

**SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET.**

**State Public School Teachers in Convention.**

**Large and Enthusiastic Attendance.**

**Hospitality of the City Most Cordially Extended.**

The ninth annual convention of the State Public School Teachers' Association held at Alexandria, December 27 and 28, was one of the most successful and delightful in the history of the association.

Interest and enthusiasm in this gathering of the class had spread not only over the town but from town to town. The Rapides Teachers' Association led by Mr. A. M. Hendon, principal of the city schools and assisted by Mr. F. M. Welsh, the worthy and energetic mayor of Alexandria, welcomed the visitors and saw that they were placed in comfortable quarters. In the evening, everything for the comfort of the delegates was as it should be, but the weather rained, and rained, and as Alexandria and banquets are in a state of

Ladies incident to the construction of the hall and street improvement, going to the three meetings daily would have been impossible, and certainly very disagreeable, had not Mayor Welsh provided for the emergency. He personally arranged for a line of hacks for the free transportation of the teachers, and others to the convention, to and from the place of meeting, and with umbrella and outstretched assisted the ladies in getting out of the conveyances.

The address of welcome in behalf of the city delivered by Mayor Welsh on the opening of the convention, was an embodiment of the earnest interest he has always expressed in the educational affairs of the State. He advocates beautiful and commodious school buildings and plenty of them; better salaries and longer school terms. His vigorous administration of the municipal affairs of Alexandria has resulted most beneficially, and among the projected improvements is an elegant commodious school building. The meetings, for want of such a building, were held in the Emmanuel Baptist church.

The association was called to order by President Keeny, at 10 a. m. Thursday, and following programme rendered: Invocation—Dr Rosenpitz. Cornet Solo—Dr Lehman. Address of Welcome—Mayor Welch. Address of Welcome in Behalf of Rapides Teachers' Association—Miss Bessie Krwin-Glenmora.

Vocal Solo—Mrs McGimsey. Mr Hester not being present, Prof Aswell responded in behalf of the association.

After the nomination of officers and committees for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, the convention adjourned for dinner:

President—Prof J B Aswell, Ruston. First Vice-President—Miss A Aurianne, New Orleans. Second Vice-President—Mr J N Yeager, Lake Charles.

Secretary—Miss Irma McCord, Minden. Treasurer—Prof B S Landis, Winnabore. A spirited contest for the next meeting, place of the association took place at the morning session. Invitations were extended from Monroe, Franklin and Lafayette, which resulted in favor of Franklin.

Executive Committee—Prof C E Ives, chairman, Franklin; Prof W E Taylor, Ruston; Miss Marion Brown, New Orleans; Mr E F Gayle, Opelousas; Mrs M H Williams, Shreveport.

Legislative Committee—Col F D Boyd, Baton Rouge; Miss Agnes Morris, Natchitoches; Mr J F Lucius, Negreet; Mr B S Landis, Winnabore; Prof C E Byrd, Shreveport.

At the afternoon session Dr E L Stevens, president of the southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, Lafayette, read an admirable and valuable paper on "Our Higher Institutions of Learning." A lively discussion of one of the points in Dr Stevens' paper, the admission of women to the State University, followed. There seemed to be a strong sentiment in favor of the proposition—and, as some one very pertinently said, if women will not be admitted, let the president of the University give the reason why.

The annual address by Mr J E Henry, president of the Association, was on a subject of absorbing interest—"The Training of School Directors." It was received with deep attention and frequent applause. A motion was made and carried that the address be printed in pamphlet form and distributed over the State by the secretary of the Association.

At 8 p. m. a charming paper was read by Miss Yandes of New York, well known as the "Author of Preston Papers." Her theme was "Young America," and one hundred reasons why we love him—the paper was witty, pathetic, and philosophical, and altogether most entertaining.

A reception of the guests, by the "Magnolia Club," at St James school building followed. The charming interior was in delightful contrast to the glowing night. A wealth of artistic decorations, composed chiefly of palms and magnolia branches, and dainty refreshment tables, at which a bevy of Alexandria's beautiful girls presided and served fragrant coffee and chocolate with delicious cakes, bespoke the "entente cordiale" of the gracious hostesses.

The Magnolia Club is composed of thirty of the most cultivated ladies of the town. It is not a social club purely, this feature being secondary. The club was organized mainly through the agency of Mr F M Meyer, and Mrs A M Hendon for self-culture, and its uplifting influence will undoubtedly be felt throughout the community.

The ladies on the reception committee were Mrs F M Meyer, president of the club; Miss A M Hendon, Johnson, Calvert, Welsh, Weedon, Miss Rushing and others.

The interest in the sessions on Friday

was not abated, rather increased by a number of arrivals Thursday night, among whom was Prof Caldwell, of the State Normal, whose presence is always welcomed by the teachers.

**FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME.**

The attendance of enrolled teachers was 135 or more. Next to the New Orleans delegation, which was the largest was the DeSoto contingent, as follows:

Misses Lucy Parsons, Fannie Rives, Mabel Smith, Evelyn Allen, Ellen Hood, Ophelia Dillon; Messrs J J Vaughan, L A Miller, K W Bittle, E L Miller.

Caddo's delegation was small, there being present but five of her fifty teachers—Misses Soape and Howell, Prof Byrd, Mr Mueller, Mrs M H Williams.

**FOURTH SESSION—FRIDAY, 28, 10 a. m.**  
Electives in the High School—Mr J C Ellis, Assistant principal, New Iberia. State Aid for High Schools—Mr B S Landis, principal of High School, Winnabore.

Biology in the High School—Dr H A Morgan, professor of Biology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

**FIFTH SESSION—FRIDAY, 28, 2:30 p. m.**  
Free Transportation for Rural Schools—Miss Alice C Hinekey, principal of Glencoe Schools, Glencoe.

Relation of the Rural School to the High School—Miss Florence Brashear, Graded Schools, Lamourie.

Creative Constructive Work in the Primary Grades—Miss Lucia J Lawless, training teacher, State Normal School, Natchitoches.

"Talk to Teachers"—"Author of Preston Papers," New York.

**SIXTH SESSION—FRIDAY, 28, 8 p. m.**  
Manual Training in the Grades—Miss Ivy F Harner, professor of Domestic Science, Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston.

Address—Hon G R Glenn, Georgia State School Commissioner, Atlanta.

All subjects open for general discussion. All of the sessions were held in the Emmanuel Baptist church.

Working during every session of the convention were the able and indefatigable newspaper reporters of our two great outlets, our own Mr H H Hargrove of the Picayune, who, as an admirer said, and a lady, "is as good as a teacher;" and Mr Lee Smith, representing the Times-Democrat, and Mr Jarreau of the Alexandria "Town Talk" were present and gave excellent reports.

Teachers' associations and conventions are an essential outgrowth of the spirit of organization and investigation and preparation, that, in this busy age, marks progress in the profession, and it is unfortunate for the profession that hundreds of teachers are not in attendance at the annual meetings.

**Personal**  
Miss Birdie Hicks is visiting her aunt, Mrs Prestline, in Texarkana.

Miss Lurline Graham of Grand Cane is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Georgia Austin left Wednesday for Greenville, Texas, to visit her sister, Mrs K Epps.

Miss Mary Calvert returned after spending the holidays with her parents in Bienville parish.

Misses Lucy and Ellis Wilson are in Marshall visiting their aunt, Mrs S Worm-leighton.

Mrs C C McCloud has returned home after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs Jas Peyton, of Kenosha.

Mrs John Pickett and family have returned home after visiting relatives in Collingsburg.

Miss Ailie Nell of De Queen, Ark., is the guest of Mr and Mrs L Thomas.

Mrs J D McIntyre of Minden is in the city on a visit to relatives.

Miss Eugenia Scott, who is teaching at Marshall, is spending the holidays with her parents in this city.

Mr and Mrs Foster Carter and their son, Guy, are in New Orleans visiting friends.

Mr and Mrs Leon I Kahn have returned home from New Orleans.

Miss C Amelia Leonard, who is attending school in New Orleans, is spending the holidays with her cousin, Miss Josie Crier.

Miss Katie Belle Looney has returned home from Natchitoches, where she was delightfully entertained by her friends.

The home of Mr and Mrs John Arthur was gladdened Friday by the arrival of a sweet baby girl.

It is pleasing to record the marriage of Judge E W Suterlin and Miss Leigh Williamson, which occurred recently at the home of the bride's mother, in Stone- wall, R V Mr Rapp, rector of Christ Memorial Church, at Mansfield, officiated, assisted by R V J H Spearling, rector of St Mark's church, in Shreveport. The bride is a charming and accomplished lady, Judge Suterlin and wife will reside in Shreveport. We tender congratulations.

**Bereavement**  
There died in this city on Wednesday, December 19, a young man, Myron B Hicks, in his 20th year, who gave promise of great usefulness. He was a most worthy young man, and his untimely death was a great shock to his loved ones, to whom we tender condolence. But as all-wise, all-merciful God doeth all things well. The deceased has been glorified in Heaven.

**The Modern Mother**

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Don't use greasy, sticky preparations for chapped hands, face and skin. Toilet Cream "412". Big four ounce bottle 25¢. Elegant and unobtrusive. Allen's Pharmacy.

We have fresh Vaccine and Antitoxin at all times. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Formaldehyde Lamps and Disinfectants of all kinds. Allen's Pharmacy, 112 Texas street, Shreveport, La.

**Position Wanted by an Accountant.**  
An accountant wants position—thoroughly understands his work. References given. Write to the Casualist.

**WINTER UNDERWEAR.**

**MENS—20 per cent off.**

Soft, Fleecy, Thick Lambs Wool, Wool Mixed, Silk Mixed and Cotton. None but dependable garments.

We bought for a heavy winter, our mistake your gain. Note the prices:

**\$1.60** Per Suit for all wool underwear, light, blue and brown, regular price **\$2.**

**\$2.40** Per Suit, for all wool White Underwear, well made goods, regular price. . . . . **\$3 00.**

**\$2.80** Per Suit buys choice of several colors and weights in all wool and silk mixed, full regular made, worth. . . . . **\$3 50.**

**\$3.20** Per Suit now buys choice of several shades in Lambs Wool and Cashmere, regular price. . . . . **\$4 00.**

**\$4.00** Per Suit is the price now for extra fine Cashmere in light blue and brown Fashioned and regular made, worth. . . . . **\$5 00.**

**COME EARLY BEFORE SIZES ARE BROKEN.**

**Benson's,**  
421 Texas Street



**THE NEW WOMAN BY ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER**

If a poor young woman wishes to pay her own way through college by her work, the United States is the place to do it. When I have told people in England that it was not at all uncommon for both young women and men to earn the money to send themselves to college, these persons were very much surprised. They told me the thing would not be possible in Great Britain.

There the poor are so very poor that the prospect of rising in the social scale by their own exertion is practically hopeless. I asked several persons if they had never known over there a young woman to work her way through college. They said they never had.

Then with true Yankee pride I told them of the instances I had known of that kind in my country. Years ago I was very well acquainted with a brainy, well born girl who raised a crop of tobacco to foot a year's bills in college. It was in a middle northern state. Her father was a great landowner, but he would not give his daughter money to get a liberal education. She resolved to get it herself and did so. All the work on that tobacco patch except plowing up the ground she did with her own hands, which were all the stronger and more capable for it, and not even silly people thought any the less of her. In this instance at least tobacco was a good thing. I have lately read of a girl who is paying for her college course by bee keeping. She has studied the habits of the bees and found they are not apt to sting persons who are not afraid of them. In summer she gives up half her time to this fascinating work. She makes her own frames and boxes, thus showing that a woman can use carpenter's tools and use them well. She has the improved hives and machinery for her business and is making a good thing out of it. It will not be surprising either after the young lady shall have thus ingeniously waded herself through a college course by means of her bees and honey that she will find there is more profit in still sticking to the business than in becoming a doctor or otherwise entering on a professional course. Mankind likes honey better than medicine.

Did you ever hear of the woman who made a fortune in the restaurant business by placing at the front door of her place a sign bearing in large letters the words, "No Home Cooking Here?"

A new profession for women has sprung up. It is that of love editor on a daily newspaper. The love editor takes charge of all affairs of the heart for sentimental young women in distress. Since nearly all young women are sentimental, the profession must be a lucrative one. Lately one of these mourning young female souls wrote and asked the love editor what to do in the case of difference in theology between sweethearts. One was Catholic, the other Protestant. The young man would not marry the girl unless she adopted his faith, which about broke her heart, for she did not wish to change her religion because, mark you the reason, "because my folks would object." That religious faith which is dependent on one's "folks" must have struck very deep indeed. It is like that of the cook who said in regard to her theology, "I changes my religion to suit them as I lives with."

If you are interested in society stationery, call at Allen's Pharmacy and see the latest and sweetest tints. Geranium Rose, Nile Green and Aerial Blue, in boxes, tablets and bulk.

**Woman's Progress**

The girl of 1801. What a vision that calls up before us! A shrinking, timid creature with narrow shoulders and lily complexion, a girl who was sharply reproved if she held decided opinions of her own, a woman who was expected to shine as an ornament in her husband's drawing room, but when weighty matters were brought up for discussion was required to stay meekly in the background and hold her peace. True, there were some daring spirits who occasionally broke all bounds and spoke their minds, but we know from Napoleon's attitude toward Mme. de Staël how such women were treated.

Can you imagine a modern girl bursting into a roomful of these ultra genteel ladies? To make things as bad as possible, fancy her in a golf costume with her hair blown about by the wind and her cheeks tanned and perhaps a little dusky. How the mouths of our ancestors would have gaped up in disapproval at the sight of her mannish vest and her high collar and ascot tie. And if, thrusting her hands in her pockets and crossing her knees in a characteristic boyish attitude, she had regaled them with up to date conversation, don't you suppose that before she had been in the room five minutes the entire assemblage would have had a fit of the vapors, or fainted, or indulged in some other nervous performance fashionable at the time?

And would you blame them when you consider what the status of woman was in their time? Let me quote from the records of the National American Woman's association:

"In 1890 married women were not permitted in any country to control their property nor to will it away at death. To all intents and purposes they did not own it. The legal existence of the wife was so merged in that of her husband that she was said to be 'dead in law.' Not only did he control her property, collect and use her wages, select the food and clothing for herself and children, but to a very large extent he controlled her 'freedom of thought, speech and action.' If she disagreed with him or in any way offended him he possessed the legal right, upheld by public opinion, to punish her, the courts only interfering when the chastisement exceeded the popular idea in severity. At this time it was held by courts in

England and the United States that a man in whipping his wife should be restricted to a stick no thicker than his thumb.

"All possessions passed into the hands of the husband at marriage. If a married woman worked for wages, she could not legally collect them, as they belonged to her husband. She could not make a will, sue or be sued. Few occupations were open to women.

"No college in the world admitted women. Men had so long done the thinking for the average woman it was universally believed that no woman was capable of mastering the higher branches of learning. The few women of genius who had appeared from time to time were pronounced the 'exception which proves the rule.' The convents and boarding schools wherein girls of wealth were educated taught nothing but the rudiments, while the girls of the poor received no education at all. Public schools were in many places closed to girls, and when admitted they were dissuaded from attempting the study of all branches except reading, writing and elementary arithmetic. Women were forbidden to speak or pray in the churches and, in many of them, even to sing in the choir.

"In 1803 a man sold his wife as a cow in the Sheffield market, England, for a guinea. Newspapers commented upon it as a common occurrence. The pulpits at this time gave frequent expositions of the necessary subordination of women, quoting from St. Ambrose as though inspired: 'Adam was beguiled by Eve, not Eve by Adam. It is just that woman should take as her ruler

him whom she incited to sin, that he may not fall a second time through female levity.'

"It was upon such conditions that the curtain of the nineteenth century rose, the century which the prophetic voice of Victor Hugo proclaimed to be the 'century of woman.'"

We all know what she has gained. She works side by side with men, and her work is taken seriously. She re-

ceives the same education as her brother. She excels in nearly every branch of labor open to men. Marriage is not the only future open to her, but when she does marry it is no longer a slavery, but a partnership on equal terms. She refuses to be kept in ignorance of the world, and she faces it with clear eyes and keen judgment. She is healthy and athletic, as full of life and spirits as a boy, and above all there are no limits to her ambition.

Here are a few things, for instance, which she expects to gain by the end of the twentieth century:

She is going to vote.

She is going to insist that she shall be paid the same wages as men for an equal amount of work.

She will have the same privileges as a man after her day's labor.

She will be able to go alone to the theater and restaurant without the painful necessity of dragging a man with her. When this is brought about, men will find themselves much less sought after.

When the nerves of her employer become a trifle on edge and he lights a cigarette to soothe them, she may give herself the same comfort if she chooses. The fact that she ought not to smoke because she is a woman will seem a humorous, rather than a logical point of view.

When she marries a man and she is the larger wage earner, she will be the head of the house.

Her clothes will be comfortable as well as artistic.

She will hold any or every office where political integrity is demanded.

In fact should matters become too bad she wouldn't mind becoming president of the United States.

**Signatures Which Bring Money.**  
One beauty of being a queen is that your signature even on a scrap of paper is worth money, and if you have been dead some time—but this threat-

ens to be an Irish bull. Here are three signatures. The first is not, as one might suppose, the scrawl of some uneducated "Mariar," but it is the work of the highly accomplished Mary,

queen of Scots, and it fetches the sum of \$250. The R stands for Regina. The second and highly ornamented specimen is that of good Queen Bess. It is worth \$125. The third belongs to

England's reigning sovereign, and although she has reached a ripe old age and must have signed her name thousands of times a good specimen brings \$10.

Gertrude Thayer.

Mariar

Victoria R

Elizabeth R

**What She Has Gained In the Nineteenth Century and What She Expects to Gain in the Twentieth**

him whom she incited to sin, that he may not fall a second time through female levity.

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We all know what she has gained. She works side by side with men, and her work is taken seriously. She re-



There are several designs in small, broken plaids and checks, and there are stripes with the tufted wool in the stripes. Other pieces there are where the surface of the rather loosely woven stuff has what we call snowflakes all over the surface in white tufts of wool. This gives the dress a new and pleasing variety, and it looks much more expensive than it really is, and better yet, it requires next to no trimming. Dark gray with white flecks of wool scattered over it is the material in the dress in the illustration, and no kind of trimming is put on it other than to have the skirt made with a ripple flounce, and these are being revived for many suits this winter. Many tailor and walking suits have this style of flounce, wide or narrow, as one prefers. Some have a row of braid and others a row of stitching at the joining. A bias band of the material is set on, and this may be stitched twice or 20 times, as the wearer wishes. Stitching is more like quilting now than anything else, and some of the dress skirts show scallops and other devices so complicated that one wonders how it could be done on the machine.

Some of the chevrons are gray, with round rings in black, often with some other color in the center. This makes a striking suit. Granite cloth and the always well liked striped chevrot in two tones of gray are among the most refined of the winter wools. Chevrons weave is also popular in the light shades and the new English chevrots, with tinsel woven along in the stripes. Serges when in heavy cords have tinsel woven in. Naturally this is done very skillfully, so that it does not seem garish. There are also some bedford cords and all the line of cravenette

coverts and estamine chevrots in every possible style of weaving. Some of the serge is woven so that the tinsel comes into a wide band around the bottom when the dress is made up. The gilt threads are so cleverly put in that they show but little, and as the French say, just allow a suspicion of their presence to be seen. A novelty is called panne zibeline, and this is generally in the most delicate shade of gray or drab or blue and is completely covered with white hairs, so that the under color is seen as through a foggy glass.

All this does not mean that the smooth surfaced goods are out, for, if anything, they are more stylish than ever.

In the illustration may be seen a velvet jacket in Russian green. It is slashed around the bottom, and the wide revers are faced with white satin, and along the edges there is a mink border, and on the inside of this there is a row of small ermine tails. The sleeves are flowing and have under-sleeves of velutina, like the rest, and there are upturned cuffs of the white satin and ermine tails. The dress worn with it was of stone gray and white snowflakes over the surface. At the bottom is a ripple flounce, and this is set on bias and stitched in waves. A very few dresses now show gilt braid as trimming, and gold ribbons are being put on the bargain counters, which is always the deathknell of any fashion. But almost all the millinery has a long buckle, either gold or steel or imitation of jewelry. Furs are used extensively for millinery purposes and are seen in brims. Tam O'Shanter crowns or in bows or some other device. It is mingled with lace or indeed anything that comes handy. The turbans made of small feathers are pretty and fill a place nothing else seems to this season. OLIVE HARPER.

Stylish Winter Costume.

**FOR WINTER WEAR.**

Olive Harper's Timely Suggestions as to Women's Attire. [Special Correspondence.]

New York, Dec. 24.—The newest woolen goods are so handsome and so warm and comfortable looking that they deserve a special letter to give any idea of them. There are many astrakhan plaids where the ground is a deep, dark red, and over this is a plaid figure made of brown and black astrakhan weave. The plaid made by this is large and defined, and when properly made up nothing could be more stylish. There are twills of the old fashioned kind, and these are still further ornamented by having stripes of astrakhan weave as an outline to the design. This produces a very rich effect and a warm one.

There are several designs in small, broken plaids and checks, and there are stripes with the tufted wool in the stripes. Other pieces there are where the surface of the rather loosely woven stuff has what we call snowflakes all over the surface in white tufts of wool. This gives the dress a new and pleasing variety, and it looks much more expensive than it really is, and better yet, it requires next to no trimming. Dark gray with white flecks of wool scattered over it is the material in the dress in the illustration, and no kind of trimming is put on it other than to have the skirt made with a ripple flounce, and these are being revived for many suits this winter. Many tailor and walking suits have this style of flounce, wide or narrow, as one prefers. Some have a row of braid and others a row of stitching at the joining. A bias band of the material is set on, and this may be stitched twice or 20 times, as the wearer wishes. Stitching is more like quilting now than anything else, and some of the dress skirts show scallops and other devices so complicated that one wonders how it could be done on the machine.

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