



# MATTERS FEMININE.

## USES OF PERFUME

**POWDERS ALWAYS PREFERABLE TO LIQUIDS.**

Properly Prepared Sachets Are the Best and Most Lasting—Orris Root a Dainty and Always Acceptable Scent.

The use of perfume is one that every woman should understand. If too much is put on, the odor becomes noxious and cloying, and only the faintest suggestion is desirable.

More subtle, and in every way the most delicate method, is through the use of powders that scent the garments. I do not know precisely why it should be so, but with these rather than liquids there is never a harshness of perfume.

With very little trouble and not much expense a woman may have not only all her clothing thus sweetened, but house linen as well.

One of these delicate scents to keep among sheets and pillow cases is a mixture of seven parts of powdered

cedarwood, the same as dried lavender flowers, one part of powdered gum benzoin, one part of powdered cloves and two parts of powdered cinnamon. It cannot be excelled. It must be well mixed, sifted and put into flat bags among the sheets, or else felt pads the size of the shelves or drawers may be used. Any thin material is suitable for the pads, the kind being governed only by expense.

Lavender flowers are not expensive and make a sweet and fresh perfume for house linen. Our grandmothers used vanilla beans among their linen and found the odor was sweet and lasting.

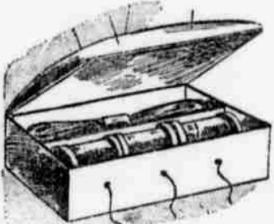
Fir balsam, such as pillows are made of, is delicious among sheets and pillow cases.

Almost every one knows that clear orris root imparts a scent of violets and that it is not as expensive as it was formerly. Either the whole root or the powdered may be used, and once the perfume has made its way into the woods of chiffoniers and dressing tables everything kept there will be sweet. Girls who like extremely dainty scents will find that a bit of the root boiled with handkerchiefs and stocks after the latter are washed will make them exquisite.

## USEFUL LITTLE WORK BOX.

Place for Pins and Other Materials in Constant Use.

With the aid of a cigar box or any small wooden box of a suitable size, the useful little work box, of which we give a sketch, can be easily constructed. The lid of the box is well padded and then covered over with any pretty material to form a pin-cushion. The interior of the box is



fitted with a cardboard partition, making two divisions. In the front division reels of cotton are arranged in a row, and opposite each a small hole is pierced in the side of the box, through which the cotton may be drawn off the reels without removing them from the box or even lifting the lid. In the second division may be placed silks, tapes, needles, or any of the hundred and one little things that usually find a place in a work-box. The sides should be stained oak color, then varnished, or may have bookbinders' paper pasted over.

## ALWAYS USEFUL AND STYLISH.

Panama Shirtwaist Costume a Necessity of the Wardrobe.

There is nothing you can buy which will exactly take the place of a black Panama shirtwaist costume. It will be necessary to half line the waist at the top, also the cuffs and collars, which come in contact with the flesh, for Panama cloth is harsh against the skin. The circular skirt is a good model for this suit and the best trimming is bands of silk or braid in narrow widths. No difference how often one gets caught in the rain or how tightly the suit is packed, it comes forth from the deluge or packing very

## COSTLY PETTICOATS IN VOGUE.

Brocade and Silk Are Materials Most in Use.

The muslin and embroidered petticoats have yielded place to the petticoats of brocade or spotted or striped silk for best wear. Moirette is a new material for petticoats, combining a silky texture with something which possesses actual comfort in warmth. The nipping air does not seem to drive summer clothes back to the presses where they rightfully belong, but each day brings something forth which has a summer appearance. However, the petticoats of the season are rather deceptive in that they are summerlike, yet decidedly comfortable. A fine petticoat will cost as much as a dress skirt. The dainty knitted ones of a half silk yarn are pretty, comfortable and not at all clumsy like most of the knitted ones. The cheapest sell for about nine dollars. Lined petticoats are something new and there is a silky looking skirt neatly lined with a figured material resembling brocade.

## For All Occasions.

Black broadcloth made with mandarin sleeves and trimmed with handsome black braid and good buttons will be a serviceable coat for almost all occasions this winter. Black is always in favor for coats and where one is not inclined to be lavishly dressed such a coat as this will serve for street wear, theater or afternoon purposes and is certain to be donned on Sunday. Wear with it a very stylish black hat and later in the season select a good black box.

respectable in appearance. An occasional pressing makes it look fresh and countless are the little tricks one can add at different times to make a change in its appearance. For a schoolgirl the dress is certainly one of the most serviceable; in any color it serves nicely for a school teacher or clerk. Even the jumper pattern is stylish when developed with Panama cloth and narrow bindings of black silk. It has more durability than serge, wears better than most wry fabrics and sheds dust. One should, however, bind the skirt around the bottom, for the material will soon wear off coming in contact with the floor. Aside from this the material has many features to recommend it.

## Semidress Dresses.

Every business woman knows the necessity for the dress which she must wear to the office at times when going directly from the place of business to an entertainment, dinner or some place of amusement. There must be something which strikes the happy medium between the simple office dress and the elaborate dressy frock. A good pattern is one of the one-piece dresses, either a princess dress or one with a jumper waist and a dainty white waist beneath. The plain colored dress, neatly trimmed with velvet and lace, is always stylish and looks dainty. A dress of this kind necessarily demands a separate wrap and nothing is more suitable than a black marchioness which may be said to possess sterling qualities for the business woman, since it will serve for many purposes. A picture hat may be worn, neat gloves, and as she leaves the office if she desires to wear flowers she can stop at some florist's and get the desired ornament.

## Jeweled Neck Adornments.

One of the dainty styles of jeweled neck ornaments consists of separate motifs wrought exquisitely in yellow gold and in the lightest, most delicate manner, says a writer in Vogue. These motifs are arranged so as to be sewed on to neckbands of lace or finely tucked nets, or mousselines. They are especially fit for youthful adornments. One may give a special order for any particular design or present an original one to be carried out. Flowers are the most frequent designs used.

## HOMEMADE NECKWEAR.



Three pretty designs for homemade neckwear. The upper one is embroidered in coronation braid, the center one in large black dots and rings, and the lower collar is of crochet lace in the clover leaf pattern.

## Striped Gauze Frocks.

Very charming gown effects are projected with the lovely striped gauze evening materials turned into tunic skirts and fichu bodices. There is this advantage in these pretty striped fabrics, they require but little trimming, a very great consideration nowadays, when the extravagance of the young contingent's wardrobe for the dinner and ball season increases year by year.—Vogue.

## HOME INDUSTRIES

ECONOMIC LESSONS TAUGHT BY EDITORS OF MANY PAPERS.

### COMBATting A COMMON EVIL

Practices of Sending Dollars from Communities Where Earned Helps Along the Centralization of Business.

Apparently the press is now fully aroused to the importance of combatting the evils of patronizing other than home enterprises. Editorial and local columns of the papers, especially in the western states, are filled with common-sense articles setting before the people such facts as appeal to reason and patriotism. Some editors in their zeal to accomplish good, perhaps go too far in abuse of systems that take money from their neighborhoods, and by severe criticisms of patrons of out-of-town concerns "overshoot the mark" and fail to accomplish what is much desired.

None will gainsay that the wage-earner has the inherent right to spend his earnings wherever he desires. If he wishes to buy his clothes in some distant city, he has that privilege. Sometimes he may have cause to do so. His home merchants may not carry in stock what he wishes to secure. Others may charge him what he considers an exorbitant price. Quite often he may learn that he makes a mistake by buying goods without a careful examination of them. When this is the case—and it frequently is—the purchaser becomes a better patron of home institutions than ever before. But there are a few things that the average man and woman overlook. It is that the dollars that they send away means money taken out of local circulation, and the consequent impoverishing of the community to that extent. Say that there are 2,999 people in the community. Five dollars a year from each one sent afar amounts to \$14,995 a year, and in ten years \$149,900. Supposing that a fifth or sixth of this represented the profits that should be left in the community. It would be quite enough to establish a business enterprise that would support several families. But from some communities the average amount sent away for goods is from a third to a half and often more than the total paid or needed supplied. Think of what a great loss that is! Think that this trade, given to the home town, would immediately increase its business from a third to a half! How many years would it take if the home trade principle was adhered to strictly before your town would be more than double in size? It would only require a very few years. And with the growth of the town everyone living within its limits and its trade radius would receive a benefit.

All the residents of a community have common interest in it. The laborer, the farmer, the merchant, the doctor and the lawyer prosper in common. Their interests are parallel. The community is cooperative. If the merchant employed men from some distant city to do his work, would patronize an out-of-town doctor and the town doctor send away for the help he needed, the laborer would suffer, and suppose that the laborers would send away for their eggs, their vegetables, fruit, butter, etc., would not the farmer be affected? Suppose that the merchant is compelled to do business without profit; can he pay as good wages to his help as they should be entitled to? So it goes down the line. The better the home town can be made, the better it is for all. Be a patron of home industry, and by being such you assist yourself and all in your neighborhood.

D. M. CARR.

## MISUSE OF THE MAILS.

How the Law Reads Under Which the Postal Department Excludes Frauds.

Section 5480 revised statutes of the United States pertaining to illegal use of the mails reads as follows: "Any person, who having devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud or to be affected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person whether resident within or without the United States, by reason of the post office establishment of the United States or by inciting such other persons to open communication with the person so devising or intending, and for executing such scheme or artifice, or attempting to do so, shall place any letter or package in any post office of the United States, or take or receive therefrom, such persons so misusing the mails shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) and imprisonment of not more than eighteen (18) months, or by both such punishments."

## Is Concentration Desirable?

He who thinks that a 10,000-acre farm under control of one man, who reaps all the profits of its operation, is better than 100 100-acre farms owned by 100 men, each of whom reaps the reward of his labor reasons erroneously. If the big farm is not for the best why then build up big stores in the large cities that do the business of 1,000 small stores in the smaller towns? Why kill off the business of the local town and help make wealthier the proprietors of the big concerns in the great cities? Does this question call for an answer?

## HOW SCHEMERS WORK.

Cooperative Plans Used to Get Dollars from the People of the Country.

Financiering or promoting has become a particular science. This new science has taken the broad name of "system," and to "system" is attributed a Machiavellian that would make insignificant the chicanery of the noted Italian diplomat. At present the nation is treated to illustrations of the methods of the advocates of "system" through the magazine articles, and the disclosures made of the transactions of many big concerns which have been investigated by the courts.

When slumbered down, it will be seen that it is by use of money contributed by the masses of people, and placed in the control of the few that the masters of finance are enabled to rob and build up at will, give and take, and let the people go to the how-ows.

It is not the intention herein to deal particularly with the gigantic institutions employed by them are also brought into use by promoters of schemes of lesser degree. And here an anomaly presents itself, plainly showing how short-sighted the masses of people are, the small-caliber schemers who apply "system" use as their main props the cry of "trust" and "robbers." Well they know the cupidity of the masses, and by presenting what appears a plausible scheme of cooperation get from out the pockets of the people money with which to carry on business. This plan of working is generally a stock-selling scheme, a membership plan with promise of selling goods at wholesale prices, and the paying of large dividends. A number of such concerns have lately come into existence. Some of them have such mammoth things in view that if their plans could be successfully carried out, it would be the building up of greater monopolies than those that they hold up before the people as justification of their own existence.

Do not be deceived by the representations made by alleged cooperators. A close investigation will show that instead of a purely cooperative plan, it is a scheme simply with the object of getting from the people money with which to carry on business for the personal gain of a few. Don't invest money in any alleged cooperative store or concern located in the large cities, and of which you know nothing other than the representations made by their promoters. Remember that it is a poor scheme that does not carry with all appearances of soundness, for this is essential to the success of it.

## WANDERING WEARY WILLIES.

Towns by Adopting Proper Ordinances Can Assist in Decreasing Vagrancy.

Like unto the poor, the tramps and the "hoboes," it seems, we have "with us always." With the coming of winter they drift from the north to the south. The torrid heat of summer finds them wending their way to the northern climate. While for the last decade of years prosperity has been universal throughout the United States, and employment for all willing to work, still the wandering, lonely, unfortunate, remain as an object lesson of ignorance and indolence. Still in America conditions are such and local laws have tended toward bettering the conditions of these "Weary Willies," and we find year after year their number is decreasing. They are the unfortunate of humanity. Men with morbid mentalities, with criminal instincts developed that make them a menace to the public. There is the harmless tramp, a proper place for him should be in the home for feeble-minded; there is the indolent tramp, with all mental faculties developed whose place should be in the work-house, and there is also the wandering vampire, who is the criminal at heart and whose proper place should be in the penitentiary. If towns should have ordinances regulating the employment of those within its confines, and if such ordinances are properly framed so as to impose a penalty upon the vagrant who mayhaps visit the place, it will soon be found that such towns will be avoided and the troublesome visitors to the community will seek fields elsewhere.

## Unsoud Cooperative Concerns.

"Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature," wrote some thinker long ago, and time has failed to prove it untrue. Yet how many commit involuntary suicide by unwisely following the instructions of some quack doctor in their efforts to cure themselves of some ailment? And how many more bring to themselves financial ruin by wild speculation in schemes that they know little about, prompted by glittering promises of great returns for little money. Lately numerous alleged cooperative mercantile establishments have sprung up in large cities and are seeking the support of farmers throughout the country. Don't take the advice of the "quack doctor" and commit financial suicide by investing in them and giving them your patronage instead of the business place of your own town.

## Progressive Farmers.

The average American farmer is a progressive mortal. He is always ready to learn new things. He lately realizes more than ever the necessity of education in his business. He no longer ignores the fact that science is a wonderful factor in his work, a money saver that must be considered if he succeeds. The more intelligent is the farmer, the more interest will he take in the furthering the interests of his home town, and building up and improving the community in general.

## MAKES BIG CLAIMS

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST ON TARIFF AND THE PANIC.

Unfortunately the Statement That the Tariff Was Responsible for Quieting Financial Flurry Is Not Borne Out by Facts.

It is indeed a pleasure to know from such an exalted authority as the American Economist, the organ of the tariff-protected trusts, that the panic is over, and it was the high tariff which cured our financial ills. But in spite of this assurance of the Economist there is every day still published news of this and that factory shutting down, or discharging half or more of their workmen, and of wages being reduced. Is the tariff which protects the trusts working at cross purposes, or is the Economist mistaken in its diagnosis of present conditions? Even the New York papers, which have evidently entered into a league for the purpose of minimizing the panic, do not seem able to swallow the good news that the panic is over, or that the protective tariff saved the day. "We know, of course, that protection brought us all our national blessings," says the Evening Post, "and would, if not hindered now and then by satanic free-traders, avert every public ill; but we did not expect to see the truth set forth so bluntly as it is by the Economist. The tariff," it says, "had nothing whatever to do with bringing on this financial flurry, but it had a tremendous lot to do with quieting it." We can easily understand, therefore, that "faith in protection was never more alive," since people have seen it cause "the worst money panic the country has known for 15 years" to "disappear inside of five days." Our only regret is that the bankers and trust company presidents and the secretary of the treasury should have been in ignorance of all this, and should have spent haggard days and nights over the questions of reserve and gold imports, when all the while there was the tariff fairy godmother making their anxiety needless and their labors superfluous. But we fear that the foolish men would still press one question upon the Economist: Granting that the tariff ended the panic, how did it happen to slip a cog and let the panic occur at all?

There be those that claim that the tariff has so protected the trusts and monopolists that it has led them to branch out too greatly after the enormous profits the tariff has protected them in charging, and this kind of bolstered up prosperity has just broken down of its own weight for lack of enough fuel to feed on. Whether this view is the correct one, or whether the organ of the trusts is correct in its statement that the panic is over, and that "the tariff had nothing to do with bringing on this financial flurry, but it had a tremendous lot to do with quieting it," will soon be seen, and the truth will eventually prevail. The last Republican platform declared that "a Republican tariff has always been followed by business prosperity," but then that was so notoriously untrue that it should be taken with due allowance as simple partisan boasting, and the boast of the Economist may be like unto it. Time will tell and not very long will be required, either.

## A Change Imperative.

The Republican leaders contend that congress or the courts may justly put upon the constitution a construction which shall be considered as the constitution itself, and are unwilling that there should be any check to oppose their designs. If they had their way, every construction put upon the constitution by congress or by corporation-owned judges of the inferior federal courts would be in effect a new constitution. Thus our supreme law would be tossed about by every political breeze, until it finally crystallized anew into a system of tyranny based upon arbitrary practices dictated by corrupt corporations. President Roosevelt, who is the leader of the party favoring the alteration of the constitution by this foul method, now has congress at his feet, and has appointed 57 federal judges, who presumably adhere to his opinions. If the people desire to preserve their constitution, they must very soon change the administration of the government. They must change it, indeed, at the next election.

## Mistakes of Roosevelt.

If President Roosevelt is as careless of his financial facts as he is of the law on several matters he will hardly go down into history as a safe man to follow. There is no excuse for a president to make misstatements about the laws or the financial affairs of the United States, for he has an army of legal and financial talent to look up the law and the facts, and when he said there was "no legal warrant" for placing on the coins of the United States the motto "In God we trust," he had evidently never examined "the laws of the United States relating to coinage," wherein section five, chapter C expressly provides for the use of the motto.

## No Need for Coaling Stations.

Mexico offers us coaling stations in southern California "in return for similar concessions." Of course, the greater concession we can make to Mexico is permission to go on staying at home and attending strictly to business under the original Monroe doctrine that American republics attending strictly to business will have no need to multiply coaling stations.

## NEWS OF MISSOURI

### Fancy Birds on Show.

Hannibal—The Northeast Missouri Poultry Show opened in this city with the largest number and greatest variety of birds ever exhibited in this part of the state. There were birds from nearly every county north of the Missouri river, and the specimens are fine. The board of directors of this association is composed of Mrs. Deering, Mrs. Gosney, Mrs. Tarlton, Mrs. Miller and H. P. Drummond.

### Shot While Surprising Newly Weds.

Dexter—As the result of a surprise party escapee, Miss Lizzie Grojean, a young society woman of Dexter, was shot by Clarence Thrower. Miss Grojean, with a party of friends, went to the home of Mr. Thrower, who was recently married, with the intention of giving him and his wife a surprise social. Mr. Thrower was awakened, and fired through the glass door. The young woman may recover.

### Marshall Depot Robbed.

Marshall—For the third time in three months the Chicago & Alton depot here has been robbed. An unidentified white man placed a revolver through the window and demanded the contents of the cash drawer, about \$45. He then made the operator crawl under the table while he made his escape.

### Woman Burned to Death.

Sedalia—Mrs. Robert Fennell, wife of a Missouri Pacific engineer, was burned to death at her home. Mrs. Fennell attempted to start the kitchen fire with coal oil. By mistake she picked up a can containing two and a half gallons of gasoline and started to pour the fluid on the smoldering fire. An explosion followed.

### Crossed Ocean to Wed.

Peppara—The wedding here of Michael Sarcini, a wealthy merchant, and Miss Farangi is the culmination of a romance that began many years ago in Italy, the bride having crossed the ocean to wed. Sarcini came to this city years ago and engaged in the fruit business. He was successful and is rated as worth \$75,000.

### Horne Held for Killing Groves.

Kansas City—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of H. J. Groves was that the editor of the Kansas City Post came to his death by blood poisoning, caused by a gunshot wound received at the hands of Gen. R. C. Horne. The jury recommended that Horne be held.

### Opened Stepdaughter's Letter.

Flat River—S. I. Cole was released from jail after serving thirty days, and swore before Chase Morsey, United States commissioner, that he was unable to pay a fine. He was convicted of opening a letter addressed to his stepdaughter. It contained a money order, which he cashed.

### Robbers Shoot City Marshal.

Salisbury—Robbers who tried to loot the Salisbury Savings bank here shot and dangerously wounded Ashley Dameron, the city marshal, who slept in a room in the rear of the bank building, but the robbers failed to get into the safe.

### Is Sent to Asylum.

Farmington—Mrs. Minor Morris, who was ejected from the White House two years ago while trying to see President Roosevelt, was declared insane by a jury in Probate Judge F. O. Nelson's court and committed to State Hospital for the Insane No. 4.

### Alleged Slayer Is Captured.

Aurora—Herbert Jones, the alleged slayer of Samuel Taylor, near Blue Eye, in the extreme southern part of Stone county, was captured by Sheriff Johnson and placed in the Galena jail.

State Drummers Meet in June. Mexico—The executive committee of the State Drummers' Association met in Mexico. The date of the next annual meeting was fixed for June 18, 19 and 20 at Mexico.

Rural Mail Carrier Held Up. Carl Junction—Thomas Goodwin, a rural route mail carrier, was held up and robbed near here. He was attacked with rocks. The mails were not molested.

Girls Lead M. S. U. Seniors. Columbia—For the first time in the history of Missouri University the first five members of the senior class in the College of Arts and Science are women.

Ties Rock to Neck to Drown. Marshall—Samuel Dyke, a farmer, living near here, committed suicide. He tied a rock to his neck and then jumped into the creek.

Mayor Fined for Drunkenness. Montgomery City—Peter I. Pierce, mayor of Laddom, Mo., was fined \$50 and costs on a charge of being intoxicated and holding court. He claims it is a piece of spite work and will appeal to the circuit court.

Fined \$1,000 for Embezzling. Hannibal—In the United States court Walter J. Hyde, formerly postmaster at Yates, Mo., pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling \$511 of post-office funds and was fined \$1,000 and costs by Judge Dyer.