

Woman's World

DUTY.

Duty is the path to God—
He who walks in it is great.
Though he humbly dig his sod,
Or live in princely state,
Off it leads up rugged heights,
Where not an eagle's wing
Can reach the dizzy heights,
And the dark lightning gleam.
"Non it leads mid pleasure gay
Where wine and laughter, song and dance,
Would the senses steal away,
All the faculties entrance,
Wise is he who perseveres—
All that's good and noble dies;
For the duty only path,
Source and End which sanctifies."
—Margaret Glady.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR HELPED SPANISH WOMEN

(Chicago Tribune.)

The effects of the Spanish-American war were many and far-reaching. Cuba was freed from the yoke under which it had suffered for more than a century. Porto Rico experienced a similar change, and the Philippine islands became a land for the United States soldier to fight in instead of the Spanish hosts. But more wonderful and unexpected than any event or series of events that followed this war was the effect that the war had upon the women of Spain.

The freeing of the down-trodden Cubans was not the only work of mercy which the war accomplished. The extermination in the defeats suffered by Spanish arms and the resulting loss of the colonies to Spain proved the greatest boon to the Spanish women. It emancipated them from the yoke of hard labor. It awakened Spain as a nation to new life. It brought about the rehabilitation and development of forsaken industries, and by bringing the men of the nation home from the colonial possessions in the western world to the labor of the country, allowed the women to leave the hard work and devote themselves exclusively to caring for the home.

Men Continually Occupied in War.

The constant wars and insurrections which were the results of Spain's colonial policy sapped the blood and finances of the country. It drew the flower and strength of the nation away from home and kindred to fight and die from wounds and fever in faraway foreign lands, where there was always war, nothing but war and trouble, and from which there never came any revenue to justify the expenditure of lives and money. It drew the wealth of the nation from its places of security and sent it across the ocean to meet the obligations incurred in the colonies, and left the country poverty stricken in money and men.

Fathers, brothers and sons were dragged away, leaving mothers, wives and sisters alone, and with no one to work for them or care for them while the men were away.

There were practically no able-bodied men left in Spain among the working classes. Then the women, in order to maintain their lands in crops, and in order to support themselves, were forced to take up the men's work and do the heavy labor of the field. During the years just previous to the war the greatest part of the labor in Spain was being done by women. Wherever were to be found laborers, the women were found to be in the majority, the raising of the crops of the country depended almost exclusively upon their efforts.

Agriculture Dependent on Women.

They planted the wheat and sowed the fields in the spring, they followed the plow and made the land ready. In the fall they went into the cane and wheat fields with machete and sickle and reaped the fruits of their planting. They gathered oranges, dates, olives and pineapples from the orchards; they gathered the grapes from the vineyards and made the wine of the country, and put it into the great casks for the market. In fact, all that had been the duty of the men before now became the duty of the women. The work of the country was in her hands. She not only cared for the home and the children, but she did the hard work that enabled the homes to exist and the children to have plenty to eat.

And to the Spanish woman this was doubly a hardship, for never previously, even in the lower classes of society, had the women done any of the work allotted to the masculine members of the family. The woman of Spain is accustomed to a more luxurious, care free existence than is the case of women in many lands. So when, delicate and carefully shielded from the hardships of the world as she was, circumstances decreed that she must work, the blow fell upon her with extreme harshness.

But for years she ably proved her right to be considered among the women of the world who could do things by being the "man of work" of a nation.

Defeat a Blessing to Spain.

Then came the war. The Spanish hopes in the west were dashed to pieces, the colonies were lost, and there was nothing to be gained from the feverish battlefields, or such part of them as the war and climate had spared, back home. Spain was stumped. The worst regiments began pouring back from the Philippines and Cuba, many of them sick and unable to do a day's work for months, but also many of them able and willing to take up the round of labor where they had left it and begin to once more cultivate the land. There, there was a time of rejoicing among the women of the nation, despite the condition in which the troops returned and the reverses which they had met with in the west. The men were back.

No longer was it necessary for the woman to leave the children at home to care for themselves while she went out into the fields to wrest a living from the ground. Now she could devote herself to the duties that were hers by right, the care of the home, while the men went into the fields and did the labor necessary to the raising of the crops. It was a welcome change, these more are the men in the place where the hard work is to be done and the women where the duties of women take them.

Where before the country for years had been a place of melancholy and sorrow, it became a place of merriment. The laughter and music of the fandango resounds in every village, and the joy of the land is everywhere visible. The Spaniard of today is firm in his assertions that the war and its consequent results were beneficial in the extreme to their land. The contact with American virility and methods of doing things awoke the easy-going Spaniard and nothing had awakened him before. He saw that if his nation was to hold its place among the nations of the earth it must be through modern methods and energy.

Nation Awakens to New Life.

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not maintain its present position as a nation, nor hope to rise to anything higher, by pursuing the methods it has hitherto followed. It sees that its future progress must be along the lines of internal development.

It has discovered that its own resources are greater than those of the colonies that it paid dearly to retain. After trying to develop mines of precious metals in a country on the other side of the world, it has found that it possesses in the ranges of its own mountains greater stores of mineral wealth. While attempting to develop a country adapted to the growing of only a few kinds of crops, Spain inspected the possibilities existing in the soil of its home country. But with the return of the soldiers from the war the new spirit of Spain was awakened. Strange as it may seem, the country is going to derive benefits out of the thorough defeat administered by this country. The insubstantial, costly dreams of western empire have been destroyed. In their place has arisen an appreciation of Spain itself, freed of the drain of colonial exploitation, the Spaniards have turned fearfully to the development of the country they live in.

Handicapped by "Tomorrow."

The Spaniard does not do things in the way of the hustling, progressive American. Time is not so precious with him. If the thing is not done today, why, there are many days to come after. But despite this national dislike for haste and work, the Spaniard has undoubtedly begun to do wonderful things for his country.

Always backward in accepting the improvements and inventions of modern days in the matter of tools and implements to work with, the Spaniard tiller of the soil is still handicapped by the crudest kind of agricultural machinery. This is one thing that his country with American should tend to remedy to a great extent.

Then the houses of the poor agricultural classes are in many places little better than huts, and the land allotted to each man for cultivation is so small as to excite the ridicule of the American farmer, who has 200 or more acres of productive land under cultivation, and still complains of crowding. But these things are all undergoing changes. The Spaniard, peasant as he is, is learning that he can cultivate more land than he thought he could, and that in the fertile soil and climate of his country he can raise almost any kind of grain or fruit grown in the world.

Turns to Work With Good Will.

So now the worker in Spain, sure that the government will not draft him away from his acres to go across the ocean to die of fever, has turned with a good will to the upbuilding of his land and industry. The women are free to once more sit in the door of the little home and sing while they wait for the men to come home from the fields. Flocks of sheep and cattle have begun to dot the hillsides, the fields flourish with crops; new factories are coming into existence; and the entire land presents the odd spectacle of a country springing rejuvenated from the ground where a stronger opponent has flung it.

LIVES ON FIFTEEN CENTS A DAY; WINS WIFE

Many a man has won a bride because of his money. Many a husband has his wife because he made clear to her in advance that life with him would be one long gastronomic feast, spread and maintained regardless of expense.

But Lewis Yost, Jr., is an exception. He won his bride because he knew how to live on 15 cents a day. She was Miss Mary Lallie of St. Louis. Yost lives there, too, and is a world's fair contractor. Life would have looked bright to Yost because he knew how to live on 15 cents a day. He was a contractor. Everywhere it pursued him. To counteract its dread ravages Yost began the study of diet.

Starting merely as a medical precaution, he became an enthusiast over the new style of eating, and discovered that not only had it cured his indigestion but that he had found a means of so reducing his table expenses that they nearly ceased to be an item in his bill.

Boards at Her Home.

He went to board at the home of Miss Lallie.

She was attracted to the young man, but marveled at his habits of life. "Why, he doesn't eat anything," she said to one of her friends. Her own preference in the eating line ran to the solids—meats, vegetables, etc. It puzzled her to figure out how this sturdy man could keep up his vitality on a diet that seemed insufficient to support life for a child.

One day after they became well acquainted she questioned him, and even suggested that he might be wiser to conform more closely to the generally accepted menu.

"Why, my dear young woman," said Mr. Yost, "I can live on 15 cents a day. Before some benefit, and enjoy better health than you on your hearty course of dinners."

Miss Lallie laughed. "In that case," she said, jokingly, "you would make an inexpensive husband."

The incident did not end here. Inspired by his zeal to prove the wisdom of his regimen, and perhaps spurred on by some tenderer motives, Mr. Yost stuck to his wheat and nuts and waxed stout and healthy. His indigestion was long since a thing of the past, and he slept perfectly.

Miss Lallie looked on amused at first, but she became a franking in conviction. She kept for a time to her regular food, but eventually found that her health was not nearly so good as that of Yost.

Fifteen-Cent Diet Wins.

Several months passed. Yost continued to live on his 15 cents a day and gave such convincing proof of his system that she finally capitulated. Then an agreement was reached that if one live on 15 cents a day there was no reason why two couldn't survive and be happy. His 15-cent regimen won her, and she is clad in did, because not only are they healthy and happy, but the greatest part of their income is in the purchase of other things than food.

Mr. Yost has this to say for the system by which he won his bride:

"Our breakfast consists of oatmeal, raisins, apples, fresh fruit in season, and entire wheat bread. For lunch we have the whole wheat bread, apples, dates, blanched almonds, and other nuts. Apple sauce, wheat muffins and wheat food figure in our supper. We never grow tired of this diet, for it is healthful and satisfying."

"If folks could only be sensible, thousands of dollars that are used in food. If people would use the whole wheat bread, nothing would be lost in vitality, and they would not need any more."

Women With Small Change.

The man at the Forty-third street station stood outside the gangway of the ticket window with 10 cents in his nervous fingers while the train for the city rolled up to the platform, forty yards away, says the Chicago Tribune. The woman was counting 44 1/2 in mixed change, standing in the gangway and dropping bills and coins, one at a time, into the yawning mouth of her handbag. The woman had bought a ticket for Woodlawn and the southbound train was not due for seven minutes. Why should she hurry?

After the train for the city was gone, and after the woman in the gangway had gone, and after the clerk in the station had gone after the ticket for the city, and after the man might have gone on out on the platform to wait twenty minutes for another train this man still waited. He wanted another woman behind him to leave for the platform. When she, too, had come he saw that the agent was anticipating him.

"Yes," said the agent, lifting a hand for silence, "if I had my way I'd give a feathered nest out there for them. Maybe it wouldn't keep 'em there any longer than they stay anyhow, but it might be easier on them."

"Do you know, whenever I hear of a husband and wife tightwad with his wife I think 'What a goodnest to minkind at large!' The woman with a purse, is one of the most aggravating appointments to civilization. She has the right to regard for change. Take the purse of the average woman and it is either nine-tenths pennies and nickels and quarters—with three times as many pennies as of any other coin—or else it is soggy with water bills."

"Three-fourths of the men who buy a ticket at the window have a dime in hand; not one woman in five has the exact amount of the purchase. The reason for this is that the man carries his money in his pocket; the woman carries it in a purse in her hand. The man feels the weight of the dime in his pocket after it has passed the dollar mark; a woman doesn't care if it weighs eight ounces. The result is that as soon as the man has more than one copper in his pocket he begins to look for even change."

"Notice the next woman you see buying a paper. She may have seven or ten coppers in her purse, but she will change into more pennies. Suddenly, when she discovers that she is overloaded with 1 cent pieces she will begin to count them out in fives and tens to conductors and ticket agents."

"Yes," sighed the agent, "if she had been a man she would have let you pass to your train, anyhow."

The passenger's chin took on a fixed purposeful expression.

"If she had been a man," he said, huskily, "he would have had to let me pass."

lower half to be close fitting. Plain skirts must go. Patiers are in style again.

Walking skirts are to be shorter than ever, three or four inches from the floor, but skirts for reception coats or dressy frocks of any kind are to be worn long all the way round. Note the phrase "all the way round." No trains are anywhere in sight. Styles of 1899 are good.

These are the edicts sent forth by those who set the styles and demonstrated by the two rival conventions now being held in Chicago, one in the Fine Arts building and the other in the Auditorium.

Recipe Rarities.

Egg Cutlets.—Prepare a thick white sauce of one tablespoon butter, two heaping tablespoons flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon of pepper, dash of cayenne, ten drops of onion juice, and one-half pint milk. Cook together five minutes add three eggs, hard boiled and coarsely chopped, and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley and set aside till cold. Make this into small cutlets, dip each into slightly beaten egg, roll in fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

Corned Beef Hash.—Remove all gristle and strings; fat, but use a portion of the tender fat; allow equal parts of the meat and cold boiled potatoes and chop both fine, then mix and season lightly with salt and pepper. Melt a little fat in the pan and when smoking hot turn in the hash. Pour over it a spoonful at a time just enough of the hot liquor to moisten thoroughly; if no fat is used spread over the top a small spoonful of butter or sweet dripping. Cover and keep where it will slowly crust and brown on the under side, then turn out on a heated platter.

Dumplings.—Fricassee are more economical than roasted chickens. For the dumplings mix together one pint flour, half a teaspoon salt, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Stir in sufficient sweet milk to mix a soft dough, roll out, and cut into biscuits. Drop these into the boiling gravy, cover closely, and cook without raising the lid for fifteen minutes if small, twenty minutes if large.

Fried Egg Plant.—Slice the vegetable thin and dip either into flour or beaten egg, followed by crumbs and either fry or saute. Another delicious way of preparing egg plant is to drop the unpared vegetable into a kettle of boiling, salted water and cook rapidly for twenty minutes. When slightly cooled it is cut into halves, the center scooped from each piece, chopped fine and mixed with an equal quantity of fine stale bread crumbs or crumbs and chopped meat. To this add a high seasoning of salt-pepper, onion juice, more or less as desired. Two beaten eggs are stirred in, the mixture is heaped in the halved shells, and returned to the oven for a half hour or more, until cooked and browned.

Mrs. A.—"I brought some of that instant coffee; said would cure my husband of drinking if I dropped it in his coffee." Mrs. Z.—"Did it cure him of drinking?" Mrs. A.—"Yes—of drinking coffee." —Bangor News.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial district of the state of Utah, county of Salt Lake, Bert B. Ferris, plaintiff, vs. Mildred A. Tyler, defendant. Summons.—The state of Utah to the said defendant, you are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, or otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above action, or in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

Plaintiff's Attorney,
H. S. LANEY,
P. O. address, 17 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
First publication Sept. 24, 1904.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE DIVISION, and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of Daniel Kelleher, deceased.—Notice.—The petition of E. G. O'Donnell, praying for the issuance to Denis Kely of letters of administration in the estate of Daniel Kelleher, deceased, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the county court room, in the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said court with the seal thereof affixed, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1904.

By DAVID B. DAVIES,
Deputy Clerk.

Notice of Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial district of the state of Utah, county of Salt Lake, Bert B. Ferris, plaintiff, vs. Grace B. Ferris, defendant. Summons.—The state of Utah to the said defendant, you are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, or otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above action, or in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

Plaintiff's Attorney,
J. M. GURIN & GUSTIN,
P. O. Address, Suite 25-B, Security Trust Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
First publication Sept. 17, 1904.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial district of the state of Utah, county of Salt Lake, Lizzie Stevens, plaintiff, vs. George Stevens, defendant. Summons.—The state of Utah to the said defendant, you are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, or otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above action, or in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

Plaintiff's Attorney,
N. J. SHUCKLELL,
P. O. address, 86 1/2 Auerbach building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
First publication, Sept. 17, 1904.

DELAYS ARE ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

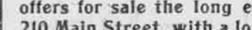
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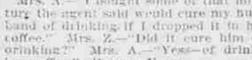
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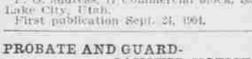


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