

BEAUTY OR BRAINS.

Louise Satterthwaite Discourses on Interesting Subject. Apropos of the impossibility of pleasing men, a feminine observer remarks that a clever man likes silliness in a woman before he marries her, just as he is mildly tolerant of pain. He thinks them both feminine traits. "When she is his wife he spends his time in requesting her, politely or forcibly, according to his temper, not to be a fool and not to make such a sight of herself. Having married an idiot, he draws unprofitable comparisons between her and the clever wives of his friends; while, vice versa, if he marries a clever woman, he flirts, for relaxation, with silly ones."

The above clipping seems to be another rendition of the old story, which sets forth that a married man gave the following opinion to one who had asked his advice in regard to two different girls: "My boy, you are like the Irishman who came to a fork in the road. He started off on one road, then came back and tried the other. Seen later in the day, he told a friend: "Begorra, whichever you choose, you wish you had taken the other."

And so if a man marries a pretty woman with no brains it isn't many years before he bitterly regrets it. The beauty which charmed him fades, and on his hands he has a creature with neither power to charm nor with intellect with which to be companionable.

On the other hand, if he chooses a brainy woman, with no beauty, her ugliness each year becomes intensified. And intellectual women, as they grow older, are apt to fall into pedantry, self-conceit, and a desire to rule. And once again the man wishes he had chosen the other.

Some men are inclined to think that the pretty woman makes the best mother, being softer and more feminine in her make-up. Others say that when all is said and done the brainy woman is the best choice, being more apt to be a good housekeeper and always a good comrade to her husband. They also say that even the brightest women are loving mothers, and display more sense in the rearing of children.

Be that as it may, the choosing of a wife is seldom a matter of reason. The natural habit of the ages has been to marry the one who is loved, and so, whether she is a beauty or not, whether she is as clever as Hypatia or as witless as Dora, the child-wife, the result is the same. Each man believes his bride-to-be the perfection of loveliness, and no one could persuade him otherwise. Ten years afterwards he may think differently, but that is neither here nor there.

After All.

Chauncey Olcott tells the following incident which fell under his observation while traveling through the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania. A large, motherly looking woman in a department store said to a shop girl: "I want to get a pair of gloves for my Jim. He's going to a ball." "Yes, madam," said the girl, producing white kid gloves. "This is the kind, I suppose." "Them!" cried the woman. "Goodness, no. They'd be too good. My Jim's got a hand like a shoulder of mutton. Besides, they're too dear. Haven't you got something like the policemen wear—at about 15 cents?" The clerk smilingly regretted that they did not keep that kind. "Oh, very well," the old party replied; "there's no help for it—Jim'll have to wash his hands, after all."

The Fateful Letter.

"George," sharply demanded Mrs. Ferguson, as they sat down at breakfast a few mornings ago, "what did you do with that letter to Aunt Rachel I gave you to mail for me last Wednesday?" Mr. Ferguson clapped his hand on the breast pocket of his coat. "Was it to Aunt Rachel?" he asked, hastily extracting from his pocket a bundle of letters and miscellaneous documents and looking over them. "Of course it was. I wrote to ask her to come and spend the next six weeks with us." "Laura," gasped Mr. Ferguson, "I— I mailed it!"—Chicago Tribune.



No Purchaser.

One case of where well-watered stock finds no buyers.

Without a roll call, the U. S. Senate adopted the conference report on the immigration bill, carrying this amendment, calculated to settle the controversy between the president and the San Francisco board of education on the "no collee, no school" basis: That whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the canal zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possession, or from the canal zone.

Directors of the Standard Oil company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$15 a share. The capital stock of the Standard Oil company is 100 million dollars, of which John D. Rockefeller owns 40 per cent or 40 million dollars' worth. Of the 15 million dollars to be distributed this quarter Mr. Rockefeller will receive 6 million dollars as his share of the profits. Since 1898 the company has paid out 330 million dollars in dividends and by the end of the present year the total will reach 400 million dollars, or four times the total capital in nine years. In this period Mr. Rockefeller has received in all about 166 million dollars. Following are the amounts in dividends paid out in the last nine years: 1898, 3 million dollars; 1899, 20 million dollars; 1900, 48 million dollars; 1901, 48 million dollars; 1902 45 million dollars; 1903, 44 million dollars; 1904, 36 million dollars; 1905, 40 million dollars; 1906, 40 million dollars.

Sixteen passengers were killed outright, four others had died of their injuries and at least fifty more were more or less seriously injured in the wreck of the White Plains and Brewster express on the Harlem division of the New York Central & Hudson river railroad near Woodlawn road, in the Bronx borough of Greater New York. A sheet of electric flames that signaled the disaster, enveloped the rear car and for a moment threatened to roast the victims piloted in the debris. The flames did not, however, spread and the horror of a holocaust was averted. As the cars fell they smashed the third rail, breaking the current and ending danger from this source. In the crash, however, there was death for many, while practically everyone in the four coaches received injuries of some sort. Many were ground to pieces and for hours identification was almost hopeless. As the cars went over many of the passengers were thrown through into or through the windows and cut and maimed.

According to a census bulletin the 121 American establishments engaged in making motor cars complete made 22,830 cars in 1905, valued at \$26,645,064. The 1905 census of the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles disclosed great decrease since 1900. The number of factories declined from 312 to 101; the capital invested from \$29,783,659 to \$5,883,458; the number of wage earners from 17,525 to 3,319, and the value of products from \$31,915,908 to \$5,153,240. Many establishments that manufactured only bicycles in 1900, were at the later census, engaged principally or to some extent in the manufacture of motor cars.

Four boys led by Carl Davis, 13 years old, have confessed to wrecking a Southern railway train near Tallapoosa, Ga. The train ran into an open switch. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured. The boys said that their object was to rob the express car.



Miss Opposition to Army Canteen—Sir, your endorsements make no impression on me, and you can't come in here while my umbrella lasts.

Notice has been served on all employers of a raise in the scale of the Butte Workmen's union, of Butte, Mont. This organization is the largest in the city outside of the mining trades, and its members have been getting \$3 per day in Butte. Their new scale, which will take effect March 1, calls for \$3.50 per day. Many employers will refuse the demands.

Two weeks ago fruit growers in Oklahoma were alarmed by the blossoming of apricot and plum trees. Since that time warm weather has caused the swelling of buds of both orchard and forest trees to such an extent that the fear has become general that freezing weather in March will cause a total loss of the fruit crop. "This talk about the loss of the fruit crop in Oklahoma comes every year about this time," said C. A. McNabb, secretary of the Oklahoma board of agriculture. "The truth is the season is no farther advanced than usual at this time of year. Two weeks more of the kind of weather we are having, however, might be disastrous."

Senator Reed Smoot retains his seat in the United States Senate. This was decided by a vote of 42 to 22. Fifteen senators were paired, making the actual standing on the resolution 51 for and 37 against. Senator Smoot did not vote, and Senator Wetmore was absent and not paired. The Smoot resolution was called up soon after the Senate convened. Every seat in the gallery was filled and during the actual voting the standing room on the floor of the senate was crowded by members of the House and employees of the Senate. Seldom has there been a proceeding affecting the standing of a senator that has attracted such marked attention. In the audience were representatives of a number of prominent women's organizations which have been active in circulating and having presented petitions of remonstrance against Mr. Smoot. These women secured many thousands of signatures to their petitions.

A deputy sheriff from Travers county, Texas, has presented to Governor Folk a requisition for Henry Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company. Pierce was indicted for perjury by the grand jury of Travers county two months ago, but the fact of the indictment was persistently denied. The indictment charges that on or about May 31, 1900, Pierce made oath that the Waters-Pierce Oil company, of which he was then and is now president, was in no way connected with any pool, trust, agreement or conspiracy to control the price of oil or petroleum products. The indictment of Pierce is closely connected with the Missouri Standard Oil cases. Hadley developed the fact that the Standard owned and still owns 62 1-2 per cent of the capital of the Waters-Pierce company. Pierce has a home in St. Louis, but occupies a suite of five rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York for which he pays \$125 a day. He has a yacht and a private car so if he is out of Missouri there is no telling when he would come back. He owns a controlling interest in the Mexican Central railway, and his dividends from oil stock exceed 1 million dollars a year.

"I gave them a written opinion, in which I stated that if they attempted to do business in this state they would be put in the penitentiary and their property liable to fines and penalties." This is the answer Senator J. W. Bailey says he gave the Standard Oil officials when they asked him about the chances for re-entering Texas. Senator Bailey made this statement before the legislative committee in detailing his relations with the Standard and Waters-Pierce Oil companies. The request for an opinion came, Senator Bailey said, immediately after the Beaumont oil boom. The senator denied conducting an oil business in Texas in conjunction with the Waters-Pierce Oil company or the Standard. The concern which he took over for a debt was known as the Southwestern Oil company, a subsidiary concern to the Houston Oil company, he said. "Did you ever change your clothes and disguise yourself in inspecting the Tennessee Central railroad?" asked Mr. Odell of the committee. "No. During my trip over the Tennessee Central system I stopped at many places along the line and my visits were reported in St. Louis and Nashville papers. Not a dollar's worth of securities were turned over to me. My duty was to try to do something with the property if I could."

How to Make Great Fudge. Fudge, which has survived several generations of college girls under various titles, such as "Baltimore caramels" and "January thaw," remains the standby among home-made confections.

And every woman and girl has her own recipe, unless, as happens not infrequently, it has been lost during a period of disuse.

This one has stood the test of several college careers and is now the standard at a certain college.

Put a cupful of sugar and a half a cupful of milk into a saucepan, and when it boils stir in a square of unsweetened chocolate.

Cook until the syrup spins a thread when dropped from a spoon or forms a soft ball in the fingers when dropped in cold water—about 10 or 15 minutes.

Then remove from the fire, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat with a spoon until it begins to thicken.

Then turn into a buttered shallow pan and when it is hard enough mark into squares.

This should be done before the candy is brittle.

Broken nut meats may be added to the syrup when it comes from the fire or whole ones may cover the bottom of the pan into which it is to be turned. Some persons use cocoa instead of chocolate.

It is treated in the same way. For cream nut fudge put three cupfuls (a pound and a half) of granulated sugar into a saucepan with a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of butter and boil until it reaches the softball stage described above.

Then remove from the fire and stir in a cupful of broken nut meats and beat until it begins to thicken. Turn into a buttered pan and when it is cool enough mark into squares.

Meiba Gives Advice.

"Get married—use your ambition in domestic economy." That is the best advice I can give to the girls with a mediocre voice in whom foolish friends foster the idea of a career, says Madam Meiba in the New York Evening World.

These mediocrities, in gaining the opportunity of a public appearance, form one of the greatest mistakes in musical development.

The mediocre singer who succeeds in getting a public hearing not only does a great injustice to herself, but to those who have genuine talent.

If their rendition of "The Suwanee River" has been pronounced an artistic triumph by the Afternoon Sewing Circle and the president of the school board, who may be stone deaf, they think they can shine in Metropolitan opera.

I have had girls ask for a hearing who could not even tell one note from another.

While it can never be said that I have ever discouraged young artists, I truly think that more harm can be done from too much encouragement than too much discouragement.

A young woman should be sure of her voice before she starts out to spend time and money and consume time and public patience.

The girl with the voice and the determination will manage somehow or other to make herself heard.

My own early experience might be a good illustration of what discouragement failed to do. Surely, no young singer ever had more obstacles thrown in her way of becoming a public singer than I did. My very first concert appearance was almost enough to discourage any one, but I had confidence in my voice, and I did not let the cold water thrown upon my aspirations affect me. I had planned a concert and had hired a hall. I went among my friends in Melbourne and sold enough tickets to fill the place. My parents, who were greatly opposed to my appearing as a public singer, heard of the affair, and my father went to each ticket holder—they were, of course, all friends of the family—and requested them to please stay away from the concert. The night of my musical debut as a concert singer came. There were but two people in the audience, and they were two people my father had not reached. Well, I went through the whole program just the same as though the house was filled. That was only one of many discouragements, but with each one I became more and more determined.

I tell this incident in connection with the advice to girls with mediocre voices, for the simple reason that there may be a fear of discouraging real talent. There will be no great risk ran, for real talent will assert itself, and the music-loving public needs protection from the onslaught of mediocrity.

High strung—Telegraph wires.