98,000 WORKSHOPS AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

HUNDREDS OF SERVING GIRLS.

PARIS, October 15, 1902.

regularly to Paris to s would put on a half dresses in one day, wearutes in order to say linings into the gowns

ers came here and smugs to their customers, and makers took orders for merican women took home who pass through Paris, off in the Paris dressmak-

ESSMAKERS WHO LIVE ON AMERICANS.
ny of these Paris dress on the business they do for

h is worth hundreds of tho ars a year. I am told that riment stores self millions orth of goods to American ery establishments depend big department stores send here for fashionable cos buy only a dress or so of There is a large class here who do nothing else but gowns. They live in the little eets of Paris, working away They will make a complet of francs (\$140) and upwards to explain the completed general the costumes ar so that they can be sold out-desired. I am told that some bring in hundreds of EWING GIRLS OF PARIS.

nt of work done in Paris. The ked upon as the center of gay-fashion not only for France the world; and it is a common nat all the world comes to Paris The American tourist sees a down the boulevards and mable, well-dressed throng of d gentlmen driving on the clysees and in the Bols de Paris is a hard-working city. laborers, perhaps, to its popu any other city in Europe. It

EVERETT WADDEY COMPANY,

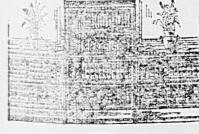
Business Furniture Department.

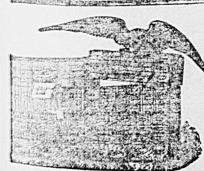
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A visit from you will convince you where to purchase your office fur-Our stock consists of

the largest assortment of Desks, Chairs, and Director's Tables to be found in the South. SOLE AGENTS for

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Write for Catalogues Nos. 102

BECOMING MOTHER

the pain and horror of of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a andow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning

sickness," and other discomforts of this period.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

is the city of workshops and petty factor- is cheap and good, and they have the ies. It is estimated that there are 28,000 money to buy. factories and workshops in the city, and in addition there are thousands of outsiders who work at their homes. The

usual factories are very small, the aver-age number of hands being six. A great deal of work is done by A great deal of work is done by sweatshops, who give the stuffs out and take in
the completed product, at much a
piece. This is largely so as to gowns and
hats, upon which it is estimated, 60,000
girls are kept working for about eight
months of the year. The girls receive very
low priocs, and ordinary sewing girls can
make less than a dellar assemble. ismaker in order make dess than a dollar a day while the customs offithat amount. The designers are, of course, paid well, but the average wages far below those paid in the United

> In the factories themselves the hours are long. I have gone through the busi-est parts of this city at 7 o'clock in the evening and have seen sewing girls working in the cellars far below the level of the streets. The stores here close between 7 and 8 P. M. Many of them have women clerks, and one of the curious women clerks, and one of the curious house. A ten-pound package costs 2 cents,

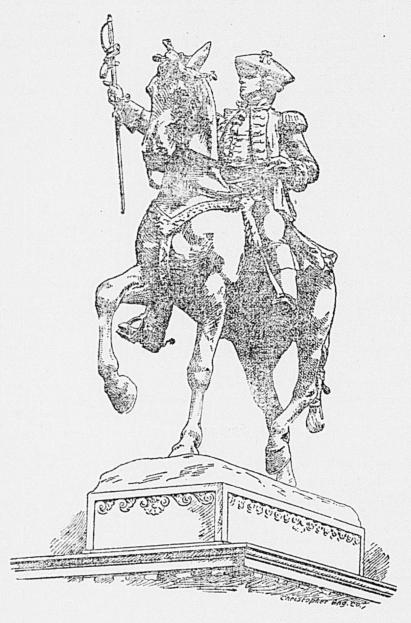
CHEAP TELEPHONES AND TELE-

women approach with indescribable fear, for

nothing compares with

GRAPHS. Indeed, there are many things that the French do as well as the United States. Their postal service is better than ours. It includes a system of pneumatic tubes, by which, for 6 cents, you can send a postal card flying to any part of the city. You can send a reply card for the same amount, and this get an answer as quickly, or even more quickly, than by telegraph. The telegraphs are urder the government and the charges are less than half those of America. The rate is 10 cents for the first ten words, and I cent for each additional word, to every part of France. You can send a telegram to Great Britain for 4 cents a word, and a

system by which small packages weigh. Six pounds will be taken to any railroad



"The Lafayette," Which the Daughters of the American Revolution Erected. It Stands in the Tuilleries.

sights of Paris is these clerks leaving and a twenty-pound one only 30 cents work. Some of the stores have iron shut-ters which slide down from the top, mak-and a twenty-pound one only so cents.

The stores take advantage of these rates, and many thousands of packages are ters which slide down from the top, making a wall of sheet iron over the whole sent out by them daily to their customers front. This wall is let down before the clerks leave, and there is a little door about three feet high and two feet wide which is left open until they get out. which is left open until they get out. are to be found at every station, and They crawl through this door at night also in stands on the streets. The fee for and crawl in the morning a long procession of women and men, going in and out like so many dogs. They straighten up, however, immediately they get outside, and walk off so jauntily that you give, and walk off so jauntily that you give in the stands of th would never imagine they had been working all day.

SOME THINGS PARIS DOES. I have spoken of Paris as a manufac-turing city. It makes everything under dresses, in contradistinction to complete gowns, and these turn out a product amounting to \$15,000,000 a year. It has tens of thousands at work on corsets, not only for Paris, but for all parts of France and for shipment abroad. The French corset is an expensive luxury, and a good one from a high-priced maker shaped to ver them, and you can tell them as far as veu can see. The prices are the same everywhere and the tobaceo is universally bad. The most popular brands of the native cigars are the Londres, which you buy at 6 cents apiece, or the demillondres at 3.

Foreign cigars and cigarettes are very high and are sold only by permission. shaped to your person for as low as \$5, and if you are so plebian as to buy a readymade article you will find a large variety of such goods at still lower prices.

Paris manufactures a great deal of furniture. It has about 5.000 workshops of this kind, each employing three or four hands. The furniture is costly, and it does not compare in quality with that of the United States made by machinery.

the United States made by machinery. France has a high tariff on such importations, however, and at present about the only American furniture sold is office chairs and roll-top decks.

There are 2,000 shops here which make watches, turning out a yearly product worth about \$5,000,000, and there are many thousand people engaged in making articles of Paris, which means notions and fancy goods of all sorts, including jewelry, artificial flowers, buttons, and other elry, artificial flowers, buttons, and other things in leather, ivery, horn, and bene. Indeed, the French make almost every-thing you can imagine, and they make verything well.

WELL FED AND PROSPEROUS. I like these common people of Paris. They are more civilized than the lower classes of English cities. They wear better clothes, are better fed, and seem to be clothes, are better fed, and seem to be happy and prosperous. There is drinking everywhere, but no intoxication. Everyone has wine with his meals, but I have yet to see a drunke man in Parls. In London you meet drunken men on almost every block in the poorer parts of the city, and the common sight is a drunken woman dancing with her fellows while why holds a haby at her breast.

she holds a baby at her breast.

The average London laborer lives from and to mouth. The average Frenchmar patronizes the savings banks. He lives within his means, and there is no such thing as the regular spending of the surplus on drink, as in England. If our treating the saving and the saving the saving and the saving the saving and ties can be modified so that American goods can be brought in on an equal fcot-ing with others the French will become good customers, for they appreciate what

all parts of Paris is 5 cents for a talk of

every sixty miles beyond.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY. In buying stamps outside thepost-office in the French cities you go to the cigar shops, for the government here sells all the tobacco, and the tobacco agents han-dle stamps as well. The shops are called

to be grown without authority from the



The Columbia Talking-Machine,

The Modern Disc Machine. With its indestructible record, is so widely known that it is not necessary to explain its many ad-

vantages over other types.

The \$35 Machine is of elegant design and finish, and the \$25 one, though somewhat smaller, is as perfect in construction. BOTH machines, use both 7-inch and 10-inch records. An elegant assortment of music just re-

ceived. Call and see them at Manly B. Ramos & Co. 119 East Broad Street.

your garden you must notify the authorities, and they will send a man to number the leaves, and when the plant is
ripe you will have to account for every
leaf. If you wish to import a few boxes
of cigars or a few pounds of tebacco, you
must write a request to the officials to that
effect on government stamped paper. An agent will call upon you to see that you are the person who wrote the letter and give you permission. When the tobacco comes he will call again to see that it-goes to the right party, and that the duty is promptly paid. France buys a great deal of its tobacco from the United States. It comes in hogsheads to Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and is shipped thence in most cases to Paris. The government has an immense factory here on the banks of the Seine, which employs over 2,000 hands, and consumes more than 19,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year. The chief officials are graduates of the poly-technic schools, and they have spent two years in studying tobacco and the pro-cess of its manufacture. The government gets over \$70,000,000 a year out of this mon-opoly, and the expenses of the army are largely borne by it. There is also a tax upon sait and on matches, both of which are government monopolies.

A WELL-MANAGED CITY.

In my English letters I wrote of the municipal improvements which the chief cities of that country are making. I found that many of them are now tearing down old buildings and widening their business streets. Paris began to do this more than fifty years ago, and as a result, she now has the best streets of the world. It was in 1852 that the work began. The first improvement cost \$10,000,000, and one-half of the expense was borne by the State. Two years later an expenditure of \$30,000,000 was authorized, and later on there was an appropriation of \$38,000,000 at one time.

This year the government has voted to spend \$40,000,000 in extending the public works and beautifying the city. Two and one-half million dollars is to go for enlarging the markets, which are already the largest of the world. One million six hundred thousand dollars is to be spent on the completion of the Palace of Justice, and large sums on the extension of the boule-vard system. The Champs Elysees is to be lengthened, new bridges are to be built over the Seine, and new technical schools are to be established. Paris steadily moves onward. Like her people, she delights in new clothes, and appreciates that it pays to primp and powder. She is making many sanitary improvements, and with her wide boulevards and her many parks and open places, she has to-day as good a set of lungs or breathing places as any city of

The city authorities see that the town is well kept. The streets are swept every day by an army of 5,000 men and boys, and at light there are street sweeping machines which push all the dust and dirt into the gutters, from where it is washed in the It costs Paris almost \$2,000,000 a year to flush the sewers and for the re-moval of rubbish. It costs more than that to light and clean the public promenades, and about \$5,000,000 to keep the streets in repair. Altogether the streets are better kept than those of any other European city, with the possible exception of Ber-lin. They are well paved with wood and asphalt, and you can drive upon them for

miles without a jolt.
PARIS FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER. I doubt, in fact, whether there is a more beautiful city in the world. I took the elevator vesterday and mounted to the top of the Eiffel tower for a bird's-eye view the French metropolis. I was a thousand feet above it, so high up that the men walking along the streets below looked like crawling bugs, and those carrying umbrellas like gigantic beetles. The street cars were no larger than baby express wagons, and the automobiles made me think of toy engines flying around.

At that height the city looked more like map or model town cut out for the occa sion. Acres assumed the size of town lots, and mighty buildings looked no bigger than the Noah's arks which you buy in the toy stores.

Everything was wonderfully clean, as though it had just come from the hands of the polishers. It was a vast collection of cream walls and lead-colored roo's, cut by gray streets, with the silvery Seine winding its way through from one end to the other. Just under me was the Hotel des Invalides, its golden dome covering the tomb of the great Napoleon, and on the other side of the Seine the beautiful glasses distinguished the statue of La-American Revolution. Further up the Seine was the Isle de la Cite, with the Notre Dame Cathedral, and back of the lostess mus Tuilleries the Madelaine, with its green roof. The Pantheon, the Luxembourg, and the Chamber of Deputies, where the French Congress meets, stood boldly out, and also the long line of the Champs Ely-see, with the Arc de Triomphe at its end, and beyond it the expanse of green known

as the Bols de Boulogne.

I took the telescope and picked out the Place des Etats Unis, or place of the United States, with its statue of George Washington, which was put up in 1900, the street of the American embassy, and even the American churches, of which there are several in this great capital of the French.

The view of all Paris was as clear cut as a cameo, and with the telescope every building was distinct in the living map below. To the naked eye it seemed a miniature city, and as I looked down upon it I could not realize that it covered an area of 20,000 acres, and more than twenty-seven hundred thousand human beings were actually living and working in the doll houses below. It was indeed worth coming to Paris to see. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Ting-A-Ling. (Baltimore American.) When a fellow's tired of living all alone, Ting-a-ling! And he wants to have a home that's all his own,

He should get some fellow's sister, Give him bliss for present blister; Say the word, and when he's kissed her, Ting-a-ling!

"I suppose red and yellow people know what love is, as well as we?" "Oh, yes; love is color-blind." A Natural Mistake. (Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Cone rning Cupid.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"Up in Maine I see that three women have been licensed to act as guides." "How inconsiderately rash!" "Rash?"
"Yes. It will be so easy to mistake

Black, allow me to present Mr. White to them for dears." The Difference. (Philadelphia Press.)

says he will jump with any man in this Wewitt-So different from you. Now,

you'll jump for any man with a dollar. A Fly Fish. (Philadelphia Record.) "That." remarked the young trout, "I

Borroughs-Bragley seems to have great

faith in his prowess as an athlete. He

"Yes." returned his more experienced companion, "but it's advisable not to jump at conclusions." Might All Bring Some. (Cleveland Plaindealer.)

"Yes, we have been married seventeen years on the 9th of October, and we are going to invite all our friends to help us The seventeenth anniversary! I never heard of celebrating it. Is it anything like the silver anniversary, or the china

"Yes, it's the coal anniversary."



"The Style of a 'Dorothy Dodd." LUXURY IN WALKING.

EVER mind what old fashioned people tell you-Style and Comfort can live together in a pair of shoes. The "Dorothy Dodd" proves it.

They are the utmost height of style. They are shoes of genuine distinction. The highest praise you can give a shoe is to say

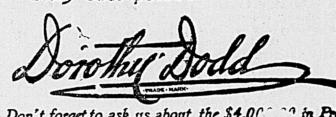
"It Has the Style of a 'Dorothy Dodd."

Yet the "Dorothy Dodd" is the most comfortable shoe ever made. You long to walk for the pleasure of walking. It holds the foot firmly

around the instep and supports the unsupported arch. You escape the "sloughy" gait which comes with some shoes. It gives a new poise to your body in walking. Your carriage is more light and grace-

Just try one pair.

They Cost \$3.00.



Don't forget to ask us about the \$4,0000 in Prises. You have a chance at this money if you day a pain

We Have Exclusive Sale.

DABNEY & JOHNSTON.

301 East Broad Street Corner Third.



Etiquette Afternoon Tea

tion, both for hostess and guest, and visiting must have been a fruitless undertak-ing before this practice became common. The choice of a day is a somewhat important matter, as one must endeavor not to let it clash more than is necessary with the "at home" days of one's intimate Place de la Concorde, where Marle Antoinette and thousands of the French nobility lost their lives by the guillotine. I the season, may be chosen; and this may could see the Tuilleries, and wit hmy be either the first and third Monday, say, or else the 3d or 7th of the month, on fayette, put up by our Daughters of the whatever days of the week they may hap-

When once the choice is made, the hostess must be careful not to depart from it. No matter what pleasure she may have to refuse, she must on no account neglect her friends for the sake of

her own enjoyment. When a person has set up a "day," r invited people from a distance to to it, she is responsible for their hanness to the extent of a welcome and a cup of tea, and nothing but illness or bereavement should interfere with the

function. on one's card, opposite the address. This card is left when paying calls, or sent by post to people to whom one does not owe a call.

"AN ELASTIC FUNCTION." The "at home" day is an elastic function, and may either be brightened by music and recitations, or may consist of nothing, more substantial than tea and

When there are no entertainments, it is

usual for visitors to take their leave after twenty minutes or half an hour. cordial hand-shake. Just here, a word about the up-to-date hand-shake. A year ago, or less, people used to pull one another's hands down from on high, when shaking hands, as if pulling a bell-rope. The proper thing now in hand-shaking is to take your friend's hand with your firger: and more it slowly to the left and then to the 'ght, at the level of the waist

line, the arm and body being drawn back,

with just a suggestion of reserve in the About that much discussed subject, introductions the custom is one which should not be allowed to die out. It should be looked at as a natural out-growth of true kindness, good breeding and the courtesy that we owe to each other. Where a hostess, as is frequently the case at a tea, is assisted by a number of young girls, it is easy to arrange the introductions of each guest to two or three others, so that no one may be left moccupied. The younger woman is always presented to the older one; the form is "Mrs. Knickerbocker, allow me to present Miss Manhattan to you." The man is always presented to the woman, "Mrs.

Two ladies can shake hands on being introduced. It is considered good form. Young women, when introduced to young men, should not offer to shake

HOW TO SERVE TEA. There are different ways of serving tea at afternoon "at homes;" the choice is regulated somewhat by the number of people present. At a small tea, the hostess pours out the tea herself and passes it to her guests, or she is assisted by the young ladies of the party. A servant may bring in a tray, with the cups of tea ready poured out, and pass ft to each new arrival in turn, with the plates of thin sandwiches and cames. For large receptions, the tea is served

in the dining-room, and is of a more elab-orate character. At either end of the table is the tea urn and the checolate pot, each presided over by one of the young women who is assisting the hostess in receiving. A samovar, or large silver urn, is used for the tea, and there are sandwiches of caviare, pate de fole gras, besides rolled bread and butter, sweet biscuits and small cakes. LEAVE YOUR SPOON IN THE SAUCER

RIPANS.

A lady next door had awful spells of indigestion. I insisted on her trying Ripans Tabules and gave her three, which was all I had just then. By noon she had the greatest relief. Her brother told me the other day, when anybody comes to the house and complains of i in, Annie tells them of the Tabules: and she thinks they are worth their weight in gold.

At Druggists.

The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



A Neighborly Feeling

Eclipse Laundry, M. P. GORDON & CO...

1519 West Main Street. Old 'Phone, 418; New 'Phone, 590.

oc 5-Su,Tu&Th-6mo.

In "taking tea from china cups with silver speons on summer afternoons," or any other afternoons, the well-bred person leaves the teaspoon in the saucer, not in the cup; nor is it proper to sip tea or any beverage from the spoon; drink always from the cup.

Ladies usually think it incumbent on them to take a cup of tea when it is offered. For one thing, it is unsociable to refuse, and to do so involves trivial ex-

planations as to the whys and wherefores

take tea;" or "I have already had a cup." It is always easier to take any refreshment offered than to go into these uninteresting details. Flowers must always be used to decerate

"The doctor has ordered me never

every table. For a tea, little clusters of flowers in small vases are in better taste than a stately center-piece.

There is little, if anything, more to be

said of these unceremonious, but exceedingly pleasant, affairs. A greeting, a cup of tea, a little harmless gossip, a fare-

"I never drink tea in the afternoon;" or | well, and that is all.