



### On Wedding Invitations.

For a large church wedding invitations are usually sent to all whose names are on the visiting lists of the two families. Only when these invitations are accompanied by cards for the reception or wedding breakfast to follow are acceptances or regrets necessary.—New York Tribune.

### Warns Girls Against Chinese.

Mrs. Radford, eighty-seven years old, has been superintendent of a Chinese mission in New Orleans for twenty-five years. The mission has a Sunday school and evening classes for secular study. Mrs. Radford has had the opportunity to observe many hundreds of Chinese, and she is rigidly opposed to their being instructed in any way by white women or girls. She has no patience with the woman or girl who seeks to teach the Orientals out of a desire to "uplift the heathen."—New York Press.

### Cupid's Dart With Cigars.

The cigar box now comes to the front as an auxiliary to Cupid. Mrs. Corinne Raleigh, a Richmond, Va., widow, in order to support herself went to work as a packer in a cigar factory. "I am lonely," she wrote one day on a slip of paper and enclosed it in a box of cigars. In the course of time the box reached Nome, Alaska. It was purchased by Cyril J. Worthington, formerly of Newport News, and now a wealthy mining man in Alaska. Worthington is now on his way to Richmond to make the widow his bride.—New York Press.

### Girls Graduated as Boys.

Girl students in the University of Minnesota are taught in the construction and general direction of playgrounds for city children. The co-ed graduating class in the university this year had 200 members, and all the young women were nettled by a strange error in their diplomas. The sheepskin awarded to each young woman is written in the masculine gender, and it was not until graduation day that the error was discovered.

### Our Cut-out Recipe

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

**Deviled Eggs**—Boil six eggs ten minutes, put them in cold water; when cold, chop them fine; melt one tablespoonful butter, add one tablespoonful flour, stir a few minutes; add one and a half cupfuls milk, one-quarter bay leaf, eight whole peppers, half teaspoonful salt; cook six minutes, remove bay leaf and peppers, add the eggs, seasoned with half teaspoonful English mustard, one-quarter teaspoonful white pepper and one tablespoonful fine chopped parsley. Fill this in six table shells, sprinkle over each one tablespoonful grated bread crumbs and a little melted butter; bake light brown in hot oven. Another way is to sprinkle one tablespoonful grated cheese over the eggs, then the crumbs and butter, and bake.—Mrs. Gesine Lemcke.

ered. The young men in the university had great fun over the slip, but the girls were not a bit pleased.—New York Press.

### Can't Bear Arms.

Many people hold that the inability of women to "bear arms" is a conclusive argument against female suffrage. A certain individual who has a fondness for information asks if it has been proved that women cannot defend their country as soldiers. He has observed that in fiction the girl who masquerades as a fighting man, however bold she may be in words, proves to be an arrant little coward when she feels a sword or pistol in her hand and sees another threatening her. But he has read history as well as fiction, and asserts that some of the women who, disguising their sex, have actually served for years in the army, have been distinguished for bravery and martial qualities.—New York Tribune.

### Be Cheerful.

When your companion is out of sort, either be quiet or say something that will call his attention to the brighter side of the circumstances. Be more loving, more tender and more sympathetic, and mean it. Be calm and bright yourself, and go about your work as if all was right. Choose your words wisely and aim to suggest only that which is full of promise. The atmosphere will soon "warm up," but if it doesn't, just be patient; you can afford to wait awhile if necessary; the victory is for you. And as for you, never permit yourself to feel out of sort; if you are on the verge of feeling that way, begin at once to think and speak of those things that suggest sunshine, and the clouds will shortly pass away.—New Haven Register.

### Husbands Own Wives' Clothes.

A married woman in Louisiana does not own her own clothes. Judge W. W. Ferguson, of New Orleans, revealed that fact the other day in an address to the women of the Era Club in that city. He said this was an inequality which should be rectified, as a husband had the power at any time to seize his wife's wardrobe and sell it or bestow it as a gift. The same law prevails in Delaware, and a Wilmington Judge has been guided by it in a ruling to the distress and humiliation of a woman well known in that city. Following a divorce the husband demanded

his former wife's wardrobe. She indignantly refused, and he appealed to the courts. The decision was in his favor, and the woman had no recourse, except to deliver her clothes to him. It was decided under the law that, even if a husband gave money to his wife and she invested the money in clothes, he remained owner of every garment.—New York Press.

### Modern Eves.

"If anybody doubts the emancipation of the modern girl just let him walk down some street where sporting bulletins are shown between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon and he will mighty soon be convinced," said the man with the red mustache.

"There are mobs of women abroad at that time who seem almost as deeply interested in baseball and racing news as the men. Nice, proper-looking girls they are, too. They do not hang around the corner where the men congregate, but slide off into a stationary or confectionery store near by where they can loaf around and peer out every few seconds to see how the game is going.

"There is one Broadway drug store that has become the favorite haunt of these athletic young women. Every day a squad of them comes trooping in for the ostensible purpose of guzzling soda water, but in reality to learn whether the Cubs are beating the Giants or whether a favorite horse is getting to the post on time. Strange to say, they do not do much talking—for women. Their education in outdoor sports has had a sobering effect, and when they do talk their remarks are almost sensible enough to be made by a man."—New York Times.



Large sailor hats are abundant. Shirrings are on their way back. Pansies, wisterias, lilac, clusters

of rosebuds and laburnum appear on flowered crowns.

Lace shoes seem going out of style.

China silk waists are too pretty and serviceable to fall into disuse.

Russet leather and bronze calfskin sandals for little tots suggest coolness and comfort.

The two piece linen suit has a great vogue, especially for traveling and automobilizing.

Ribbon runners of mother-of-pearl are among the novelties. They may be had in all sizes.

Hat brims seem to get lower and lower. Unless they cover almost the entire head, they are not modish.

The furor for shoulder starfs is still on, and they are worn with inexpressible art by graceful women.

One of the newest things this season is the net or gauze princess tunic, braided or spangled all over.

There is an inclination to desert the Mme. Recamier coiffure styles and a continued movement toward greater simplicity.

Net is not used so much now as sheer batiste, finest tucked organdie and thin lawn, combined with fine Cluny or Irish lace.

For coat and tailored suits white serge has no rival in woolen goods, for it may be worn at any hour, from breakfast to midnight.

There is a vogue for more or less plain skirts worn with bodices of all-over embroidery, or trimmed with lace or braid, or both.

The new sleeves are sufficiently full to take away the stick-like look of the arms in the very tight ones, that made them look like jointed wood.

The modified kimono, which is the old wrapper with a Japanese touch in the sleeve and banded edge around the neck and downward, remains a favorite for bedroom wear.

The soft Persian coloring and the colorings seen in the old East Indian shawls, when produced in their natural designs, are especially effective on the neutral ground of the heavier pongees.

Some of the outing hats are made of the sort of canvas that looks like matting. They are edged with colored straw braid and trimmed with a band and bow of ribbon of the same color.

The prizes now being contested for by aviators number thirty-eight and are valued at \$300,000.



New York City.—Such a simple yet becoming blouse as this one is welcome at all seasons, but especially so just now when so many young women

### Three Flounces Revived.

A welcome revival is the graceful form of skirt, which consists of three flounces, sometimes called a "three-decker." It lends itself well to the soft muslins and embroidered lawns which will be worn this season.

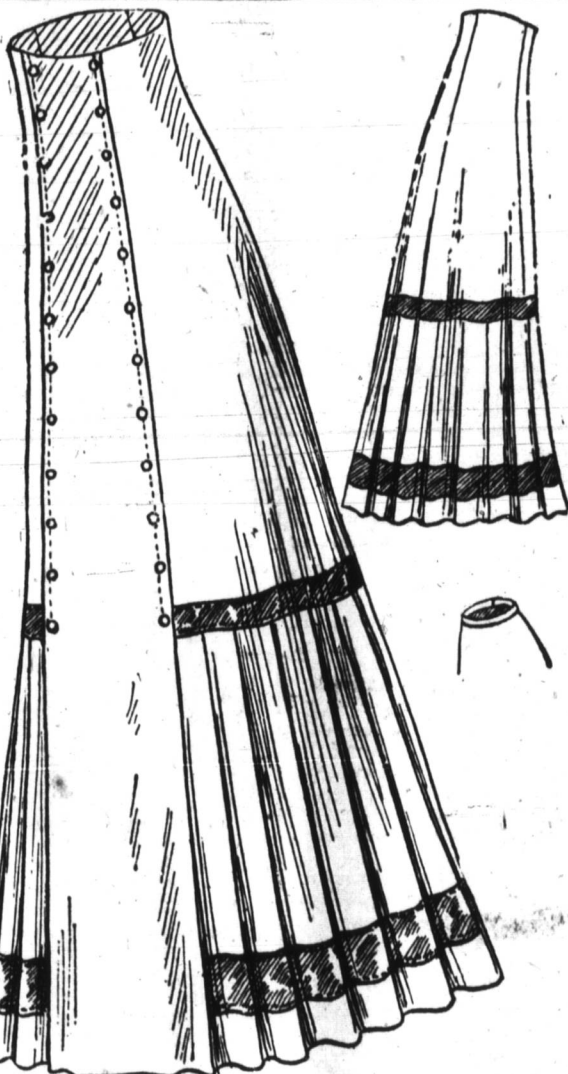
### Girl's Dress.

The dress that can be worn either with or without a gumpie as the day may require is a serviceable one, and this pretty little model possesses that advantage at the same time that it is chic and attractive. In the illustration it is made from a simple printed wash fabric with bands of white. For the trimming bands any contrasting material would be pretty, and if something very elaborate were wanted they could be made from embroidery or heavy lace, or they could be braided with the soutache that is such a favorite. The sleeves are cut in one with the blouse portion, and the labor of making is slight in the extreme, yet the dress is one of the most attractive the season has to offer.

The frock is made with blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of the front and back portions and the skirt is made in one straight piece. The blouse is gathered and the skirt is pleated, and the two are joined by means of the belt, while the front of the skirt is extended over the lower edge of the blouse, so making a distinctive and novel effect.



are preparing for a return to college and so many others are planning a trip to the mountains where waists of the sort made from flannel and sim-



ilar materials are always in demand. This model is an exceptionally becoming one, the pleats over the shoulders providing just the necessary fullness. As illustrated it is most satisfactory for general wear, but it can be made with a stock and plain long sleeves when it becomes somewhat different in effect. Again the shirt waist sleeves can be cut off in three-quarter length if genuine comfort is required. In the illustration dotted French flannel is finished with simple stitching, but linen and similar waistings are utilized at all seasons of the year, and this model is adapted to anything that can be finished in tailor style.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The pleats are laid after the shoulder seams are closed and are stitched for full length at the back, to yoke depth only at the fronts. There is an attached pocket which can be used or omitted as liked. When the Dutch collar is chosen it is sewed to the neck edge, but when the stock is used it is finished separately. The shirt waist sleeves are gathered at their lower edges and finished with straight bands and the long ones include rolled-over cuffs. The plain sleeves are made in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-two or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Folds and fichus over the shoulders are quite a feature of the evening gowns.

### New Bracelets.

Ribbons and flower bracelets, worn with short-sleeved bodices, which were fashionable some fifty years ago, have once more come into favor and are worn by some of the fashionable women this season.

### A Color Season.

A rich color season is at hand. Whatever else next season's styles, yet unknown, may have in store, this much is a surety.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is four and five-eighths yards twenty-four, three and seven-eighths yards thirty-two or three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide with



five-eighth yard twenty-seven inches wide and six and a quarter yards of banding for trimming.

### Purple For Evening.

In choosing purple for night wear great care must be taken to secure exactly the right shades. Some purples change considerably under electric light, and others gain in brilliancy and tone.

### Skirts Still Clinging.

Skirts are still clinging over the hips, however, so that the petticoat must be carefully fitted and unstarched.



### Carried Peas.

Boil one pound of green peas till they are tender. Take one tablespoonful of cornstarch and add to it a teaspoonful of salt. Moisten with a cupful of water, put into a saucepan and stir till it boils.

Pour over the peas and place on a hot dish, which will have a border of mashed potatoes. These are first boiled in boiling salted water. Strain till they are thoroughly dry, and shake over the fire to make them fluffy. Mash with the addition of a piece of butter and two tablespoonfuls of hot milk.—New York Press.

### Asparagus With Cheese.

Asparagus is often cooked with Parmesan or grated Swiss cheese. After cooking until nearly tender in boiling salted water, drain and put in a baking dish in layers with the cheese between. Sprinkle the top of the dish with cheese and buttered crumbs, add a small cupful of the water in which the asparagus was cooked and bake in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes.

A variation of this is after cooking the asparagus until tender arrange on rounds of toast, season with salt and pepper, spread thickly with grated cheese and buttered crumbs and brown in the oven. A fresh egg may be dropped on each round of the toast, then put in the oven long enough to set the egg.—New York Telegram.

### Salmon Trout With Cream.

Wipe dry and lay in a pan with just enough water to keep from scorching. If large, score the back, but not the sides, bake slowly from three-quarters to one hour, basting with butter and water. Into a cup of rich cream stir three or four table-spoons boiling water (or cream will clot when heated); into this stir gently two table-spoons melted butter and a little chopped parsley. Put this into a milk boiler or farina kettle, or any vessel you can set into another, half filled with boiling water to prevent sauce from burning; add the cream and butter to the gravy from the dripping pan in which fish was baked, lay the trout on a hot platter and let the gravy boil up once, then pour over the fish; garnish with sprigs of parsley. Use no spiced sauces and very little salt. This creamed gravy may be used for various kinds of boiled and baked fish.—Boston Post.

### Apple Tart.

Sift one pound of flour into a basin, add one teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub eight ounces of butter into the flour with the tips of the fingers—never the palms of the hands—which in hot weather, or if done by any one with hot hands, oils the butter and makes the pastry very heavy.

Little lemon juice makes the pastry light and easily digested. When the butter is well rubbed in add half a pint of cold water and mix well with the flour till it is all taken up and leaves the basin clean. Turn on to a board and roll out. Put in a cool place.

Peel the apples, remove the core, cut in slices and put in a pudding dish, adding three table-spoonsful of sugar. Add a few cloves or some lemon juice and a little water. Cover with the pastry, and bake in a hot oven for half an hour. Sprinkle with sugar and serve.—New York Press.



To mix corn bread more easily warm the bowl that it is mixed in.

A fruit parfait may either have fresh fruits or candied fruits mixed with the whipped cream.

There is no greater aid to the complexion than the use of plenty of water, both externally and internally.

A delicious nut parfait may be made by adding a cupful of chopped English walnuts or pecans to a plain parfait seasoned with vanilla.

If soda is mixed with flour in making ginger cookies with sour milk instead of being dissolved in milk as in the usual way they will be lighter.

Young geese have yellow feet and bills (when old, they are reddish). A goose, intended for the table, should not be older than six months or one year, or it is liable to be tough.

Boiled potatoes should be served as soon as they are cooked. To make them drier drain off the water quickly, shake them in a strong draught of air and do not put back the lid of the pot.

Black and dirty brass should be well washed in hot soap-suds containing soda and then scoured with paraffin and whiting before any brass polish is used, for this saves expense and trouble.

Instead of laboriously grating chocolate for cooking purposes, break it into good-sized bits and stand over boiling water until melted. Not only is time saved, but the chocolate is apt to be smoother.

A writer in Good Housekeeping has discovered that by having the mattress made in three instead of two pieces (cutting the usual large piece in two which makes three pieces of equal size) it can be placed so as to wear more evenly.



### Plan to Reduce Road Widths.

Consul Thompson, of Hanover, Germany, contributes some valuable comments on the roads of Prussia as compared with those of the United States. The German roads, he says, range from twenty to thirty feet in width, while in our Middle or Western States, we take land of an average value of \$100 per acre and cut it up with roadways sixty-six feet wide, practically two-thirds of the same being given over to weeds, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of seeds for the adjoining farm lands. The farmer of Germany who has conquered the weeds on his ground need have no thought of their being started again for uncultivated or uncared-for land along the roadways. Looking into the valleys from one of the thousands of lookout towers which have been placed on the summit of nearly every high elevation in Germany, the roads lie before one's view like bright white ribbons running past squares of green or brown fields, along the verges of cultivated woods, and binding village to village—a solution of the first and most important problem of human economy and evolution, that of transportation.

One of the simplest and most practical measures that could be taken for American roads betterment would be to reduce their width to from one-third to one-half of what they are now. Work could then be concentrated on the roadway and drains, and both building and maintenance of roads become much less expensive.

No road can be called really good if it is bordered with weeds or mud, and to care for and keep up a road from sixty to seventy feet in width, not to mention the loss of land, means in the long run nearly double the expense of a thirty or thirty-five foot road.

The average width of the first class highway in Prussia is thirty feet, and is found to be ample for all purposes. Reducing the width of public highways in but thirteen Mississippi Valley States, aggregating 700,000 miles, which now average sixty-six feet, to thirty-six feet, leaving them still much wider than the highways of Prussia, Mr. Thompson shows would give back to the farmers of those States for cultivation 2,500,000 acres of generally tillable land, which, at an average valuation of \$100 per acre would mean the restoration to the producing values of the States named of \$250,000,000. This sum has an annual interest value of \$12,500,000, an amount which might be recovered, and if applied to the proper scientific construction of roads in the United States would in a few years give us the most extensive and finest country road system in the world. G. E. M.

### Washington, D. C.

This might do very well but for the autos, says the Indiana Farmer, though we prefer a sixty-foot to a thirty-foot roadway if we can afford the space, and the roads can be kept clear of weeds and other rubbish. But what kind of a chance would the driver of a skittish horse or any other kind of a horse in fact but a worn-out plug have, in trying to pass a big machine on a thirty-foot highway? So long as autos are allowed to use our common roads the roads should remain as wide as now, and the improvement should extend from fence to fence, the outer ten feet on each side being made by the auto owners.

### Right Way to Figure.

Good roads will reduce the cost of transportation by private conveyance one-half, so it is a measure which is entitled to strong support, remarks the Atlanta Journal. Yet there are many who use the roads every day who do not stop to figure this way. They will install a labor saving machine on the farm because it will save them a little extra labor, and perhaps a little money, but they will not see that good roads are both the greatest labor saving and money saving thing extant. The Fort Worth Record recently figured that if good roads were universal the saving to the country would be \$250,000,000 annually, and every farmer in the country would get his portion of this saving. This agitation for good roads in Texas should go on until every country road in the State is brought up to the highest standard. Jefferson County has made a great start with its new shell roads on all the principal highways of the city, but there are cross roads and the less traveled country roads that yet may be improved, and the work should continue. In the meantime much of the Jefferson County soil is amenable to the efforts of the split log dog and the farmers of the country should interest themselves in this implement to a greater extent than they have yet shown an inclination to do.—Beaumont Enterprise.

### Easily Remedied.

An old lawyer, who is a noted wit, has for a partner another old fellow who is very conservative and strait-laced. Recently the wit remarked to his partner that it was advisable to employ a female stenographer in the office, maintaining that stenographers of that variety were much more satisfactory than males.

But the partner didn't like the idea.

"My dear fellow," he objected, "I don't think it would be proper. It wouldn't do, wouldn't do at all. You see, here I should be in the office, hour after hour every day, quite alone with the young lady, and—"

"Well," observed the wit, with a twinkling eye, "couldn't you holler?"—New York Times.