

The Marriage Vow

INTELLECT IN A WIFE

BY LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE
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"My son," said the mission priest to the Spanish child, "define matrimony."

"Matrimony," replied the boy, "is a state of torment to be endured in the blessed hope of purifying the soul for heaven."

"No, no!" gasped the horrified catechist. "You have given the definition of purgatory."

"Hush, brother!" counseled the father superior. "Perchance the child is right."

There may or may not be a modicum of truth in the lad's blundering assertion and in the father's doubting endorsement. At any rate there can be no doubt that on two points hang all the difference between married happiness and married purgatory. These two requisites to happy conjugal life are mutual affection and unselfishness. The former of course includes sympathy in tastes, and with this it is my intention to deal.

A great source of misery is the drawing together through a brief attraction of two people who have nothing in common on which to build a regard and respect which shall endure when the ignis fatuus of mere infatuation shall have burned itself out.

In cases of this sort, if there are no children, it may be eminently proper that the husband and wife separate when the marriage bonds gall unbearably, but where there are children this condition changes and forbearance must be practiced. The household must not be broken up. Better live on together in mutual misery than to rob your children of the home ties that are inalienably theirs.

Unhappiness in married life is most often due to lack of community of interest between man and wife. The man of literary tastes cannot find an enduring companion in the mindless butterfly of fashion. The woman who keeps abreast of the times cannot long be interested in the society of the husband who shares none of her interests and amusements. And this brings me to the oft-voiced, never-quite-solved problem:

"Does a man prefer a pretty wife or an intellectual one?"

While the two qualities are by no means incompatible, I maintain that the chances of the intellectual woman far outclass those of her prettier but shallower sister.

Common sense is a strong factor in married happiness, and the intellectual woman knows best when and how to yield in matters of real importance and does not magnify trivialities.

Men are always attracted by a pretty face, but the wiser among them do not want to marry a woman who will be too attractive to other men.

"You admire Miss —," I once said to a man of the world. "Why don't you marry her?"

"My dear Mrs. Blake," he laughed, "she is far too handsome. A diamond is fine to look on, but one would find far more safety and real companionship with a collie dog."

Similarity of tastes and pursuits is the firmest foundation for that precarious structure known as a matrimonial alliance. Self-control, too, is a dominant factor in household peace, and this is found to a much greater degree among intellectual and highly educated people than among those of a lower order of mind. An intellectual couple defer to and value each other's opinions.

The happiest unions are found where both husband and wife have intellect. Man and wife, by constantly living together, have such a strong effect each on the formation of the other's character that it is surprising this point of view is not often considered before alliances are entered upon. Each modifies the other's characteristics and personality. After a few years this change in personality is often apparent to everyone.

For instance, the man who marries a fool usually becomes lowered in ideals and mentality. The woman who marries a boor sinks to his level or else raises him nearer to hers.

The question of marriage grows yearly more complex. Society's double standard of ethics for man and for woman are cruelly hard upon the latter. Were the same code made applicable to both the aspect of marital life would undergo a vast transformation for the better. In the meantime choice of helpmeets, guided by community of tastes, the uplifting of one's husband or wife, and constant reference to the good old maxim, "Bear and forbear," will do much to save countless married couples a lifetime of misery.

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Pretty Millinery



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

There are three leading shapes, shown in many modifications and variations, upon which millinery for the fast-coming winter season is mainly built. A simple example of each one is shown in our illustrations. There are the side and the back roll styles of brim, and there is the smart and "chic" small round hat or turban. The first style with brim much widened and crown more or less heightened becomes the picture hat. The back roll brim is shown in hats of medium size and the turban is developed by heightening the crown into the "Cossack" and even into the "drum major" styles.

At the very first glance the hats pictured appeal to us as more beautiful and more becoming than anything we have had for several seasons past. A closer study convinces us that our first impression is correct. The shape, in the first place, fits the head as easily as a man's hat. They do not envelope us, fairly concealing the face, nor are they perched precariously on top of the head, as if about to take advantage of their wings to fly away. This good fit makes the wobble that a thing of the past, and once properly adjusted and pinned to place, we can be reasonably sure that they will not slip into an undignified if not rakish looking pose.

The trimming for each of these hats is well chosen and substantial to begin with, elegant and beautiful to end with. In No. 1 the velvet-covered hat has a brim upturned in the back and what is known as the "collar edge" in front and sides. The shape is of plain velvet. It is draped with velvet (the light Paon silk variety) and trimmed with natural wings. These will stand any amount of wear and are to be had in all colors. A band ornament of gunmetal or other beads finishes the decoration. In addition to fitting well, this hat fulfills all the requirements of good millinery when it is well made. It affords a protection to the head and eyes and it is more than becoming—it is really flattering. It is said that the test of perfection in millinery is this: the wearer should look better with than without her hat.

A very elegant model is shown in No. 2. It is of fine beaver felt with trimming of shirred ribbon and a wreath of roses. The ribbon is shirred on light wires and cleverly draped over the crown. The semi-wreath is of roses made of a very high luster silk and velvet having a metallic appearance. They are shaded in tones to harmonize with the hat. Every winter we find flowers growing more popular as a trimming for cold weather headwear. They are a fascinating look as if meant for wintry weather and if chosen for dress hats will prove worthy the happy greeting they have received from women. Although not as desirable as natural wings and quills, they will last a season out. This hat is especially fine in the catawba shades and in bronze browns and olive green.

A pretty Paris turban in which the designer has designed to take note of serviceability as well as beauty is shown in No. 3. There are draped turbans of many kinds to choose from. This one was a crowd of Dresden silk in which a fascinating play of color is introduced. The brim or coronet is made of velvet which terminates at the left in an irregular rosette or chon. A big cabochon of jet forms a side decoration. One may have an additional aigrette or fancy feather. The silk fiber grasses are graceful and a satisfactory substitute where there is an objection to the aigrette. This turban admits of almost any variety of feather trimming at the side and nothing is handsomer than three ostrich half plumes. Unless a good quality is used, however, a fancy feather is to be preferred.

She who chooses any one of the three hats shown here may rest assured that there is nothing better in the line of practical and elegant millinery. The picture hat and the distinctly tailored hat are not of this kind and require separate description.

GARNITURES IN TWO FORMS

Seed Pearls Worked Upon Chiffon or Insertion—Valenciennes Lace Is Liked.

One of the very newest garnitures consists of seed pearls, pearl beads and tiny clear beads worked upon chiffon all-over or insertion. The insertion is \$10 a yard and one of the pearl collars costs no less than \$16. Its richness cannot be appreciated until one sees the material itself. The smallest clear beads imaginable are used on milky white chiffon, there being just enough glitter to make the trimming very rich in appearance.

Valenciennes lace again comes to the fore in trimming of satin over-

skirts. In many instances it is slightly gathered, especially where there are loops and graceful curves. The material is cut from beneath and this softens the skirt very much. Many lace pieces are used on the corsage to define more closely the cuirasse bodice, which is a handsome feature of the season's best dresses.

Remedy for Dandruff.

Sixty grains of resorcin, one dram of ether, one dram of olive oil, six ounces of alcohol. Dandruff can be remedied only by extreme cleanliness of the scalp. You should have a thorough shampoo every ten days, never use a fine comb or irritate the scalp in any possible way.

SHAPE FOR AUTUMN



Of black silk, lined with black velvet, and turned up at the back. Soft crown of fine black net.

Embroidery Rings.

Oval embroidery rings can be used for other purposes than that for which they were originally designed. One hoop can be used as a necktie holder. If it be wound with shaded ribbon of a sensible, durable shade and from the ends a hanger be extended, a

holder which will meet with the approval of the brother or cousin will be the result.

These hoops can also be used for the tops of darning bags, laundry holders and waste bags. When they run through the hem at the top they afford a firm support for the hanging weight.

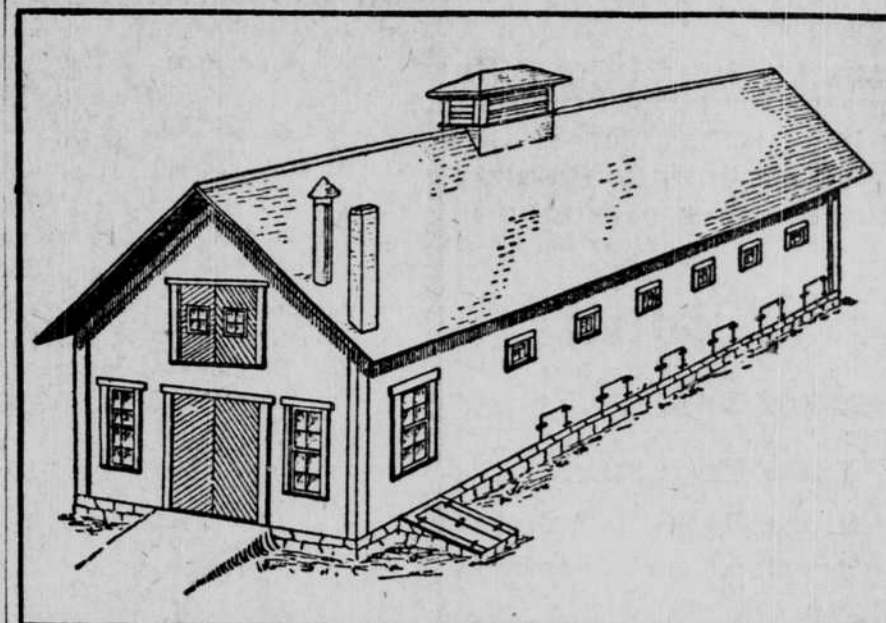
Individual towel holders are attractive in this form. An oval ring can be painted and enameled in white or the color of the bath room. A small monogram can be marked upon each ring to insure sanitary precaution.

Three Popular Blues.

Just now three blues that are most prominent are the deep marine shade, a brighter Prussian blue and a lovely color called lapislazuli, after the stone of that name. It is full early yet to think of the summer exodus, nevertheless the milliners are preparing for the departure of those birds of passage who come and go with startling abruptness in these restless days, and are selling traveling headgear of various descriptions.

HOG HOUSE ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SECTIONS

Swine Thrive Where There Is Good Shelter in Winter and Shade in the Summer—By J. E. Bridgman.



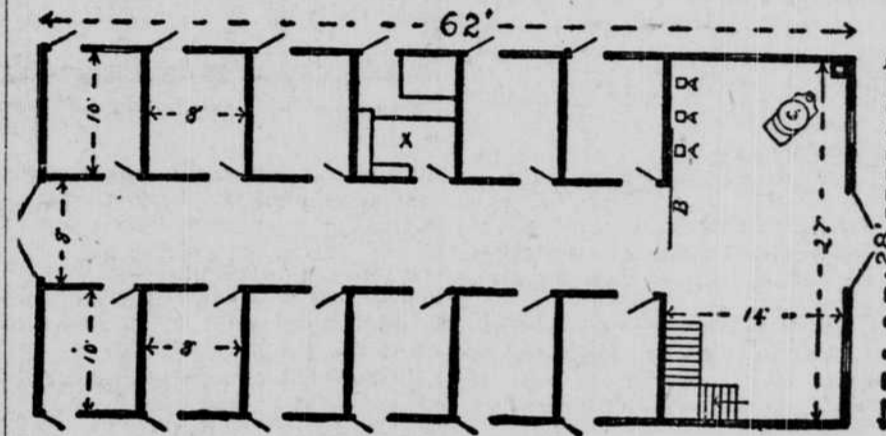
Elevation of Hog House.

It is only natural that the climate and soil which will best favor the production of any live stock are those in which the same stock is found wild, in his natural state. The hog is found where vegetation is abundant and luxuriant, where he can find shelter in winter and shade and plenty of water in the summer, writes J. T. Bridgman, in Orange Judd Farmer. While he is a heavy feeder and thrives best where he can find luxuriant pastures, roots, etc., he is not a ranger and cannot endure a great amount of travel at one time. As hogs are notably affected by extremes of cold and heat, the character of their shelter will have much to do with their successful rearing. The above being true, we will naturally do best with hogs when we have arranged their home and feeding grounds, to a certain extent, at least, such as he would choose for himself in his wild state. Proper shelter is

root cellar is located under the feeding room for storing roots; the slaying is located under the main stair above.

The floor of the feeding room is dropped eight inches and covered with stock boards. The entire floor consists of eight inches of cement. The feed room is also used as a slaughter-house. A galvanized iron vent stack is placed over the cooker to carry away the steam, and a good brick flue is built in the corner, as shown. The house is sided with drop siding, and lined on the inside with six-inch flooring. Each pen has a small window and one door leading to the driveway, also one leading to the yards. A sliding door, shown at B, closes the driveway from the feed room. A good tight floor is laid in the loft, and a 5x8-foot open door left for passing down bedding and for a ventilator.

All hog men have their own ideas of arranging the feed and water troughs. However, a good plan is



Floor Plan of Hog House.

no doubt the first and most serious question, and while the perfect hog house has not up to date been invented, great improvements have been made during the past few years.

The accompanying illustrations show a hog house that is well adapted to almost every climate, except the extreme south. As shown by the floor plan, the house is 28x62-foot square, and ten feet to the eaves. The lower story is seven feet, leaving ample room above for bedding and feed. The chop feed is stored in bins above and drawn through the spouts A A A. Mixing barrels or boxes are placed close to the cooker, shown at C, and the cooked or steamed feed carried to the pens in a wheeled feeder. A

shown in the pen marked X. A nest is built in the rear corner, a water trough placed in front, a feed trough along the side, and a 2x4 timber is then placed across the pen from the rear end of feed trough. This makes a feeding floor for ear corn, and the hogs will seldom foul this part of the floor. The house should set on a good foundation, and have a good tight roof, and the exterior-exposed woodwork should receive at least two coats of paint. A feed and litter carrier may be installed if the house has over eight pens, and will save some labor. The cellar has an outside entrance, and each gable has a large double door for hoisting feed and bedding.

WAGES PAID FARM LABOR

Increased from \$10.43 in 1879 to \$17 in 1906—May Tend to Hold Men On Farms.

Statistics gathered from the federal government's reports show that the average prices paid farm labor since 1879 have risen considerably. For the year, or season, the monthly money rate paid farm labor for the different census periods was \$10.43 in 1879, \$13.29 in 1893, \$12.02 in 1895, and increasing to \$17 in 1906.

George K. Holmes, in Volume 33, No. 2 of the 1909 Annals of the American Academy of Social Science, speaks of this wage as follows: "The expression of farm wages in money and as a rate is very misleading and is probably one of the most powerful causes of the dissatisfaction of the laborer and of his migration to higher nominal money rates of wages in town and city. The farm laborer receives some things besides money in return for his labor. More or less in local practice there are wage payments which take the form of bonuses, such as house rent, or the use of a garden plot, or pastureage for a cow, or milk for the daily use of the family, or firewood, or feed for a hog or two, or the use of horse and wagon for family pleasure on certain days. Then there is the low cost of living in the farm laborer's favor as compared with the cost which he would find in the city, which makes his money wages much larger in fact than the rates indicate. This fact, however, has not been perceived by him.

"These failures to perceive and to understand the full fact with regard to wage earnings tend to deplete the farm of its hired labor. The recent rise in the money rate of wages may perhaps tend to hold wage labor to the farm. Not until the recent prosperous times in agriculture has the farmer been able to pay much higher wages than during the many years of agricultural production depression preceding 1897 or thereabouts. The farmer is now getting into a financial position where he may be able to hold the country labor from drifting to the city, especially if he expresses the entire wage in terms of money."

When in doubt, take a day off and wind your own business.

FREED AT LAST

From the Awful Tortures of Kidney Disease.

Mrs. Rachel Irvie, Henrietta, Texas, says: "I would be ungrateful if I did not tell what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. Fifteen years kidney trouble clung to me, my existence was one of misery and for two whole years I was unable to go out of the house. My back ached all the time and I was utterly weak, unable at times to walk without assistance. The kidney secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health, and I am able to do as much work as the average woman, though nearly eighty years old."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Definite Location.

Every visitor at the new capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., who gets as far as the registration room, is expected to write his name in a big book, together with his birthplace and present residence, says the Troy Times. Not long ago, when a crowd of excursionists visited the grounds and buildings, a stout girl started to register.

"She paused, pen poised in air, and called out to an elderly lady, comfortably seated in a big chair, 'Mon, vere vas I borned at?'"

"'Vat you vant to know dat for?'"

"'Dis man wants to put it in der big book.'"

"'Ach," answered the mother, "you know vell enough—in der old stone house."

True Representative of Race.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg may claim this distinction, that he is the first Bismarck chancellor to wear a beard. Bismarck hastened to shave his off when he entered upon diplomacy, and showed his rivals and enemies a massive jaw and clear-cut chin; and he shaved to the end, with an interval enforced by neuralgia in the early '80s. As a soldier, too, Caprivi shaved, all but his mustache, and so did Hohenlohe and Bulow. But Bethmann-Hollweg is gaunt, rugged, hirsute, pan-Germanic.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALSINGHAM, KANSAS AND MINNAPOLIS, MINN. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Poverty and Consumption.

That poverty is a friend to consumption is demonstrated by some recent German statistics, which show that of 10,000 well-to-do persons 40 annually die of consumption; of the same number only moderately well-to-do, 66; of the same number of really poor, 77; and of paupers, 97. According to John Burns, the famous English labor leader, 90 per cent of the consumptives in London receive charitable relief in their homes.

A Steady Thing.

Something had gone amiss with Bobbie and he had sought the comfort of tears. Noticing his wet cheeks, his mother said in a consolatory tone: "Come here, dear, and let me wipe your eyes."

"'Tain't no use, muvver," returned Bobbie with a little choke; "'Tis doin' to cry again in a minute!"—Woman's Home Companion.

The American Cat-Tail.

The cat-tail of the American swamps is almost exactly the same plant as the Egyptian bulrush. It is no longer used for making paper, as it once was, but from its root is prepared an astringent medicine, while its stems, when prepared dry, are excellent for the manufacture of mats, chair-bottoms and the like.

Against Pretenses.

Away with all those vain pretenses of making ourselves happy within our selves, of feasting on our own thoughts, of being satisfied with the consciousness of well-doing, and of despising all assistance and all supplies from external objects. This is the voice of pride, not of nature.—Hume.

FOOD QUESTION Settled with Perfect Satisfaction by a Dyspeptic.

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time as every housewife knows.

And when the husband has dyspepsia and can't eat the simplest ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying.

An Illinois woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks. He suffered severely with stomach trouble.

"Tired of everything I had been able to get for him to eat, one day seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'"

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly left a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts." Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"Long Live Apple Pie"

BY G. F. WRIGHT, LL.D., F. G. S. A.

There is a widespread but false prejudice against all pies, on the score of indigestibility. But it is related that at one time, when Emerson and Carlyle met, they fell into a discussion concerning the reasons for their differences in temperament. Whereas Carlyle was always morose and gloomy Emerson was always placid, serene and happy. Carlyle could see no reason why Emerson should not be of like temperament with himself. But Emerson thought he saw the reason in their diet. "Why," he said, "Carlyle, you eat nothing but horrid oatmeal, while I keep serene on pie three times a day."

One cannot realize the goodness of Providence until he sets out to enumerate the great variety of things, not only which satisfy his hunger, but which appeal to his taste, and make the table the chief center of social life. What is better than a thick apple pie, with rich tender crusts above and below, filled with tart, crisp apples, well cooked, seasoned with sugar and cinnamon? There is nothing better, except it be a turnover, which as about half the size of a small pie, with the crust turned over, as its name signifies, upon its sides, so as to keep all the richness in, and to be eaten without being cut. What schoolboy in the country does not remember his mother's turnover that he carried with him for his lunch.

In this case, as in so many others, familiarity is in danger of breeding contempt. The apple fails to be appreciated, because it is so common and so widespread. Its history is obscure, but interesting. There are enumerated no less than 2,000 varieties, and their number is still increasing, under cultivation. In its wild state it is the crab apple, which is found growing in the fields throughout Europe and western Asia, seeming as such at home in northern Norway and in Siberia as anywhere. But the crab apple is small, hard and "crabbed," and is only utilized where north-

ing better is obtained. The best varieties of apples grow in the temperate zones, where the summer is hot and not too short, late frosts in the spring being peculiarly destructive of the fruit. How these varieties originated is one of the mysteries of science, for no one can tell when he plants the seed of an apple what the fruit will be.

Apples have been cultivated from the very earliest times, the remains of the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland, while, if we give the ordinary interpretation to the word, there was an apple tree in the Garden of Eden. But it is difficult to tell the exact meaning of the words applied to objects which existed in prehistoric times. Many commentators suppose that, in early times, the word "apple" was a designation of any fruit that emitted fragrant odors. But from all we know of the earliest varieties of apples, they would scarcely have been a temptation to Eve, for even as late as the times of Pliny, the only apple known was a crab, "a wilding," upon which many a foul and shrewd curse was poured on account of its sourness.

The apple is a most valuable food, because of its abundance, its digestibility when cooked, its variety of flavors, and the readiness with which it can be preserved throughout the winter season. Certain varieties of apples can be kept in cool cellars until spring, some of them, indeed, scarcely being good to eat until nearly the close of the season.

In former generations dried apples were an essential element in every well-stocked larder. No social gathering was more interesting in former times than the apple pie, when both the old folks and the young gathered to spend an evening in paring, quartering, coring and stringing apples, these being the preliminary stages in those days to the process of drying.

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HOW THEY CARRY BUNDLES

Traits of Character Are to Be Deduced from the Way it Is Done.

Everybody carries bundles, and everybody, according to a philosopher who spends half his time in deducing traits of character from deeds performed and the manner of their performance, carries them in his own way.

"A man of cautious disposition," he said, "carries a bundle clutched tightly in his left hand. If it is too large to be carried that way he doesn't carry it at all, but has it sent home in the delivery wagon. Such a man is not only cautious, he is stubborn, and painfully slow of speech and thought; but he is home-abiding and of unquestionable probity. The man who carries a bundle in his right hand has all those qualities, but in a modified degree.

"A man who stumbles up the stairs of the elevated station with a package tucked under his arm inclining backward and downward at a decided

angle is good-natured, but rather pessimistic, and he might, if things went against him too hard, take refuge in drink. If the bundle tilts up he takes a more optimistic view of life and likes to tell funny stories.

"The man who carries a bundle hugged up close to his coat front is jealous and inclined to be stingy. Still, he can be managed, and if his wife had the knack of winding him around her finger she can easily be the best dressed woman in the block, because he has the money to do it with.

"The man who ties the bundle he has to take home with a heavy string and goes along swinging it by the loop made for that purpose is the most lovable chap of all, but he is also the most unreliable, because he is a spendthrift, and is so prodigal of his affections that the many women whom he is sure to make love to are apt to pass through some mighty uncomfortable days and nights before they find out where they are at."