DOWN MISSOURI WAY.

Canada's Respect for Law and Order the Subject for Favorable Comment.

Those who have visited Canada are always impressed with the strict observance that is given to the laws of the country, and the order that is preserved everywhere. The editor of the Gazette of Fulton, Nev., recently paid a visit to western Canada. He was so impressed with the conditions that he saw everywhere that on his return home he was inspired to write as follows:

"Reverence and respect for law is a dominant characteristic of the Canadian people. Wherever one goes in Canada, whether east or west, the law is supreme. The law is obeyed because it is law, seemingly, and not because violation carries a penalty. Canada enforces the law and makes every law effective. No country is more free than Canada. In name Canada is a dependency of the British crown. In fact, it is almost a third republic. All its taxes are voted, collected and expended by the Dominion and the provinces. The nominal head of the government is the governor general, appointed by the English crown. Practically his only authority is to veto the acts of parliament, which he scarcely ever exercises. Canada gives nothing to the support of the English government or the English king. She gives England the advantage in trade regulations and tariff laws, and in return receives the protection of the British army and navy. Canada enjoys the protection without sharing in the expense.

The sale of liquor is strictly regulated. None but hotelkeepers may obtain license to vend the stuff, and before a license can be secured an applicant must prove good character and provide 20 rooms in his tavern for the accommodation of guests. The bar rooms close at 7 o'clock Saturday evening and remain closed until Monday morning. The schools and churches in western Canada excite admiration. Though new, western Canada is not Godless. The finest buildings in every town are the churches. Next come the school houses."

Turning to the wheat fields of western Canada, the editor of the Laurel (Neb.) Advocate of Sept. 17, says: "I have often thought that the reason that the characters of Charles Dickens are so impressed upon the minds of his readers is because he dwells upon them so long and describes them so minutely that by the time one has waded through his long drawn out stories they are so burned into his brain that he can never forget them. It was this way with the Canadian wheat fields. Had we only seen a few the memory of them might have worn away in time, but a long drawn out experience such as we had is sure to leave an ineffaceable impression Never while we live shall we forget the Canadian wheat fields. They call it the granary of the British Empire and we don't blame 'em. Nobody who has seen their wheat fields can wonder at their enthusiasm."

It is worth while to record that these fields have now been harvested, and in many cases yields as high as forty and fifty bushels per acre have been marketed, while the general average has been away above twenty bushels per acre. Oats and barley have also done well, and the profits, the prices of grains being high, have paid the entire cost of the farms of many a farmer. There is now 160 acres of land given away, in addition to the 160 acres that the homesteader may purchase at $3.00 an acre. Particulars of this as well as the lowest railway rates will be given by the Canadian government agent.

A Loyal Citizen Hits Back.

Stranger (with a wink)—I suppose the lid is on in this nice little town?

Uncle Welby Gosh (of Drearyhurst)—You bet! We keep it shet down as a pertection ag'inst insecks.

Public Baths of Large Cities.

Our present national movement to get the denizens of our congested cities next to godliness is now progressing rapidly, according to reports being received by the Federal bureau of labor, which show that about 40 of our big urban centers now provide public baths. Among these Boston takes the lead with 10 public bathing beaches, 12 public floating baths and one public pool. Next to this record of 23 public baths ranks that of Greater New York with 20, and then that of Philadelphia with 15.

Disappointed Ambition.

Philanthropist—My friend, have you ever had any serious purpose in life?

Hobo—Yes'r; all my life I've wanted to be a circus clown, but the luck's alway been agin me.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Don't Be a Drudge.

When a woman is a household drudge, who has time neither to improve her mind or her body, it were well for her to ask the reason of it. Often it will be found to be caused by lack of system. The necessary duties of the house are done just any time instead of on regular days. In consequence, sometimes they are crowded out entirely, at others are done under such a feeling of pressure as to become a burden. It is as important to live on schedule in one's domestic arrangements as if it were another person's business which must be managed.

Many women feel themselves drudges because they attempt a scale of living beyond their resources. While everyone wants as dainty appointments and service as possible, when that can be had only at the expense of nerves and brain development, it is well to live more simply. If you find you cannot get through your day's work comfortably without being tied down unduly, simplify your work in every possible way. Have less elaborate meals. The change will save not your time alone, but your money and your family digestions. Buy all the labor-saving appliances that can be had. It will be found to be economy in the end, though the first bills may be rather staggering.

Often the drudgery may be caused by not getting up early enough in the morning. A late breakfast keeps everyone in a drag all day. It is not a hardship to get up early if the habit is once formed, indeed you will soon get to enjoy it. If you can save enough time off this end of the day to snatch a half hour's rest after the noonday meal, it will mean much more real rest.

When you know you are a drudge, steal the time to get a little reading done each day, even if desserts are occasionally missing or the baby does not have hand-made slips. If it be only fifteen minutes it will give you a new grip on life, and make the inevitable wrestling with three meals and dishwashing more endurable.

The mother of a large family, who, suddenly awakening to the realization that she was an unpaid slave, decided to take her day out like the cook, has discovered the secret of throwing off her drudgehood. That one afternoon a week devoted to visiting, an occasional concert, long walks or an hour or two with a good book, has eased all the rest of the week's work. Don't be a Drudge. It can be helped, and it should be.

When Women Admired Whiskers.

For ages beards were the delight of ancient beauties. The sight of a shaved chin excited sentiments of horror and aversion. To obey the injunctions of his bishops, Louis VII. of France cropped his hair a la pompadour and shaved off his luxuriant whiskers.

Eleanor Aquitane, his consort, found him with his uncommon appearance very ridiculous and very contemptible. She revenged herself by becoming something more than a coquette. The king obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the English throne, and gave him as her marriage dower the rich provinces of Poitou and Guienne.

And this was the origin of those wars which for 300 years ravaged France and which cost the French nation 3,000,000 men; all of which, probably, had never taken place if Louis VII. had not been so rash as to shave off his whiskers, by which he made himself so disgusting to the fair Eleanor.—New York Press.

Irish and valenciennes lace combine prettily in winter collars.

Black will be much seen, both in dress and everyday gowns.

Plush will band the small turban trimmed with ostrich plumes or small tips.

The green cloth cutaway coat and a green Georgette hat are the belongings of a careful dresser.

Something smart for an evening waist could be fashioned of old rose crepe with trimmings of lace.

Chantilly lace is now used in making an entire dress. It is further trimmed with lace bands showing a bit of color.

English tweeds in plaid effects will be seen this season in separate coats, made in three-quarter lengths with long sleeves; trimmings of silk.

New shades are wistaria, cedar, peacock blues and greens, cobalt, canard, taupe, smoke, mulberry, apricot, mousquetaire, mustard and many others.

The fringed muff is one of the latest innovations, the muff being slit up into oblong stripes over accordion-platted chiffon designed in the same color as the pelt.

An evening cloak that closed with gold cord and tassels showed gold grapes that clustered beneath the white velvet collar. The style, while very elaborate, was quaint and pretty.

For tailor-mades ruchings of linen, plaited tiny and extremely narrow—in fact, just a line—is fashionable. This is put in sleeves as well, and in some cases we see it rimming pockets.

Many white lace waists made with a yoke effect with the lace divided down the center front have the fronts laced together with velvet ribbon, tied with a knot at the lower point. The lacing should be V-shaped. The touch of velvet is used this season to give to lace waists a newer note.

Short Bones in Corsets.

It is interesting to know that while corsets are longer, the bones in them are shorter. They go over a part of the hip, but do not run down to the end of the corset. These long bones were found disastrous, as they were constantly breaking or bending and pushing the corset into a curve below the waist. Now the bones stop short enough to prevent breakage, and the contille is strapped and stitched and fitted to the figure for the rest of the length.

Gasoline for Washing.

Too many people tell of their failure in gasoline washing. In nine cases out of ten, the reason is that too little gasoline is used. If you wash with water, you usually take a good basinful or pailful, but, when you wash with gasoline, you are apt to put a cupful into a generous-sized pail. This, of course, is just enough to stir up the dirt and to distribute it in a gray tone all over the lace, gloves or what not to be cleaned. Take a generous bowlful of gasoline and wash your gloves, laces, veils, neckwear, ribbons and silken accessories; then rinse them in plenty of clean gasoline. After using, if you will let the gasoline stand for a few moments, all the dirt will settle and you can carefully pour off the clean gasoline to use at another operation. To clean gloves, put them on the hands and scrub with a little brush, afterward rinsing them like a pocket handkerchief. Silk washed in gasoline loses none of its dressing; feathers lose none of their curl; plaitings stay plaited. Never, of course, use gasoline in a room where there is burning stove or where the gas is lighted.

Lace Curtains.

Lace curtains must on no account be ironed. In the country they may be stretched on the grass, pinning out every point; in the town a sheet spread on the carpet will be found more suitable. Dwellers in flats who find it difficult to dry such large articles will be glad to know that if the curtains are hung up wet at an open window overnight they will be dry next morning and hang more gracefully than if dried in the usual way. Take them down next morning, fold lengthways and pass through the mangle. Feathers may be washed by placing them in linen bags. Dip and squeeze these in soapsuds, rinse in clean water and dry in sieves in an empty room, turning the feathers frequently to prevent them sticking together.

For the Health.

Antiseptic gauze is an article that particular women are using now. While not precisely cheap, it can not be called expensive, and as face cloths it can be used a couple of times before being thrown away. Every physician now deprecates strongly the use of handkerchiefs for bad head colds, and advocate this gauze, cut into 12-inch squares, that must be burned when soiled. In this way any danger of contagion to those in the same household is avoided. In traveling, a few yards of gauze may be carried and wash cloths cut off as required. They are thrown away after taking off the dirt of one journey.

Polishing Furniture.

A mixture of equal parts of boiled linseed oil and turpentine will renew varnished woodwork, floors and furniture, but very little of it should be used, and what there is should be rubbed in until absolutely no oil is left on the surface. Otherwise the oil will catch the dust, and a dull film will soon form over the varnish. The best remedy for a dulled or whitened wax finish is good hard rubbing. A little polish may be used if the case is a desperate one, but none should be left on the surface. White spots caused by heat or moisture will disappear if rubbed hard immediately with a simple polish, says Harper's Bazar. An old-fashioned polish for renewing old mahogany and, strangely enough, recommended for polishing brass, also, is the following, dating from 1777: Two ounces of butter of antimony, two quarts of cider vinegar, one-half pint of linseed oil, one-half pint of ale (not beer). Mix antimony with oil, then add ale, put into half-gallon demijohn and shake well with the vinegar. Use soft cloths, and shake well to mix before using. This polish has worked miracles in restoring old mahogany.

One Woman Cook's Record.

A Boston woman who has just celebrated her golden anniversary as a cook boasts of having made and baked 394,000 pies, 2,000,000 doughnuts and something more than 1,500,000 puddings, besides a multitude of other dainties and no end of baked beans. Her recipes are all her own and she refuses to write a cook book.

Feather Ruffs for Neck.

It is quite fashionable now to wear around the neck a close-fitting ruff made of an ostrich feather of small tips. This has an extra wide white ruching above and sometimes below. The feathers are secured with a tight-fitting satin band, which ends over the hooks and eyes with a rosette and two short streamers. These are expensive to buy, therefore the woman who has small feathers put away can accomplish such a ruff at home during the morning hours. Steaming the feathers and recurling them with a scissor blade will put them in good condition. The ruff should fit the neck and be worn over a stock with a coat suit.

STRIKING INNOVATIONS IN SLEEVES.

Ornate Fitted Sleeves. Evening Gown Sleeve. Armlets. Bolero Effect.

Afternoon Reception Gown.

Reception gown of Ciel blue meteor silk crepe cut en Directoire with long train skirt, whose every line, however, is perfect. The bodice is made elaborate with a yoke of white filet embroidered in silver and outlining the yoke is a fold of velvet somewhat darker than material, edged with a frill of narrow white lace. Sleeves are also lace trimmed and the shaped bertha of crepe is held in place by two large, fancy blue buttons.

A Woman's Chance of Marrying.

Woman's age.	Chances in 100.
18 to 25	100
25 to 30	100
30 to 35	100
35 to 40	100
40 to 60	100
Widow, any age	100,000

—New York Evening Sun.

Eat Moderately.

In order to be in perfect health one must be temperate in eating. The meals also should be regular. Regularity is one of the golden rules of a well-ordered life.

When Baby Chokes.

Do not slap baby on the back when he chokes, but raise the left hand above the head, which will give relief.

PRISON DOOR CLOSES ON A $750,000 FORGER

Prominent Chicago Real Estate Dealer Gives Up and Confesses to Huge Swindles.

SENTENCE IS 1 TO 14 YEARS.

Skillful Juggling of Bogus Notes and Deeds Dupes 25 Persons and Extends Over 18-Year Period.

Confessing his authorship of an endless chain of forgeries involving more than $750,000, Peter Van Vlissingen, for many years a prominent Chicago real estate man and once reputed wealthy, was indicted, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary Monday afternoon for a term of from one to fourteen years. The amazing revelations of how a man who ranked high among his associates could carry out a gigantic swindle in which he victimized more than a score of persons—a number of them close friends—out of $700,000 came like a thunderbolt. He first confessed to his crime Saturday to two friends. At noon Monday the case was presented to the State's Attorney, and thereafter steps toward sending Van Vlissingen to a felon's cell were taken with remarkable rapidity.

The confession of the real estate man revealed a scheme of systematic and cunning forgery of notes and real estate trust deeds and mortgages extending over a period of eighteen years. For years Van Vlissingen practiced a system of forgery that did not arouse suspicion. Even his own nephew, John A. Vanderpoel, his chief clerk, was wholly ignorant of the swindles being perpetrated almost under his eyes.

Van Vlissingen's scheme was to loan money and take a mortgage or trust deed as security. The notes and securities would be made out in due form, signed, approved by Vanderpoel, and recorded with the county recorder. Van Vlissingen would then lock himself in his private office, where he had a desk specially designed to aid him in forgery. In the top of this desk was a small hole covered with a piece of glass, beneath which was an incandescent light. Placing the genuine mortgage on the glass he would cover it with a similar blank form and turn n the light below the desk. The signatures and notations on the genuine instrument were outlined on the blank by the light. The signatures were then traced by the real-estate man, and forgeries were turned out which were practically as good as the original.

Sometimes the forger made one, and in several instances two, copies of the original mortgage and sold them. The genuine he sold in Chicago, the spurious ones in New England, in Western and Southern States, and in Germany and Holland, his native country. To make the forgeries perfect, Van Vlissingen counterfeited the signature of the county recorder. For nearly two decades he managed to liquidate the fraudulent paper when it fell due and in that way avoided exposure, but recently he became unable to meet the demands of this endless chain, and, despairing of further immunity, confessed his guilt.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN.

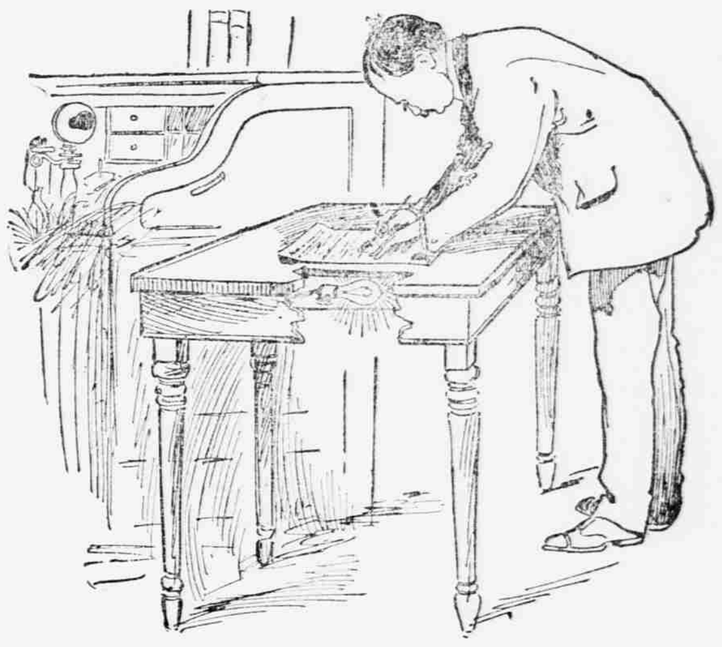

DIAGRAM INDICATING HOW FORGERIES WERE MADE.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Exploitation of the railroads by the State in Belgium has resulted this year in a $2,000,000 loss to the State.

Lord Northcliffe, the British newspaper owner, has given the Plymouth church of Brooklyn a stained glass memorial window.

The Minnesota State twine plant promises to pay $1,000,000 into the State treasury during November, and as a result it is expected that the State will get along with borrowing $500,000 instead of twice that amount usually borrowed at this time of the year.

The St. Paul road reports that during the 1908 season 4,425 cars of wheat have been shipped from the 43 towns on the James River division, and it is estimated that 6,403 will be shipped before the close of the season. The estimate for the 26 towns on the Hastings and Dakota division is 7,466 cars.

GOOD TIME TO BUILD.

Prices of Material Are Low and Contractors Are Anxious for Work.

Country Life in America has been looking up the building situation and as a result declares that there has not been such another chance in years for people to build cheaply and well. The prices of material have fallen so, contractors are anxious to obtain work, and labor is so ready to jump at the chance of assured wages, that a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent in cost, depending on the section of the country, can be made in all domestic architecture. Lumber is lower now than it will probably ever be again. Brick is almost a drug on the market. Good workmen are not yet busy and are not hard to find. In some localities, according to the magazine, the conditions are so improved for the person about to erect a home that he can do 30 to 40 per cent better than in 1907. However, these extremes are unusual and occur in only a few sections.

The American Lumberman declares that prices are from 20 to 25 per cent lower on lumber in the west and south than they will be in a few months. Brick is 25 per cent under last year's schedules. Grades which brought $7 and $8 in New York in October, 1907, are selling at $4.50 and $5 a thousand now. Common brick was quoted in Chicago for $5.10 to $5.25 in 1907. The prices run $3.50 to $3.75 there to-day. The saving on domestic cement in Chicago is 31.6 per cent, and in New York about 30 per cent. Plumbing rates are down about 25 per cent from the figures of the first of the year. Hardware for domestic purposes is about 20 per cent cheaper. So it goes throughout the list of materials.

To Make the Negro Work.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in the American Journal of Sociology, offers as a solution of the negro problem that the whole body of our negro population that is in a degenerate condition from whatever causes be organized into a great industrial army, controlled by the State and under strict military discipline. This army should have uniforms, decorations, titles, ceremonies and a careful system of grading, membership to be a sign of honor and advancement. Enough should be placed upon farms to provide for the entire body, and the farms should be in themselves schools of efficiency. Others should be placed in shops and mills to clothe the rest and provide other articles of necessity. But the main occupation of the great organization would be in the construction of better roads. Mrs. Gilman argues that with kind, but firm, treatment, good living, reasonable hours and the absence of the strain of personal initiative which tells upon the negro in ordinary life competition, a great amount of useful work and betterment could be thus performed. But as fast as the individuals proved their capacity to work under their own initiative, they should be graduated with honor, thus the institution being compulsory at the bottom and free at the top.

A road made from sand and sawdust is the latest style of roadmaking designed by George W. Cooney, Minnesota State highway engineer. Last spring he made a section of road with clover and rye on a sand foundation. This has been very successful. The road made from sand and sawdust is at Cambridge, in Isanti county. Four inches of sawdust were raked on the sand road after being graded. This was worked into the sand by passing teams, and as fast as ruts are formed the sawdust was raked into the ruts, to be further mixed with sand.