Woman's Part in Educational Work

By Sadie American

Inadequate Educational Advantages Granted Women in the Past -Home and School Combine to Make Highest Type of Womanhood-The Dignity of Doing the Daily Task-Women Not Satellites, But Companions to Men-Women's Work in Kindergartens and Public Schools-Recreation an Important Educative Force -School Suffrage Granted to Women.

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(Miss Sadie American has won a wide reputation through her connection with forward educational movements. As a member of the International Council of Women and of the National Council of Jewish Women she has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of those influential organizations. Though now a resident of New York, some of her most valuable and lasting work has been done in Chicago, where she was largely instrumental in establishing the system of vacation schools. Her work for municipal playgrounds for children also put in motion a movement which has had excellent results. Miss American's persistent efforts along these lines were due to her knowledge of the needs of the congested districts where she worked in the interests of poor women and to gain light on the grave problem of juvenile delinquency.) (Miss Sadie American has won a wide

With the onrolling tide of civilization woman finds herself carried into positions of responsibility and action she has not before occupied. Of the swelling waves none has risen higher than that of education, on whose crest she finds herself.

Looking back she finds-what? From time immemorial woman has been treated as a possession, a toy. She has been educated, when educated at all, to the end that she may please men. "Education," says Nicholas Mur- sire in the women themselves to get men have done so much to put into ray Butler, "is the adaptation to environment and the development of power to modify environment." In the sense of the first half of the definition woman has been educated-"adapted to the environment"-dominated by the will and the wishes of man. As she has risen to heights of clearer vision or nobler ideas to which she has responded her education has been modified and broadened until to-day we see the second half of the definition being carried into effect and wo-

man's education following along lines

and in ways tending to develop power

"to modify environment." Individual men there have been always who have seen the part and place woman should have in education, but until their cumulative influence was felt their ideals could not be realized nor could their ideas be carried into effect. So have there been women always who, rising above their environment by individual effort, have gained for themselves and sometimes for others a broader education than disproved the contention that its efwas the rule of their day, and have fect was evil. But they have scarcely the poor from being drudges." She laaffected or accelerated the movement of education or had part or place in it until within the century just past.

It is, after all, in our own century, and in our own country that our interest centers, not only because it is closest to us, but because so rapid has been the advance made therein that the foregoing centuries seem much farther away than the actual passage of years warrants their appearing.

Woman's part and place in educa tion naturally divides itself into three lines-those of pupil, teacher and mother interested in the welfare of her children or influenced by that feeling of the mother spirit which, though perchance denied the joys of motherhood, must needs take up its duties.

Toward the end of the tenth century came the awakening of woman with the awakening of mankind to greater possibilities in and for men than had been dreamed of before. It was the individual who was being considered, the individual and his right, not the individual and his duties.

Lady Mary Mortley Montague wrote: "We are permitted no books but such as tend to the weakening and effeminating of our minds." And our own Abigail Adams says, in one of her letters: "It is fashionable to ridicule female learning." Both instancing the new attitude of dissatisfaction with existing conditions. The very use of the word 'female" is itself an indication of the attitude toward the education of women. It was "female" as opposed to "male"-female education, female learning, female schoolsalways the sex difference uppermost in mind.

It was well into the second half of the nineteenth century before the woman replaced the female and, unhappily, wrote herself with a capital W. Perhaps it was necessary then-it is no longer so-and to-day, if we read the times aright, we may see the signs of a healthy reaction toward a world of men and women spelled with equal letters.

In the establishment of the common schools the thought of our fathers was that the boys might learn to read Bible, ballot and blue laws-the making of men was not the school's concern. nor was there need that it should be. for in the days when men were conquering the soil and subduing wild nature to their needs life itself was a finer schooling than any which books could give. It was the time for deeds, not words-the time when all were compelled to lead the strenuous life as the very price of existence-when it was a much simpler thing than it can be under the complex conditions of to-day.

The same conditions held good of and economy affairs within the house while the men were conquering adverse conditions without. The school was supplemented by the training in the house which the girls got at their as the provision for their education dequate. At no time more than today have we realized that home and schools must combine—must again

amply and more amply to schooling migration; compulsory education laws, and when home training has fallen public kindergartens, etc. Not only more and more, into disuse. They has there been a great increase in the erred on the one side, perhaps, in the number of women teachers, but they past; we, on the other, and now that have increased in knowledge, in abili-100 years' experience has proved that ty, in power, until from having been pure mental training is inadequate to merely tolerated as teachers of their make the men and women pictured by own sex alone, they to-day dominate those who advocated it as the panacea the teaching field both of girls and for the woes of the world, we are mak- boys and the generic term for teacher ing increasing and unceasing efforts has changed from "he" to "che." They to give back to the girls something of have risen from the place of mere the healthful sturdiness which comes from doing-doing with the hands tive ability of the highest order. As which seem to have lost their usefulness, doing the common, necessary things of daily life—the cooking, washing, sewing-with the dignity with which they were done by the old colonial dames.

When the first dame's school was opened in New England a woman was hired to take children on her knee to teach them the alphabet, the New England primer, the shorter catechism and manners. No provision was made for girls over nine years old. From their energies, see in it the means of another report we glean that "girls highest usefulness to race and state. decency of behavior, spelling and read- vance movement, seeking to dignify ing sufficient to read the Bible and, if and perfect to the highest the memparents deemed it necessary, needlework and knitting; to which was sometimes added music and drawing to complete a liberal education."

Toward the end of the eighteenth century girls over nine years old were given some little instruction in the boys' school by the masters during vacation, which was the wedge opening the way for the entrance of women to the higher schools and colleges. And there has been no time since when back of those who secured the new privileges there was not an everincreasing number clamoring for these privileges themselves.

In the endowment encouragement and establishment of higher schools for women men have seemed to play the greater part; they have been in the forefront of the movement; but it has gained force and momentum, as alone it could, from the awakened de- zi and Froebel, whose teachings woall they could of education. The leaders worked for women, but until women worked for themselves no great advance could be made. One who saw the possibilities for

women in the broader education was the Rev. Joseph Emerson of Byfield, Mass., whose influence was epochmaking and whose pupils became pioneers in the higher education of women. Notable was Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke seminary, established "that those of moderate means might have within their reach a more liberal education." The personality of the founder made it a center of wide and beneficent influence and it became the model for many schools. Another whose work was of signal importance was Mrs. Emma Willard, whose address to the New York legislature was farreaching in its results; sane, comprehensive, full of high common sense, it deserves careful attention to-day. In it Mrs. Willard asks "that institutions for girls be endowed by the state as well as for boys. . . . to keep the daughters of the rich from has been to please the other." "Religion and morality teach that we are primary existences," she says, "that it is for us to move in the orbit of our duty around the lonely center of perfection; the companions, not the satellites of men." Her school established in Troy, N. Y., was the first of its kind to receive state aid, thus establishing the principle of the duty of the state to educate its girls as well as its boys and making a precedent which was to be largely followed. It became the model of a large number of institutions north and south, with a curriculum the most comprehensive of

its time. Epoch-making as was the establishment of these schools, they were but milestones on the road, though to many they seemed the very end. Their followers created the "finishing school," which in some parts of the country still drags on a weary existence, but on the whole may be said to be almost dead. Do we realize, I wonder, how short a time it is since all girls were "finished" at school? What change of attitude from the "finishing school" to the college, whose members study that they may begin to learn! But the seminary at Troy was a tremendous beginning. Horace Mann, fighting for opportunities for women as "primary existences" on a par with men, had to leave the conservative east and go to the openhearted west to found a school where men and women equally should have entrance-at Antioch, O.

Progress was slow for a time, but from 1869, when Boston university opened its doors to women, it has been rapid and to-day there is scarcely a college of note which has not made some provision for women to have the advantage of the service of its faculty and equipment, while the state colleges are open to women and men alike.

Naturally the increased advantage offered brought marked results to women as teachers, and teaching from being despised as a calling has come to be one of the most respected professions.

From time long past woman has had charge of the education of woman, but under the direction of man; women have taught women, but naturally could impart no more than they knew But they gave much more than mere knowledge. Would any teacher to-day wish an epitaph finer than that of Mrs. Murray, found in a Cambridge church yard?

"This good school dame No longer school must keep Which gives us cause For children's sake to weep."

It was not until 1789 that women women as of men; their life, too, was had legal recognition as teachers, strenuous; they, too, needed to do-to could collect wages under the law. do the simple tasks of daily living, to From this time on their recognition and cook, to brew, to wash, to spin, to standing rapidly improved. With inweave, to knit, to manage with care crease of opportunity for learning there came naturally and inevitably an

improvement in teacher and teaching. Many causes have tended to the enormous increase in the number of women teachers—the establishment of mother's side. Meager and inadequate the common schools and the consequent great demand for teachers; the seems to us, it was not so entirely in- fact that wonien could be had for a smaller wage than men and proved astonishingly satisfactory; the civil war, throwing many women on their own invasion. There are very few we combine to make the highest type of resources; the great increase in the

woman; to-day, when we have added number of schools opened due to imteacher to positions requiring execuorganizers, principals, supervisors, superintendents and in city, county and state offices they are making a rec-

ord of which they may well be proud. They have a deep sense of the meaning of education and of the responsibility and dignity of their position as molders of the new woman of to-morrow. To-day teaching is not merely an avocation chosen to gain a livelihood but the chosen vocation of many who, seeking an outlet for were sent to school to learn proper Women are in the vanguard of all adbers of their profession that they may bring to those under their care the best and wisest service.

Receptiveness and synthesis are not only the inheritance of women through training but are her inherent qualities, the value of which has scarcely been fully understood until the last decade.

These qualities may account for the fact that she has been follower rather than leader in the field of education, her natural place that of cherishing mother in the mental as in the spiritual and physical world, taking in and fructifying in her bosom the ideals sent forth by the great prophets in education. It is a fact worth pondering that in these men there has always been largely developed the feminine quality of cherishing tendernessneed we instance more than Pestalozactual practice? These men saw with the larger vision the happy land where men and women could develop the best that is in them to their own perfection and the service of their fellows; they started up the trail leading to it, stumbling over the rough places which women, following with deep faith and insight, moving surely and steadily on, have trodden, often with weary feet, into a path on which others may walk with ease.

The introduction of the kindergarten and its growth have been due almost entirely to women, in which teachers and mothers in fact and in spirit have joined. To the latter is due the founding of some of the earliest and the best manual training schools. Their greatest work, however, is done through the women's clubs, which have through organization concentrated and converted into power the forces formerly exerted here and there by individuals.

In order to use this power intelligently, women are studying the whole subject of education, preparing themselves to be proper guides, educating themselves that they may carry out Oliver Wendell Holmes' injunction to 'educate" the children 70 years before they are born. They are giving themselves to child study and mothers' conferences, in which there may be much sentimentality and fad worship, but out of which comes much illuminating thought. They have been instrumental in establishing libraries, vacation

schools and playgrounds, parental and truant schools, and in securing compulsory education, truancy laws and laws for the protection and education of dependent, defective and delinquent children; in connection with the last of which mention must be made of the Illinois juvenile court law and similar laws in other states, which, though affecting education indirectly, yet affect it in most important ways.

More-women know that education does not cease with school days, and they have established night classes and clubs for boys and girls which, with due regard for their needs, educate them to a more complete living than the cramping conditions for a young working life permits. Recreation is a most important educative force and understanding this has led to the opening of day and evening play grounds, and gymnasia, indoors and

A Bargain in "Orchids."

A New York woman, who has a summer home in the Catskills, was delighted a few days ago when some of the native children brought her a flower which appeared to be a rare orchid. She promptly offered the children three cents apiece for each plant of the kind that they would bring her.

Next day- the group returned bearing 60 plants of the desired variety. The second day the force of small laborers was augmented by every child for miles around, bringing in all three hundred orchids.

The third day farmers who had been working in the neighborhood with their teams abandoned all other occupation for the gathering of orchids, with the result that the buyer had to take 3,600 of the plants, all of the same variety, before she could call off the contract.

She is now studying "How to Tell Orchids from Potatoes."

Not Her Day.

Eleanor's beauty was of a changeable type. If her hair were becomingly arranged and the color of her gown just right she was almost beautiful. Under adverse conditions, however, she was really homely.

One day, while rushing homeward after a visit to the dentist, Eleanor unexpectedly encountered her younger brother in the street.

"For heaven's sake!" he pleaded earnestly, as the girl approached walk straight ahead and pretend that you don't know me. There's a whole bunch of the boys coming this way, and it isn't ten minutes since I told them that you were pretty!"-Lippincott's Magazine.

Women Shun Dentistry.

Dentistry does not seem to appeal men. It is one of the profes which is not threatened by a feminine hovering around the dental col

LONG LIST OF BIRDS THAT EAT SCALE INSECTS

Valuable Service Rendered in Holding Pest in Check-By W. L. McAtee, Ass't. Biological Survey.

The importance of birds to the farm- | ed scale (Eulecanium pruinosum), er in his warfare against insects is which attacks fruit trees such as apribeen appreciated, chiefly, no doubt, be- pear and other trees. cause the facts are not generally known. This is as destroyers of scale lished on the subject, although at least at least one species of this group. six foreign species and about the same number of native ones have been re- coast is a scale which is closely reported as feeding upon scales. These lated to those of the above-mentioned facts have been either overlooked or genera and is preyed upon by many little weight has been attached to birds. This is the black olive scale them. Indeed, only recently currency (Saissetia oleæ, fig. 1). has been given to a statement that



1.-Black Olive Scale (Saissetia oleae). From Koebele, Bureau of Entomology, after Comstock.)

prove conclusively that scales are vorite food.

Among the most interesting pub-

everywhere recognized; indeed, it may cot, peach, prune and cherry, and is be said that successful agriculture already important economically, with would be well-nigh impossible with- possibilities of becoming a serious pest out their aid. One important role, if unchecked. It relishes also the aprihowever, is filled by birds, in which cot scale (Eulecanium armeniacum), the value of their services has not which is an enemy of apricot, prune, In the southeastern United States occurs an allied genus of scale insects, insects. Very little has been pub- Toumeyella. The cardinal feeds upon

Distributed chiefly along the Pacific

Another scale insect which is eaten by several birds, but which differs from the last-mentioned species in that it confines itself to a single host plant, is the oak scale (Kermes). Oak scales are not conspicuously injurious, but this fact does not detract from the value of the birds which feed upon them, since we can be assured they do not neglect other kinds which are destructive. In fact, one of the oakscale feeders, the rose-breasted grosbeak, is already known to feed upon other and harmful scales.

The following species of birds have been found to devour the oak scale: Rose-breasted grosbeak, red-eyed vireo, white-eyed vireo, worm-eating warbler, magnolia warbler, blackpoll warbler, Canadian warbler.

The oaks, infested as they are by the comparatively innocuous Kermes, birds never feed upon scales. Not are fortunate in comparison to the only is this statement not true, but in- maples, which are attacked by Pulvestigations by the biological survey vinaria. The cottony maple scale (Pulvinaria innumerabilis) is a special eaten by many species of birds and pest of the tree from which it derives that with some species they are a fa- its common name, but it is found upon scores of others.

Among scale insects eaten by birds



Fig. 2.—Greedy Scale (Aspidiotus rapax). (From Howard, Bureau of Entomology.)

lished observations on this point are other than those above mentioned is land. He mentions four scale insects cies, the ovster-shell bark-louse (Mytiwhich were preyed upon by five spe- laspis pomorum, fig. 3), which is somecies of birds, and it is to be noted that times quite injurious. Indeed, it is two of the scales and two of the birds | said that in some sections the oysterare identical with species occurring in shell bark-louse is, with the exception the United States. The house sparrow was found apparently feeding upon the hawthorn scale (Eulecanium genevense), which occurs only in Europe. Another scale insect, nevertheless, and an injurious one, the oystershell bark-louse (Mytilaspis pomorum), which was eaten by the birds Mr. Newstead studied, is a common pest in the United States. It was fed upon by the tree-creeper, a near relative of our brown creeper.

Recent investigations show that a very much larger number of our North American birds prey upon scales than was expected, and some eat them to a considerable extent. Their influence upon the number of these pests, while doubtless less than that of the predaceous insects, is of far more impor tanc ethan has yet been recognized. Among the scales they devour are some most notorious pests.

At least two native birds eat the plum scale, which is destructive to cherry and plum trees. One of them is the beautiful rose-breasted grosbeak (Zamelodia ludoviciana). A female of this species collected by the writer in Indiana had eaten 36 of these scales, composing 95 per cent. of the stomach contents. Two other grosbeaks from Illinois did still better. One consumed about 45 plum scales, which made up 95 per cent. of its food, while the other had eaten nothing but plum scales, of which its stomach contained more than 100. The cardinal or redbird also feeds upon the plum scale, one taken in Texas in April having consumed a number sufficient to form 84 per cent. of its stomach contents.

These two species of birds devour other scale insects also, some of which are closely related to the plum scale. The rose-breasted grosbeak has been found to eat the hickory scale (Eulecanium caryæ) and the tulip scale (Eulecanium tulipiferæ). The latter is very destructive to shade trees in some parts of the eastern United States. While both the rose-breasted and the cardinal grosbeak eat scales of the genus Eulecantum in large numbers, we have been unable to identify specifically any others, with the probable exception of the locust scale. Eulecanium robinarium (Douglas), from the stomach of a cardinal collectgenus. It is known to select the frost- Moore.



Fig. 3.—Ovster-shell Bark-louse (Myti laspis pomorum). (From Howard, Bureau of Entomology.)

of the San Jose scale, the most destructive scale insect. Following is a list of birds ascertained to feed upon scale insects none of which were specifically identified: Hairy woodpecker (Dryobates villosus). Northern downy woodpecker (Dryobates

medianus).
Red-cockaded woodpecker (Dryobates Arctic three-toed woodpecker (Picodes articus).
Yellow-bellied woodpecker (Sphyrapicus

varius).

Red-headed woodpecker (Melanerpes Blue jay (Cyanocitta cristata).
Orchard oriole (Icterus spurius).
Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula).
Cedar waxwing (Ampelis cedrorum).
Townsend warbler (Dendroica town-

Tufted titmouse (Baeotophus bicolor). Bridled titmouse (Baeolophus wollw

ula). Varied thrush (Ixoreus naevius). All told, 57 species of birds have been found to eat scale insects. It is interesting to note that this number comprises representatives of 12 families, differing widely not only in structure but in habits. They are distributed as follows: Nine woodpeckers, 2 jays, 3 orioles, 8 sparrows, 1 waxwing; 6 vireos, 11 warblers, 2 wrens. 1 tree creeper, 2 nuthatches and 8 tits of the fitmouse family, 1 kinglet and 1 gnatcatcher of the oid world warbler family, and the varied thrush and the

When to Cut Alfalfa. - Alfalfa should be cut when coming into bloom, and not too close to the ground. Hay caps to cover alfalfa ed in Texas. Another grosbeak, the and protect it from dew, rain and sunblack-headed (Zamelodia melanoce- shine are desirable. One-half the phala), at home in the western United value of alfalfa hay may be lost if it States, preys upon scales of the same is not properly protected.-Prof. R. A.

pure-bred sire. If he has but little than good cows. use for him the fact that he is raising the quality of his whole herd is sufficient reason for keeping him. Many a farmer declines to put money into a high-priced bull because he cannot count on enough extra services (services outside of his own herd) to

Pure Bred Sires.-In these days of | necessary to pay a fancy price for a enlightenment in stock matters no good bull, for good bulls are selling man is justified in keeping any but a at low prices, much lower sometimes

How many realize that as much fertility leaves the farm in one ton of clover hay as in 4.8 tons of four per cent. milk? At 22 cents per pound of butter fat the milk is worth \$84, i. e., make him an added profit. He has as much fertility leaves the farm in, not then figured on the real value of say, \$12 worth of clover hay as in \$84 the bull for his own herd. It is not worth of milk.



of learning something of the advancement which the far northern terricommercial and agricultural lines. When the suggestion was first made was realized that it would be almost most tropical. impossible to hold it in Alaska, and what was more natural than that Seatholding such a show.

has been discussed and plans have chants and sportsmen, are this sumbeen in the making, and all this has mer photographing Alaska inside out. finally resulted in definite work being They are going to show that it is begun. Last month the actual con- Switzerland and Norway combined, struction of some of the buildings was the Tyrol thrown in and about all of begun. The first structure to be erect- the other scenic wonders of Europe ed will be the administration building. excelled. In this structure will be located all offices and from which place the offi- cities in the heart of Alaska, Dawson, cers of the exposition will direct the work of construction and preparation All these have the telegraph and newsof the exposition. The building will papers that print the news of the be 104 feet by 60 feet, two stories in height, the material being veneered brick. This will be the smallest build-

ing of the exposition. The official emblem has been selected, and is the design of a Seattle artist, Adelai Hanscom. The Occident her hand, typifying trade on land, circle. meeting the dark-skinned Orient, with a ship, typifying ocean commerce. Alaska clad in white sits to the north with her hands full of gold ready to bestow on each. Across the Pacific of and want the outside world to know the hands of the east and west reach out in mutual welcome. This emblem in honor of the statesman who was inwill be used on all the exhibition sta- strumental in purchasing Alaska. tionery.

Alaska has no special anniversary to celebrate, having belonged to the ist approaches Seward through Resur-United States only 38 years, but the developments of the past few years have demonstrated that she has a finds here a harbor as free from ice marvelous country to exploit. She year round as New York or Baltimore. are expected to visit the show. Alaskan mummies will be trotted out to New England. Fair Alaska maidens will be on exhibition whose tresses reach the ground, to indicate that ugly Esquimos grow up there.

Of course, there will be totem poles and dog teams and a Klondike gold camp in miniature, such as popular imagination always associates with Alaska. But there will be a great building filled with other things that few people ever dreamed could come out of Alaska.

The cool summers which Seattle enjoys will permit of bringing down from the north the reindeer, the musk ox, the polar bear and the great kadiak bear, the biggest species of the bear family in the world. All these creatures can stand a moderate amount of warmth, for Alaskan summers, while they last, are genial and sometimes

A skeleton of an Alaskan mammoth dug up from an arctic morass will be on exhibition. It was only 5,000 or 10. 000 years ago that this mammoth of the north roamed through Alaska's luxuriant valleys. Specimens of petrified fern palms will represent a still more remote period, when Alaska enjoyed a semi-tropical climate.

The scientific exhibit will contain rocks worn by glacial action, picked up from the river valleys, showing that large parts of Alaska once covered by glaciers have now a mild summer climate. There, as well as here in the United States, the glaciers have receded into the lofty mountains, and a general epoch now appears to be advancing. The specimens of plant life which will be exhibite?, particularly ferns, would lead many people to think them from the tropics, instead of up near the arctic circle.

brate with an exposition next year in only at the Muir glacier, and come order that this country and the world away with the impression that at large may be given the opportunity | Alaska's interior is a region of perpetual snow and ice.

The Alaska exposition will put forth tory has been making along industrial, another aspect of this country, showing it as an inviting summerland, with vast valleys as big as all New Engof holding an Alaskan exposition, it land, teeming with a vegetation al-

While for mountains, Alaska has peaks that dwarf the Alps. To give tle, the gateway to the territory, the outside world an idea of their should be suggested as the place for scenery, the enterprising Alaskans, aided by the Alaska club, of Seattle, For two or three years the matter composed of wealthy miners, mer-

There are now three electric lighted Fairbanks and Seward on the coast. world daily, quite a contrast to eight years ago, when every paper that reached Alaska was from one to three months old.

Even Nome, the farthest northwest "city," has electric lights, telephones, three newspapers and one railroad is represented bearing a locomotive in running northward toward the arctic

Nome is the least interesting part of Alaska. It has no magnificent mountains or fertile river valleys. The region that Alaskans are most proud about is the Seward peninsula, named

The newly risen port city of Seward is at the gateway of it. The tourrection bay, a fjord that would do credit to Norway. To his surprise, he

wants to be known more generally, North of Seward for 400 miles not as a region of perpetual snow and stretches the Susilna valley, half as ice, but as an amazingly attractive large as New England, with a climate those of R. Newstead, Chester, Eng- a very abundant and widespread spe- wonderland. And she will bring out not as severe in fluctuating extremes of her treasures things new and as we have. This is being opened to things old to surprise and delight the travel and settlement by a new railhundreds of thousands of visitors who road. It is from this district that some of the best agricultural exhibits will be made at the Alaska exposition. show that our arctic sister has a his- There will be sheaves of native grass tory more ancient and mythical than six feet high and oats grown near the arctic circle that will make the farmers from the states eyes bulge out.

The hardy pioneers that have gone something in the human line besides into the great river valleys of Alaska since the gold rush of '98, have discovered something richer than her mines-an agricultural wealth that promises to be the basis of a great population. Nearly all the hardy grains and vegetables of the northern United States grow in Alaska's sheltered valleys with a luxuriance that is astonishing. This is due not only to the richness of a virgin soil, but to summer days that are 20 to 24 hours long, and the thermometer ranges up to 90 and 100 degrees.

In this region, near the arctic circle and Mount McKinley, the midnight sun may be seen in a glory said to excel that of Norway. Another point where tourists are beginning to go to see the midnight sun in Alaska is near Dawson. An hour's climb of the Dome, at the foot of which lies the little city, brings the traveler to one of the great prospects of the world. The elevation is 1,800 feet, while all about is a scene of the most rugged beauty, rendered glorious by the rainbow coloring of the midnight sun, a scene that some artist will yet make famous on can-

As far as possible, the Alaskans are going to represent such scenes as these by photographs at their exposition. The fair grounds and buildings will be on the shores of one of Seattle's beautiful lakes, with a magnificent mountain background, and Mount Rainier looming up in the distance, three miles high. This will be as nearly as possible a duplication of real Alaskan scenery.

The road to success has many buy

China is Nation of Noises.

Individually the Chinese people are full of varieties of unsuppressed vio-lent demonstrations, and collectively ated copy of the old-fashioned nightthey are only a terrific turbulence One cap worn by our grandmothers, and is most appropriate name for China has extremely tasteful in design, being of never been given it. It has been silk in any color, and trimmed with called the yellow kingdom, the middle dainty, filmy lace. kingdom, the celestial empire, the pigtail nation, the sleepy giant and others. No one of them is more appli- the intricacy of its makeup is a tiny cable than the nation of noises. Noise is, seemingly, the first element of Chi- it imparts to the hair a clinging, nese life; and has been cultivated for subtle perfume. centuries by Chinese talent, and in conception, development and execution presents not only new varieties, but scores of new species.

The Base of Supplies. The tall girl was looking over the list of things that she needed to buy

before going away on her vacation. "I believe I've got everything," she said, "except the souvenir postals, I always buy them here instead of the place I send them from. You can get postals right here in New York descriptive of every mudhole on the face of the globe at cheaper rates than in the mudholes themselves."

Scented Nightcaps. One of the newest aids to beauty is

ated copy of the old-fashioned night-

Appearances, however, is not its onyl virtue. Cunningly concealed in receptacle for scent, and when worn

Cause of Her Pensiveness. "Young Mrs. Oldrox seemed to be

in rather a pensive mood to-day." "I don't wonder. The doctor says her husband's days are numbered." "Really? Ah! I suppose she was thinking how soon he would leave

"Either that or 'how much.' "-Philadelphia Press.

Mark Twain says he has postponed his funeral. He probably wants to live long enough to hear the English laughing at some of the new jokes he sprung on them.