

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## Love-Making by Rule.

ONE can hardly pick up a newspaper or magazine without finding advice on the subject of love-making, and the minutest idiosyncrasies of woman and of man are so described that it would seem that the wayfaring man and the fool could not err therein. This abundance of advice leads to the query whether it would not be quite as well to leave a little something to the individual. What fun is there going to be in courting a girl, when every step in the way is marked out with the precision of the proper move in a game of chess?

It may be true that if a man wants to please a woman he will pretend that he does not care too much for her, and that if a woman is particularly desirous of winning some particular man for her husband she will pretend that she does not care much for him; but if they both do this, either they will get the impression that there is no use in going on with the affair, or they will begin to understand that it is all in the game, and we have Scripture authority for it that in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird.

For all this multifarious advice, however, there is very little danger that the good old game of courting will lose interest for the majority of people. Human nature is so varied that it will take any person more than one lifetime to learn all about it, and the more a man may think he knows about women in general, the more likely is he to find that the one particular woman in whom he is interested has some individual traits different from the rest; and they will be enough to keep him wondering for some time.

The most dangerous thing which one can do in a love affair is to generalize. The safest way is to study the specimen in hand, and try to find out its habits, fancies and tendencies, without much reference to those of other creatures. The ways of an oriole cannot be learned by watching a blue jay or a domestic duck.—New York Daily News.

## Man Should Not Be Ru'd by His Moods.

PEOPLE, as a rule, allow their happiness to depend too much on moods; and these moods may be attributed in most cases to the condition of the body. If a man works too much and sleeps too little one day, he is very likely to wake up next morning in a surly humor and keep himself and every one about him uncomfortable for the day. In such a case a man deliberately and with savage persistence cultivates his irascibility. Instead of fighting against the mood and beating it off, he yields to it and takes a gloomy satisfaction in his condition. He willfully twists every incident into a cause of offense, goes out of his way to find slights, and discharges his ill-feeling on his wife or children or employes or anybody else whom he can bully without fear of being knocked down. On the other hand, when a man is healthy and refreshed, and well fed, he beams upon the world. Things must go very badly before they make any impression on his buoyancy of spirit.

"Life," Emerson wrote, "is a train of moods, like a string of beads, and as we pass through them they prove to be many colored lenses which paint the world their own hues, and each shows only what lies in its focus." It does not become a rational man, however, to be ruled by his daily humors. The intellect and will should be masters of the temper.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## Back to the Farm.

ONE of the most serious problems that confronts the young men on the farms. For many years there has been a tendency to congregate in the cities, and to such an extent has this been carried that all the vocations of city life have been so over-crowded that to-day it is well-nigh impossible for a stranger to get a foothold. For every situation there are a score of applicants, and the young man who has no influential friends to render him

aid is indeed unfortunate. We have long believed that this condition of affairs would correct itself. One of the reasons that our young men have been so willing to leave the old country home has been the lack of country attractions. This can hardly be said to hold good to-day. The trolley car, telephone and free rural mail delivery have well-nigh wiped out the distinctions between city and suburban life. Another powerful factor now working for the upbuilding of the country life is the agricultural college. Our young men are fast learning that farming is no longer the hazardous business of a former day, but is one of the most exacting and scientific of pursuits. With this knowledge comes a higher respect for the vocation and a stronger desire to enter the industry. The tide is thus gradually but surely turning, and the time is near at hand when farming will be held in the same high regard here that it has long been in England. In that country when a man achieves financial success he at once seeks a country estate for a home.

Here the reverse has long held true, and the city home has been held up as the ideal. This false system of ethics is rapidly going to the wall and a more exalted idea of country life is taking its place. Rich and poor alike are beginning to take to the farm. It is the ideal spot for a home.—Lewiston Journal.

## Bachelors Are Spoiled.

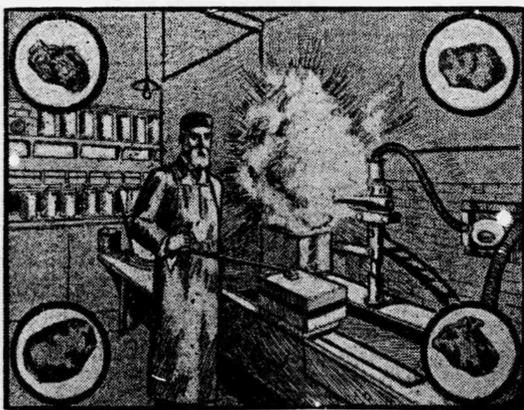
BEYOND a doubt, society spoils many bachelors, by making too much of them. The purpose of society is to bring the men and the maids together, mate them and marry them. But society frustrates its own purpose by petting and pampering unmarried men. It puts a premium on the single state, at least for men. Bachelors are made so contented with their condition that it is no wonder they are loath to alter it. They stand, as it were, on a pedestal, in heroic pose, like demigods. In case is burned before them. Then the girls complain because the men don't marry. If the young women of this generation are left old maids they may blame themselves and the ways of society.

Society, for its own sake, ought to make things unpleasant for bachelors. Unmarried men should be forced to feel that they have a duty yet unperformed, and that they are received only on sufferance. They should be kept in the background in all events and below the salt at table. The married man, on the contrary, should be received as one who has done his duty faithfully and well, and has merited reward. He should be favored in every possible way in order to point the difference between his honorable state and the unworthy condition of the single. Bachelorhood should be a limbo or even a purgatory; a state of painful preparation, instead of a heaven. If things were as they ought to be, if society were alive to its own interest, there would be fewer self-satisfied, egotistic, disgustingly contented single men.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## The Handicap of Wealth.

RESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, in a recent address told a band of struggling newsboys that the children of the rich were terribly handicapped—and they are. In a majority of instances their lives have no purpose. They are reared in an environment which makes them mere show animals. They know nothing of the tooth-and-nail existence which makes men. It has not been brought home to them, as to those that are early thrust into the vortex of life, how much of struggle and fight and endeavor is still needed to preserve the ground civilization and culture have gained for humanity. They merely grow. They see people about them gratifying sensual desires and seeking pleasure, and in too many cases that becomes the sum total of their life's aim. It is a tremendous handicap for any one to overcome; and in the struggle for success, for the place of honor and esteem among the best elements of mankind, they will find that somehow or other they do not possess helpful characteristics.—Vim.

## CLAIMS HE CAN MAKE DIAMONDS.



PROFESSOR MOISSON.

The scientific world is greatly interested in the claims of Professor Moisson, the learned Frenchman who asserts that he is able to manufacture diamonds in an electric furnace of his invention. The process, according to M. Moisson, who is shown at work at his diamond making furnace, takes from six to eight weeks, tremendous pressure being applied to the raw material, which is withdrawn at white heat from the crucible. It is then found that the glass, which has assumed a grayish color, contains a particle said to be a diamond. Charles Combes, the well known French mining engineer, is foremost among those who ridicule the professor's claims. The small circles in the picture contain figures of the so-called diamond crystals.

about "evenings out." Altogether, if the future carries out the prophecy of the present it will not be long before the reign of women workers in the "essentially womanly field of housewifery" will be quite eclipsed by the masculine superiority therein shown.

The long, stiff tail-feathers of a woodpecker enable the bird to cling to the trunk of a tree in an upright position for a long time and bore away for food. The bill of a woodpecker is often as strong as that of a bird of prey, and in the woodcock of Northern Maine the bill is found at its greatest development. The tongue much resembles an angle worm, and is very long and admirably adapted for sucking sap. Sometimes the tongue is not

only long and brush-like, but barbed at the point, so that it can impale its prey. The feet are adapted for swimming in various ways.

**A Snug Fit.**  
He—I want to get a lady's belt.  
Clerk—What size?  
He—Ah, there you've got me. I don't know the size. She's pretty plump; but (suddenly brightening) say! Just measure the length of my arm.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Essence of Roses.**  
At present essence of roses is almost the only article exported to the United States from Bulgaria, and agricultural machines are almost the only direct imports from the United States.

## WHY THE ARMOR IS COSTLY.

Process of Making It Is Tedious and Requires Much Patience.

The general public has always been mystified at the extremely high price paid for armor plate. The most important item is the great length of time required for the successful manufacture of a plate, for, on the average, every plate is being constantly worked upon, either in furnace, forge, machine shop or annealing and tempering department, for a continuous period of nine months.

Other causes of high cost are the large number of separate operations the frequency with which the great masses must be transported and the distances over which they must be carried in their journey from one department to another. To illustrate the vast scale on which an armor plate and gun steel works is laid out and the distances to be covered from shop to shop, we may mention that the whole establishment of the Bethlehem Steel works extends in one direction, continuously for a length of a mile and a quarter, and that the forty or fifty handlings and transshipments which occur in making a single Krupp plate take place in and between such buildings as the openearth structure, which is 111 feet wide by 1,950 feet in length; the machine shop, 116½ feet in width by 1,375 feet in length; the armor forge, 350 feet in length, and a face hardening department and an armor plate machine shop, both of which are but little less in size.

Further elements of expense are the large percentage of losses which is liable to occur, the high first cost of the extensive plants must be laid down and the fact that new and improved methods of manufacture may at any time render the plant more or less obsolete. The greater cost of the Krupp armor is largely compensated for by its much greater resisting qualities, which make it possible to give equal defensive qualities for 20 to 25 per cent less weight of armor.—Scientific American.

## SCREW DRIVER A WONDER.

It Will Be Used to Dig a Tunnel Under the North River.

The largest and most powerful screw drivers ever devised have just been delivered in the vicinity of New York. The Pennsylvania railroad is planning, for its double tube under the North river has decided that it needed them, and the engineering department, working with the construction department, has provided them.

The carpenter in using the ordinary screwdriver exerts a power of about thirty pounds. The new screwdriver will have a power of 200,000 pounds, equal to that exerted by 6,666 carpenters. They will drive the great piles which must be sunk under the tunnel—they will, in fact, be the piles themselves. Inasmuch as about 1,000,000,000 pounds of metal will be used in the tubes, a faint idea of what the piles will have over them can be formed. The screw driver piles are cylinders two and one-quarter feet in diameter, made of cast iron one and one-quarter inches thick. They will be located every fifteen feet centrally, so that both tubes will be reinforced. They will be made in length short enough to be handled in the tunnel, the successive lengths being belted on as the piles sink. The screw driver, or screw point, so-called, is at the end of the pile and is so constructed that it will have one turn of twenty-one inches and a diameter of four and three-fourths feet.

Examples of the power of the screw were given the other day, when it was said that its force would be equal only by a weight of 200,000 pounds placed on the pile, or it could be equalled by the power of a lever one-half mile long, at the end of which would be a man weighing 150 pounds.

## OLIVE AN ANCIENT FRUIT.

Before the Martini Was Dreamed of the Olive Was a Centuries Old. The olive is an old campaigner. The tree *Olea Europaea*, is not only one of the oldest trees known to naturalists, but its longevity and productivity are astounding. Several of these trees over twenty feet in circumference, according to the scientific calculation of a foot for a century, must have been bearing fruit before the Savior walked, and talked on the Mount of Olives. The olive has been a symbol in more than one mythology. The dove bringing the branch to the ark gave it to the imagination of the Orient as an emblem of peace or confidence restored. Among the Greeks it was the sign of peace and the placid power of wisdom.

Though a native of Syria, and possibly of southern Greece, the olive flourishes anywhere in a mild climate. Western Asia, southern Europe, northern Africa, southern England, South America and Mexico—in all these places the olive grows readily, taking in an average seven years before bearing fruit. Two hundred years ago it was introduced into California by Catholic priests from Mexico, and there it is hardy and fruitful, but, unfortunately, the crop matures there just when a labor is need in the cotton fields.

The fruit is too bitter to eat unless pickled. Ranging in size from an acorn to a large plum, it is gathered green and placed in a strong solution of potash or lye of wood ashes. When the olives change color this denotes that the potash has struck through the stone and they are placed in water, renewed several times a day for five days.—Kansas City Star.

## Not Until Asked.

She—A girl seldom marries her first love.  
He—That's so. The custom of the day requires that she shall wait for her first lover.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

### Sister Molly's Peau.

As children got 't be as nice  
As ever was, an' when we go  
T' answer 'at doorbell, we got  
T' make a little bow—jes so!  
An' if it's 'at big mustached man  
'At come from heaven 't'her day,  
T' call on Molly, we must put  
Our nicest manners on an' say:  
'Jess walk right in."

An' en we got 't go upstairs  
As quiet as we ever knew,  
An' say 't' Molly: "Sister, dear,  
A gentleman's 't' call on you!"  
'Cause ef he'd hear us say: "Oh, Moll,  
'At guy 't'ih whiskers jes come in!"  
Why 'ere would be an awful row  
An' we'd get spanked by Moll, like sin,  
'Cause he's her beau!"

Senec Molly's got a beau, they can't  
Nobody give her any sass,  
Ner tell 't' man 'at Moll jest stands  
All day by 'at big lookin' glass;  
We got 't' make out like she looks  
Like 'at all times, 'cause she 'ud slip  
Our heads right off, ef we 'ud tell  
Him how she looks in her old wrap  
When he ain't there!

I wisht 'at they'd stop spoonin' so,  
A-sittin' on 't' sofa—say!  
I saw him put his arm around  
Moll's waist, I did, las' Saturday!  
I wisht 'at they'd get married, an'  
We wouldn't have 't' primp up so—  
They ain't no fun in livin' now  
Senec Sister Molly's got a beau,  
'At whiskered man.  
—Henry Edward Warner in Baltimore News.

### What Women Are Doing.

Woman pays dearly for her modern independence. Census reports show that since she took the burden of active life with man she has been compelled to enter many occupations which heretofore have been filled exclusively by men. She has done her work well. Many a home has been kept together and made happier through the independence and pluck of some little woman. The census reports show that there are 85 female bootblacks in the United States and five pilots; 946 women make a living as commercial travelers, and 79 work as hostlers, while 190 keep livery stables; 6,663 girls and women are employed as errand and office "boys," while 1,271 are officials of banks and companies; 196 are blacksmiths, and eight women make steel bolters.

One thousand eight hundred and five women earn a livelihood as fishermen and oystermen; 624 women are coal miners; 59 mine for gold and silver, and 63 are quarrymen. There are actually two women motormen employed on the street railroads.

There are three women auctioneers in the United States, according to the new census; 281 women work at gathering turpentine and 51 make a living by keeping bees. There are 91 female sextons, and no fewer than 5,382 women barbers and hair dressers.

Four hundred and forty women are bartenders, 21 are stevedores and 31 run elevators; 1,042 are architects and draughtsmen, and 545 are carpenters, while 167 work as masons in brick and stone. Within recent years newspaper work has attracted many women, and it is not surprising to find that there are 2,193 of them in that profession. On the other hand, it is little short of astonishing to learn that 1,320 professional hunters and trappers wear petticoats.

There is scarcely a trade, a profession or a business enterprise that does not include some dauntless woman. In the United States there are 7,399 women physicians and surgeons, and 14 more veterinarians. There are 1,009 lawyers among the women, and no fewer than 3,405 women clergymen. There are 409 women who are professional electricians and 84 are civil engineers and surveyors. There are 113 women who make a living at wood chopping. There are 787 women dentists and 324 women undertakers. It is surprising to learn that there are now in the United States 45 female locomotive engineers and firemen and seven female conductors on steam railroads. There are also 31 brakemen and 10 baggage women.—New York Tribune.

### Tell 't Hint.

Oatmeal for the face and hands wet with water soon sours, but prepared in the following way it will keep good any length of time: Take three cups of oatmeal and five of water—or less quantity in the same proportion; stir well, and let it stand over night in a cool place; in the morning stir again; after awhile stir thoroughly, and strain; let it stand until it settles, then carefully pour off the water, and add enough bay rum to make the sediment as thick as cream, or thinner if preferred. Apply to the face with a soft cloth; let it remain until nearly dry, then rub briskly with a soft flannel. Shake the mixture well before using.

### Women's Whims.

A furniture dealer tells a little story that shows how some people are constituted. A lady ordered an elegant easy chair of a peculiar kind. It was made and sent to her house. She examined it carefully and critically, finally remarking that it suited her exactly, with one exception—it was too soft. She sent the chair back to be made a trifle harder. It was returned to the shop and put aside. Nothing was done to it. After a lapse of about a week the chair was sent out again. The

lady again examined it and now found it too hard. She was sorry, but when she paid so much to get an article for her own comfort she wanted it just right, so she sent it back to the shop for another change. The chair was again put aside for a week or ten days and sent out for the third time without the least alteration. This time it was just right. She took the chair, paid for it and was sorry it had not suited her at first. The poor woman never knew that the chair had not been changed a particle.



Miss Clara Barton is formulating plans for a new and large fund of probably \$1,000,000 for the extension of the Red Cross work.

The Countess of Warwick has a Shakespeare garden at Warwick castle, which is intended to contain every plant and shrub mentioned by the great dramatist in his plays.

Mrs. Louise F. Barker, of South Weymouth, is possibly the dean of women doctors in Massachusetts. She is 91 years old, graduated in medicine in 1861, and practiced regularly up to seven years ago.

Recently a Kiowa Indian squaw sold her dress in El Reno, O. T., for \$1,600 and the purchaser is congratulating himself on his bargain. The costume is lavishly decorated with elk teeth, which are becoming almost as rare as pearls. The squaw thought \$1,600 was quite too much money to be sunk in one dress and was glad to turn her finery into ready money.

It is related that many years ago a gypsy fortune teller foretold the fates of the King of Denmark's daughters. One, she said, would become a queen-empress, another the empress of a large empire, and the third should have a queenly title without a throne. The princesses are now Queen Alexandra, the dowager empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland, whose husband, if he had succeeded to his father's crown, would now be King of Hanover.

Evening Dress.



Gown of lemon-colored silk with lace stitch; drapery of white lace, the berthe of lace being supplemented with yellow chiffon balls; ceinture of yellow panne.

### Health and Beauty Hints.

It is said that the Romans used skeins of silk after the bath instead of towels to keep the skin nice.

It is asserted upon good authority that a tablespoonful of olive oil taken internally will prevent seasickness.

To thicken the eyebrows and lashes apply vaseline or lanoline in which a small quantity of quinine has been mixed.

Apples are wholesome and easily digested, eaten on an empty stomach before breakfast they make a good laxative.

A few drops of tincture of myrrh in a glass of water applied daily to the gums will keep them hard and in good condition.

Alcohol added to the ice water in which cold compressors are dipped will make these much more efficacious. Where cold cloths are applied to the head or throat they should be as light as possible. Muslin or cheesecloth makes the best compressors.

### To Prevent Colds.

Put a few drops of eucalyptus oil on a handkerchief and smell occasionally. This is excellent for both preventing and curing colds. When applied externally, the oil is good for neuralgia, tic or toothache.

### Breathe Properly.

Nervousness and a sallow skin come frequently from the lack of deep breathing. Deep breathing stimulates the circulation and helps the body throw off its impurities.

## QUEER STORIES

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who is a Norwegian by birth, speaks Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, German and English, and has a good understanding of French. He is one of the most accomplished linguists in the Senate.

Cats in Japan almost universally have short tails, and if a cat does come into the world with a lengthy caudal appendage it is usually chopped off, for the Japs detect a likeness to snakes in the long tail and cannot endure it. The Japanese cat has the usual number of bones in its tail, but they are not developed.

A startling fact which has recently been demonstrated is that the equator is not a perfect circle. If you could drop a plumbline from Ireland through to New Zealand, it would be somewhat longer than another which cut the earth at right angles to it. The difference has not yet been ascertained with absolute accuracy.

A letter was received at the East Dorset (Vt.) postoffice a few weeks ago postmarked at Spokane Falls, Wash., and directed to Benjamin Ames or any of his descendants. It proved to be from a man who sixty years ago boarded with Mr. Ames for a time and left without paying his board bill. He said that he was now 83 years old and wanted to pay. The bill was sent him and he sent a check for the amount.

Male "housemaids" are the most recent contribution to the solving of the servant problem in Great Britain, it seems. Several thousands of foreign young men have recently been transported to London to engage in general domestic work in British households. So far nothing but commendation is heard on the subject. These men servants, say their employers, do the work that has generally been allotted to women in a cleaner, quicker and more thorough fashion than the sex they have displaced. They waste less time, have no grievances, no "visitors," ask no higher wages, and do not bother