much longer corset hung with coins. For her wedding her dress "consists of a short petticoat of Dyak woven cloth which reaches to her knees. Along the bottom edge of this are sewn several rows of tinsel and of silver coins, below which probably hang some rows of hawk-bells, which make a tinkling sound as she moves. Round her waist are several coils of brass or silver chain, and two or three belts made of dollars or other silver coins linked together. From her hips upwards, as far as her armpits, she wears a corset formed by threading upon split cane a great number of small brass rings, arranged so closely together as completely to hide the cane. To this corset may be fixed two or three bands of silver coins. Her armlets of brass or silver extend as far up as her elbow. As many rings as she possesses are on her fingers, and she wears necklaces of small beads, worked in very beautiful patterns and finished off with a tassel of beads, or else a large number of big silver or brass buttons strung together round her neck. Her ears are decorated with filigree studs of silver gilt, with a setting of scarlet cloth behind the filigree-work to show them off. In her hair is a towering comb of filigree-work, to which are attached a number of silver spangles, which glitter with every movement of her head. She wears her hair in a knot, into which are stuck a number of large brass hairpins decorated with beads and little tags of red, yellow and white cloth. She possesses a bright-colored jacket of Dyak woven cloth; but she does not wear it—it is slung over her right shoulder."

And what of the mere man? The ordinary male attire consists of a waist-cloth, a headkerchief, and a seat-mat, the last-named a useful part of the attire, for in his wanderings in the jungle, the Dyak has often to sit on prickly grass or sharp stones. Sometimes, too, a sleeveless jacket is favored, together with a shawl thrown over the shoulders. The arm and leg ornaments are brass rings. The war-path dress is more elaborate. For festivals the man "sports" "a fringed headkerchief, in which are fixed feathers of the rhinoceros hornbill and other birds. His ears are decorated with lead pendants. Round his neck are necklaces of beads, and brass or silver buttons. He has shell bracelets, and brass and cane rings on his arms, and a large number of palm-fibre rings on his wrists. Round his waist is a belt of silver coins, and his sword is fastened to his side. He wears the Dyak waist-cloth, and has a sarong on his right shoulder."

His brass ornaments, be it said, and those of his womenfolk, may prove of gruesome use. "If the crocodile will live at peace with him, the Dyak has no wish to start a quarrel. If, however, the crocodile breaks the truce and kills someone, then the Dyaks set to work to find the culprit, and keep on catching and killing crocodiles until they find him. The Dyaks generally wear brass ornaments, and by cutting open a dead crocodile they can easily find out if he is the creature they wish to punish. Sometimes as many as ten crocodiles are killed before they manage to destroy the animal they want"—which seems rough on the innocent.

Let it be noted, also, that fashion does not stop at clothes and ornaments. "The teeth are often blackened, as black teeth are considered a sign of beauty. . . . The front teeth are also frequently filed to a point, and this gives their face a curious dog like appearance. . . . Another curious way of treating the front teeth is to drill a hole in the middle of each tooth, and fix in it a brass stud. I was once present when this operation was in progress. The man lay down with a piece of soft wood between his teeth, and the 'dentist' bored a hole in one of his front teeth. . . . The next thing was to insert the end of a pointed brass wire, which was then filed off, leaving a short piece in the tooth; a small hammer was used to fix this in tightly, and, lastly, a little more filing was done to smooth the surface of the brass stud. I am told the process is so painful that it is not often a man can bear to have more than one or two teeth operated on at a time."

"Shaving" would seem almost as nerve-trying. "The looking-glass and tweezers are often seen in the hands of the young men, and they devote every spare moment to the plucking out of stray hairs. Kapu, or quicklime, which is one of the constituents of betel-nut mixture chewed by the Dyaks, is often rubbed into the skin to destroy the vitality of the hair follicles. Among some tribes it is the fashion for both men and women to shave the eyebrows and pull out the eyelashes, and this gives their faces a staring, vacant expression."

Speed of the Rhinoceros

Story of How One Chased a Hunting Party and Then Got Away in Safety.

Out he burst at last with a crashing of brush and timber, reaching the open just in front of me; stopped for a minute to sniff the breeze, then advanced at a quick trot toward my pony.

Being mounted and inexperienced, I felt a false sense of security; he lumbered toward us with surprising swiftness, yet it seemed so difficult to believe this uncouth animal bent on mischief that I simply sat still and watched its approach.

The pony stood this inaction as long as its nerves allowed, which I should judge was until the creature had got within eight or ten yards, then wheeled with a most disconcerting suddenness, and set off like the wind across the level.

Fast though the pony flew (and having caught his panic, I was urging him to do his utmost), to my horror and astonishment the rhino not only had no difficulty in keeping up, but gained.

I heard a shot, and then another, and looked back over my shoulder hopefully; the creature was coming on faster than before! A third shot came from somewhere on my right and I felt the pony slacken his pace; evidently the last bullet had found a billet somewhere in the rhino's thick hide, for to my surprise and relief he had wheeled round sharply, and set off at a clumsy gallop across the plain at right angles to his former direction.

The whole party followed in hot pursuit, even the Irish terrier puppy which accompanied us on all our expeditions rushed as hard as he could, tumbling head over heels upon the tussocks of coarse grass, and emitting shrill yaps of defiance.

We could not get near enough to get another shot at the rhino; it was amazing that such a great unwieldly brute could travel at the pace he did, far quicker than a horse's gallop. Finally we had to give up the chase, much to our disappointment, for my sister and I had been longing for a rhinoceros horn to take home as a trophy ever since we started on our month's trip up country.—Dora Vandeleur in the Empire Review.

Our Teas Not Real Thing

Foreign Visitor Says the American Women Do Not Appreciate the Social Feature.

"Few American women," says a foreign visitor, "know how to drink a cup of tea. I don't mean they are ignorant of table manners. The point I make is that they have no knowledge of the best way to enjoy tea drinking. They neither make of it the impressive ceremony which it is in China and Japan, nor do they derive the solid comfort from it that is characteristic of English women. Even the French woman, addicted though she is to chocolate, and the German, always a slave to coffee, have clearer conceptions of the way to drink tea than have your ladies in Washington or Gotham. The most enjoyable method of tea drinking is for a group of congenial women to meet in the home of one of them and sip the fragrant cup at their leisure, while discussing the interesting experiences of their daily life. There is none of such chumminess among New York and Washington women. They make a tea a social affair, yet rob it of the very ceremonial that at least would make it picturesque. Washington women and those of some other big cities should take lessons either from the English or the Orientals.—Woman's National Weekly.

Vermont Asbestos.

In the town of Lowell large quantities of excellent asbestos is being produced. Some forty men are employed and there is a promise of a production of 100 tons a day in the near future. The asbestos produced in the Lowell mine is of a high grade and known as chrysotile asbestos.

This is the same kind that is produced in the province of Quebec.

There is only one other mine in the United States that produces this kind of asbestos. This is located in Wyoming and is still in the development stage, so that it is quite true to state that the Vermont mine is the only one of the kind in this country that is producing asbestos on a commercial basis.

Lucky Number at Monte Carlo

One day there was an amusing incident in the gambling rooms. An Englishman arrived early, and, sitting down, crossed his legs and stuck one foot out in an attitude of ease. Suddenly there was a wild rush of everybody to the tables, and Italian barons, Spanish countesses and Russian princesses fought with each other to get their gold and silver pieces on to 17. The croupiers stared, the inspectors looked nervous, and when 17 came up the entire staff seemed petrified. What had happened? Had the wheel been got at? Had some clever trick been played? Why had everybody rushed to back 17?

The croupiers looked about and saw every eye directed at the Englishman, who, finding himself the object of so much attention, blushed violently and burst into a profuse perspiration. Then a roar of laughter went round the room and the coupiers and the inspectors and even the solemn attendants in livery joined in it.

The mystery was explained. On the sole of the Englishman's boot was the number 17 in chalk.—G. R. Sims, "Dagonet Abroad."

Senator Had $30,000 Drag

Chamberlain Makes Good Money That Friends Lost in Bank Owing to Their Faith in Him.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has been going through life carrying a burden that few men would have been conscientious enough to have assumed.

When Chamberlain was a young man practicing law out in Albany, Ore., he invested $1,000 or so, practically all the money he had, in bank stock. Later he was made one of the directors of the bank. His connection with the bank became an important asset of the institution, for even as a young man Chamberlain had a way of inspiring people's confidence in him, and scores of depositors went to that bank solely because it was "George Chamberlain's bank."

However, Chamberlain was only one of several directors, and he was unable to have the bank run in as conservative a manner as his own judgment dictated. During a period of financial depression the bank failed.

Depositors came to Chamberlain with lamentations, saying that they had put their money in the bank on the strength of his connection there, and look what had happened! If it hadn't been for him they would still have their money.

It worried Chamberlain a lot to think the very thing that should be his big asset in going through life—the confidence he inspired—had placed him in such an unfortunate position. He was under no legal obligation for more than the $1,000 he had invested in stock; in fact, he was under no moral obligation for anything in excess of his stock. But he thought it over and decided the only thing to do would be to assume the entire losses of those who deposited on account of their belief in him. Those losses amounted to about $30,000, and Chamberlain started in to pay them all off. It is said that he paid the last of them only about a year ago.

Atlanta's Egg Hunt.

The annual egg hunt at Atlanta, Ga., is a unique celebration, instituted by the authorities of that city several years ago for the delectation of its juvenile population. On the Saturday before Easter Grant Park, one of the city's most popular breathing places, is closed to the public and in the shrubbery and grass are hidden some 40,000 or 50,000 candy eggs, one of which is gilded.

At noon on Easter day, when the band strikes up "Dixie," the throngs of waiting youngsters are admitted and the hunt for the eggs begins. The fortunate finder of the gilded egg is presented by the city with a goat, harness and wagon as a prize. The eagerness with which the children prosecute their search is a source of infinite amusement to their grown-up guardians who accompany them and there is a concerted rush for drinking fountains and refreshment stands when the hunt is over.

Man and the Ape.

Man's kinship with the ape has been proved by a blood test.

METHODIST WORK FOR POOR

Church Divided New York City Into Seven Walks for Looking After the Unfortunate.

New York Methodists started their first organized charity a little more than a hundred years ago. Its record is preserved in a manuscript volume brown with age, now preserved in the library of the Methodist Historical society, of that city.

On Saturday evening, November 12, 1808, a group met in a schoolroom at Anthony (now Worth) and Hudson streets to form a charitable organization. The name adopted as given in the interior cover of the book was the Assistance Society for Relieving and Advising Sick and Poor Persons in the City of New York. Thirty-four were present and were recognized as the original members of the society.

Into districts known as walks the entire city was divided. At first, says the Christian City, there were four, then five, soon six and finally seven. At the outset the first walk included the whole of lower New York, as follows: Beginning at the East River on the lower side of Peck slip, up the lower side of Peck slip, of Ferry street, of Georges street, across the park, to and along the lower side of Murray street to the North River, and all below these boundaries.

The third walk apparently covered the northeastern part of the city, its visitor being given in part the section "up the east side of Bowery Lane"; the fourth walk included "Greenwich" on the west.

With 1809 the distribution of food, clothing and fuel began. The first beneficiary mentioned was one Catherine Graham of 81 Church street, it being ordered that she "receive one dollar." At the next meeting two were recommended respectively to the almshouse and the poorhouse.

In October, 1813, the stringency of the times—it was during the war with England—led the society to discuss "the propriety of resorting to the manufacture of soup and bread." Later it ordered the purchase of some 800 soup tickets from the "Humane Society," at $3 per hundred.

But the largest benevolence seems to have been in the distribution of wood. In October, 1812, 80 loads were bought, at an average of 16 shillings per load. The next April John Murray, Jr., donates 13 loads and promises $200 for purchasing more. In June, 1814, the purchase of a hundred loads is reported. In March, 1816, 150 loads are ordered. In October, 1821, 97 loads have been bought, at the cost of 11 shillings per load, plus the cartage.

For convenience this wood seems at times to have been stored in such centers as "the meeting-house yard in Second street" and "the yard of the Duane Street Meeting-house, free of expense." A certain number of loads was allotted each walk for distribution.

On March 4, 1812, it was reported that 1,087 had been aided since January 29; the next month 934 had been helped. In December, 1812, 3,499 "suffering individuals" were reported as aided the previous year. On January 6, 1814, 364 individuals, comprising 92 families, had been helped within a month

MOST LUSCIOUS FRUIT

THREE WAYS OF SERVING DELICIOUS STRAWBERRY.

As a Sauce It Will Be Appreciated—Method of Preparing Individual Short-Cake — Combination With Rice Something New.

Strawberry Sauce.—Rub one cupful of sugar and a half a cupful of butter to a cream. Add the beaten white of one egg and one cupful of strawberries thoroughly washed.

Individual Strawberry Shortcake.—Make dough of one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix and sift, add butter and milk enough to make a dough that will roll easily; roll and cut with large cutter and bake in trat or gem tins. This will make twelve cakes. Filling for shells: One quart of berries, one cupful of powdered sugar creamed with tablespoonful of butter, and mixed with crushed berries. Serve with a mound of whipped cream. This makes an attractive dessert for luncheon or tea. Peaches make a nice filling also.

Rice and Strawberries.—Pour two cups of boiling water on one cup of well washed rice, add one teaspoon salt, cook in double boiler thirty minutes. Add a pint or more of milk and a heaping tablespoonful of butter, boil until perfectly tender and not too dry. Pour into a dish and let stand until cold. Dressing: One cup powdered sugar, one tablespoonful butter, beat to a cream; one cup fresh ripe strawberries and the well beaten white of an egg added last. In serving it put into each sauce some rice and on the rice place a liberal portion of the dressing.

CHOCOLATE AND FRUIT TARTS

Recipe for Dessert Dishes That Has the Sanction of Leading Woman's Journal.

Make the tarts of puff pastry, leaving as large a space as possible for the filling. In each tart place canned peaches or apricots, from which all the juice has been drained away, and pour over them a chocolate sauce. The sauce is made as follows: Boil one-half pint of milk and grate three ounces of chocolate. Mix a little of the milk with the chocolate until it is smooth; add the rest of the milk and let it boil up; then add one ounce of sugar and a tablespoonful of vanilla. If the tarts are to be used hot pour on the sauce as soon as it is finished and serve immediately, covering the top with whipped cream. The tarts may also be used cold, and in that case the sauce must be cold when poured over them.—Harper's Bazar.

ALL AROUND the HOUSE

Iron silk on the wrong side—the iron will make the right side shiny.

Always keep a little water in woodenpails or tubs, otherwise they will crack and fall apart.

A bit of sugar dissolved in the water in which cut flowers are standing is an English way of keeping the blossoms fresh.

To keep pancakes from being greasy and flabby, do not have the batter too thick, and be sure that the fat is piping hot.

Bronze ornaments should be cleaned with a little sweet oil, polished with a duster and afterwards rubbed well with a soft chamois.

When postage stamps stick together do not soak in hot water; instead, lay a piece of sheer paper on top and pass over with a hot iron. This will loosen the stamps and not remove the gum on the back.

Turkey Filling Sandwiches.

Chop finely the meat of a left-over turkey. Put into saucepan, adding two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped celery, with salt and pepper to taste. Stir over the fire until hot. Then add a soft-boiled egg, and leave until cold. Spread the turkey mixture upon thin slices of buttered toast. Cut into halves or quarters, and place on a folded napkin.

Tea Rolls.

Set a sponge at night as for bread; add a pinch of salt, heaping tablespoon lard and a little sugar; in the morning mould over on board and let rise till 3:30; take out on board, cut in small pieces, dip into hot lard and put in pan; let rise again and bake for tea.

Sausage and Apple.

Prick the skin of the sausage many times, and let simmer in a frying pan 15 minutes; drain and brown in the oven. Make a sirup of one cup each of sugar and water, and in it cook pared apples, a few at a time (cut lattice fashion), to preserve the shape. Serve the sausage on the apple.

Rusks.

Two cups raised dough, one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two well beaten eggs, flour enough to make it a stiff dough; set it to raise and when light mold to high biscuits and set to rise again; place in oven. When done rub tops with granulated sugar and milk and place in oven to dry.

Economical Sponge Cake.

Two eggs, whites and yolks beaten well separately. Mix nearly all of one cup of sugar with the whites, the rest with the yolks; add one cup flour and one heaping teaspoonful baking powder. After mixing all these well together, add one-half cup boiling water, flavor and salt.

Beating Carpets.

Beat the wrong side first and when the carpet is laid down again sponge it all over with warm water to which a little ammonia has been added. This will brighten the colors, and give the carpet a fresh, clean appearance.

Get Free Transportation.

Railroads carry postal clerks "deadhead," and this free transportation to Uncle Sam's servants is figured by the carriers to be worth a million dollars a year. The roads are subject to damages to injuries received on trains by the postal clerks.

Electrical Culinary Utensils.

Electrical culinary utensils are generally odorless, being made on the vacuum principle, by which the vapors are retained inside the receptacle.

325,000 IN ONE YEAR

THE IMMIGRATION TO CANADA SURPASSES ALL RECORD.

The returns recently issued by the Canadian Immigration Branch shows that upwards of 325,000 persons arrived in Canada during the past twelve months, declaring their intention of becoming settlers in that country. Of this number about 130,000 were from the United States, the balance being from the British Isles and Northern Europe. It will thus be seen that the sturdy farming element that has gone forward from the United States is being splendidly supplemented by an equally sturdy settlement from across the seas. The lure of Canadian wheat, oats, barley and flax grown on the rich prairie of Western Canada is constantly attracting more and more, and year by year the tide of immigrants to the Western Canada plains increases; there is no ebb to this tide. The Canadian authorities are not surprised at the number from the United States being as large as it is but they did not look for so large an immigration from the old countries. Still, they will not be found unprepared. Reception halls are in readiness at all important points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, surveyors were at work during the past season opening up new districts on which to place those seeking free homesteads of 160 acres each, railways have been projecting laterals from their main lines, and every provision has been taken to accommodate the newcomer. A recent dispatch from Antwerp reads: "The diversion of European emigration from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting the Atlantic steamship lines. The Red Star today gives up to the America-Canada line two of the best special emigrant steamers afloat, the Gothland and the Samland. These vessels heretofore in the Antwerp-New York service are now to be operated from Rotterdam to Canadian ports."

On the date of the above dispatch word came to the Immigration branch that the "Vanguard of the 1911 army of United States settlers reached Winnipeg at 1:30 o'clock this morning. There was a solid train load of effects, comprising 41 carloads and two colonist sleepers attached to the train, which contained the members of 25 families. Every man Jack in the party is a skilled farmer, and all have come north prepared to go right on the land, which was purchased last year. They are equipped with everything that experience has shown is necessary to make a start on virgin prairie. In addition to machinery and household effects there were a large number of horses and cattle. Some of the farmers had also brought along gas tractors, which will be put right to work on ground breaking."

One of the agents of the Canadian government advises that it would appear as if each month of the present year would show a large increase over the past year. The demand for the literature of the department, describing the country and its resources, is greater than it ever has been.

Breaking a Hobo's Heart.

Manager Gus Hartz was standing near the opera house box office when one of two panhandlers who had entered the lobby approached him, and, holding out an addressed and sealed envelope, begged for the price of a postage stamp.

"It's for me mudder, boss," he sniveled. "You'se wouldn't turn down er guy fer de price er de stamp, would youse?"

"Never," said the manager, deftly grasping the envelope and throwing it through the box-office-window. "Here Fred," addressing himself to Treasurer Fred Coan, "stamp this and have it mailed."

The velocity of the proceeding fairly took the panhandler's breath way. Then, backing away to where his partner awaited him, he whispered, "Nothin' doing, bo—the guy's wise."—Cleveland Leader.

The Impossible.

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in New York, said of a certain labor trouble:

"It is silly of employers to pretend in these troubles that they are always in the right. Employers are often in the wrong; often unreasonable. They often—like Mrs. Smith-Jones—ask impossible things:

"Mrs. Smith-Jones, taking a villa at Palm Beach, engaged for butler a stately old colored deacon.

"'Now, Clay,' she said to the old fellow, 'there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience.'

"'Yes, madam,' the venerable servant answered, 'and when yo' bids me tell yo' guests yo's out when yo's in, which shall it be, madam?'"

FOOD IN SERMONS

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet.

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a trial. I made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts with cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had, for so long a time, followed the morning meal.

"My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table.

"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet.

"I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength.

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.