# POOR DOCUMENT





## Talks With Discontented People Do Past Joys Compensate for Present Sorrows?

ANNIE BISHAM, after a siege of vicissitudes, found herself installed in the delightful home of Miss Emory as this young companion—a position which proved to be a most profitable, as well as diverting, way of assuring a support, since Miss Emory ever had some new and abstract idea which she wished worked out by Nannie's active brain.

"Nannie, my budget of good sense, what shall I talk of at dinner to-night? I feel I must let past scintillations compensate for my stupid mood this evening."

"You, Miss Emory, would never be satisfied to be crowned with withered laurels."

"But child" said Miss Emory, "my five

SETTING A TRAP

"How weird you are. But what you say is hardly possible. Ask Mrs. B.— who must be 60—if she finds compensation in the fact that she was once a reigning beauty, now that time has left distinct markings on her face."
"Many a woman of 30 could describe with what a tragic, feverish interest she watched the crow's-feet in their early development, but no doubt by 60 she has filled her mind with other things than regret. Age probably finds ample satisfaction in past glories.

"Mr. Howard will be here to-night, and you know he always takes the defensive. Whether he thinks questions rude, or evasive answers smart, we shall never know, for if you would ask him, he would probably reply, "They are as little of both." I'll just put the question to him, taking the stand that past pleasures cannot compensate for present sorrows. He will not agree, whether onto it be his real standpoint."

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By way of a ruse. Miss Emory told a touching story of some imaginary friend, who would never he happy again because she had lost her fortune. Whereupon the speaker sighed and concluded that, of course, past Joys could not compensate for present sorrows.

Mr. Howard spoke: "He who is everything is nothing; one may be regretfra and yet contented. To my mind a periodic to more than a man who is taken from his sphere by suddeniny acquired wealth. The first, when poverty overtakes him, will see his own worth, and out of present loss and sorrow carve a better seit. He will bless alls past joys, insomuch that they will enable him to appreciate the worth of his abilities. Weak characters are here excluded; they spend their norbid and proud hide from their circle until they starve for companionship, and sometimes even for actual food."

Miss Emory was thinking of how she could best score the invincible Mr. Howard arrived from putting aside their wraps, and dinate was soon announced.

Miss Emory's guests arrived from white grows an announced.

Miss Emory was thinking of how she could best score the invincible Mr. How contends that shighly spiced food will stand poverty with much better chances of happiness than a man who is taken from his sphere by suddening acquired wealth. The first, when poverty overtakes him, will see his own worth, and out of present loss and sorrow carve a better seit. He will bless all past joys can compensate for present soriod and the provided provided the provided provided to join the ladies interest the worth of his abilities. Weak characters are here excluded; they spend their norbid and provided provided the ladies are welcome in the drawing room in mediately after dinner; and I warm you that the lowed here were all the provided provided the ladies. It is inte

without force are unable to make past joys compensate for present sorrows?"

"That would cover too large a range, Miss Emory. Do you speak of the sorrows of lost faith, honor, love, health, wealth, or all of these and more? Their loss might, as may all the evils which befall us after the acme of grief has been reached, teach us to live usefully in our past, and, profiting by experience, lead on to a glorious future."

"You say, 'after the acme of grief has been reached.' Then, Mr. Howard, I should cal, it grief in the past tense, or, perhaps it might be simmered down to regret, at which stage all you say may be possible to nighly developed intellects. There may be, though I doubt it, people in prison paying the penalty of their first crime who are turning their cells into a veritable sanctuary by living in thoughts of past and better deeds and accepting justice as it was meted out to them."

Just here Miss Emory's mother, a deeply religious woman, entered, having heard the conversation from the next room, and volunteered that saints are made from hardships, or, at least, that their barks seem to be launched first on the troubled waters of sickness and persecution. "Lost confidence in a friend often brings about a temporary unbelief in God's goodness, but the joy of the past light soon dispels the darkness, and we are stronger for the test."

"Such, in fine, is the truth, Mrs. Emory," replied Mr. Howard, who really had no distinct ideas of religion.

"Perhaps you will admit, Mr. Howard, that when you visit the home of a bed-ridden friend you do not expect to find him rejoicing because he once was well. If such were the case, we would be spared the painful duties of calls and letters of condolence, No, Mr. Howard, one despairs of meeting an up-to-date Job. All women, and most of mankind, would prefer the object of joy to be omnipresent instead of visionary. It is much more satisfactory."

Design for Collar - Exact Size

ACCEPTS THE VERDICT "You will concede, at least, Miss Em-



The Making of Pasteboard THE first making of pasteboard dates back to the days when monastery-made books were all that the world knew. To make covers for the beautiful manuscript books (a single book sometimes representing a lifetime of work), sheets of paper were pasted together, subjected to heavy pressure, and more sheets added, until the result was as thick as a thin board. The name is a literal report of the process of making.

Into this first-made pasteboard drifted rare old prints and sheets upon which a mistake had been made—trifling in itself, but instantly discarded because the finished book must represent perfection as nearly as possible. Some of the old books, falling to pieces after lasting for centuries, show bits bound up in their covers which are eagerly caught up by antiquarians everywhere.

and Silver Paillettes

### Invitations to Church Weddings Correct Wording of Cards and Announcements

By Eleanor B. Clapp Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

WHEN the happy day has at last been named, one of the first duties of the prospective bride and groom is to make a list of friends to whom invitations to the nuptial ceremony are to be sent. If the wedding is to be a large affair and held in a church, this list should include all the relatives and friends of both the young people. If a house wedding has been decided upon, or for any reason, such as a recent bereavement in either family, it is considered necessary to make the ceremony more or less private, then the list is cut down to modest proportions and immediately after the ceremony announcement cards are sent to those persons whose names were omitted.

Fashionable Invitations. Fashionable Invitations.

The wording runs as follows, the style being seldom varied: being seldom varied:

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES
GRAY KENT
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR
PRESENCE AT THE MARRIAGE
OF THEIR DAUGHTER
MARGARET
TO
MR. GEORGE EVERETT SMITH
ON MONDAY. THE TWENTIETH
OF JUNE,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Wedding invitations are always sent

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES GRAY KENT REQUEST THE HONOUR OF

PRESENCE AT THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER MARGARET TO MR. GEORGE EVERETT SMITH AT TWELVE O'CLOCK AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

MR. GEORGE EVERETT SMITH
ATT TWELVE O'CLOCK
AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

The phrase "the pleasure of your company" is sometimes substituted in a wedding invitation for "the honour of your presence." Either wording is correct and in good taste, but the latter is the more fashionable, being considered a trifle more dignified, and thus better suited to the solemnity of a marriage.

The invitations are always issued in the name of the bride's parents, or parent, if she have but one surviving. If she be an orphan, the name of her nearest relative is substituted, except in the case of a young, unmarried sister or very young brother, Grandparents would naturally word the invitation "their granddaughter" to indicate the precise degree of relationship, and would also have the young girl's name in full, as "Margaret Kent," engraved upon the card. Uncles and aunts would follow the same plan, referring, of course, to "their niece," as would also a married sister, though she would invite her friends in the name of herself of her husband to the nuptials of her sister, or "their sister" if preferred; but when the invitations are sent out by a brother, the use of the bride's surname is not necessary. A married brother issues invitations in his own and his wife's name, referring to the bride as "their sister," or, if desired, the relationship can be more exactly defined by some such wording as the following: "Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway Knight request the honour of your presence at the marriage of Mr. Knight's sister Julia to Mr. William Placid King," etc.

In the case of stepchildren, the invitations should be issued in the name of both parent and stepparent. The bride is usually referred to as "their dauchter." No surname is given with the bride's name, when there is a stepmother, but if the bride's own mother is the one who has married again, then the Christian name of the bride will not suffice; her surname must also appoer on the invitation.



#### Women's Ways of Making Money---In Printing Offices Their Position as Regards Unionism and the General Office Work

By Cynthia Westover Alden Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

THERE are two real advantages that women have in composing rooms. In the first place, as in many other occupations, they are more reliable on Monday morning, when a certain percentage of men are sleeping off the effects of a day of recreation, or are really not in condition to work if they appear. In the second, they are known to be less susceptible of organization, and strikes are less to be feared where they make up a large proportion of the working force.

It is a noteworthy fact that more women are employed in "non-union" offices than in union ones. Even non-union offices fear strikes if they employ men only. The labor union is often of a mushroom growth. It springs up in a night, demands are made which the employer is unable or unwilling to comply with, and a strike ensues.

Women cannot be organized in this way, they are not likely to be very secretive about the fact of the formation of a union, even if they go into it, and as a consequence, the employer has at least a warning. I know of many offices where this fact has led to the retention of women by the publisher in spite of the often-expressed and invariably implied hostility of the editorial departments. The daily must come out every day, and it is not pleasant for the publisher to feel himself sitting over a powder mine.

IN UNION OFFICES

In the union offices where women are at work, so far as I know, they are as loyal to the union as any of the men. They may use their votes against a strike, but they go out when it comes, and take their chances. I would not for an instant criticise such a course. Unions, in spite of the way they are often misused, have vastly improved the average wages and hours of both union and non-union labor. They have done it by sacrifice of present comfort to future possibilities. My advice to a woman who thinks of getting into a composing room or into any one of the printing trades, is to follow the custom of the office, union or non-union, and to deal fairly with her employer in any case, as she expects him to deal fairly with her. If he employs union help, he does it with full knowledge of his employers' di-

union will involve no disloyalty to the employer.

Here, then, are a few suggestions for the prospective typesetter or typecaster equally good for book, or job, or newspaper offices:

First-litcrease your general information so as to lessen your disadvantage as compared with men in the setting of blind manuscript.

Second—Be faithful to your work, and strive continuously for that accuracy to which even the strictest proofroom cannot offer a rebuke.

Third—Be loyal to your employer, never leaving him in the lurch; and be loyal to your union if you belong to one. In almost any work the confidence and friendship of your fellow-workers is a big element in personal comfort as well as ultimate efficiency.

LEARNING THE WORK

But the woman who wants to enter the composing room has to learn the work, and she is green. How shall she get an opportunity to begin? The best way is to see the foreman, frankly tell him of your ambition, and ask him first if his own shop admits any beginners. If it does not, find out from him what shops do. These will be non-union shops as a matter of course. It takes an apprenticeship of five years to become a union printer—the same for women as men. While this long term is something of a guarantee of experience, it is nevertheless true that efficient work may be done in three months on the linotype machine. The case is harder to learn, but that is essential only in job offices, and there are not many women employed.

A composing room is not so dirty a place as many people imagine, and there is no reason why a woman should not earn her living there. She will be better oald than in a store or a telephone central office, and the work will be broadening and not narrowing. From the printing office she may be selected to go into the proofroom, which is regarded as a promotion, even if one goes as a copyholder.

The proofroom force is divided into sets or teams, each consisting of a reader and a copyholder. The galleys of type, one column in width, and long or short according to the nature of the office or its custom, are pulled up or printed on slips of paper. These are the

In the job pressrooms feeders of presses are sometimes women. Their earnings are about the same, their work being strictly mechanical and requiring no education at all.

The bookbinderies have a lot of work for women, machine stitching, gumming, collating of sheets, etc. Here, too, wages range from \$7 to \$12.

Altogether, the printing and allied trades employ hundreds of people in every large city. They are, I must warn the reader, a little hard to get into, and nothing is so valuable as having a father or brother in the occupation. There is a rather wholesome clique interest in reserving all places for those who have such connections. Yet, nothing is impossible to the energetic woman, even if she lacks such an advantage. She will stick to her ambition until that ambition is satisfied.

# The Care of the Baby---When He is 10 Months Old

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co. Copyright, 1966, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

WHEN the baby begins to creep on the floor, if small articles, such as pins, buttons or beads, are left lying about, he is apt to put them in his mouth, and his mother may be suddenly called upon to remove them. The frequency with which mothers and careless nurses leave safety pins about is greatly to be deplored. One baby managed to swallow five safety pins (one of which was open) while the nurse's back was turned for a minute only.

Often, if the object swallowed has not passed down far, it may be brought up by simply giving the child a sharp slap between the shoulders, or by turning him upside down and holding him by his feet, and then slapping his back. If this does not bring up the object, the mother should try to reach it with her finger; but when the article swallowed has reached the stomach, give the baby plenty of mush, bread and milk, or even baked potatoes, which will form a soft coating about it and help to bring it safely through the stomach and intestines. Never make the grave mistake of giving a cathartic to hurry the body through; this does far more harm than good, and may be even dangerous.

REMOVING FOREIGN BODIES

when the baby gets something in his eye, the mother should attempt to hold the lids apart, and if she can see the article, remove it with a small, damp piece of fine linen; if the child is old enough, have him blow his nose, as this may help to bring the object out, or an eyestone may be put into the eye. This will usually work around the eye, find the object, and then work its way out. Sometimes, when an eyestone cannot be had, a flaxseed may be used in its place.

When the foreign body is in the nose, hold one nostril, and make the child blow the other one if he is old enough to understand how to do this. If not, tickle his nose with a feather, or in-

duce a sneeze by means of a, little pepper.

If the substance is in the baby's ear, it should not be tampered with unless it may be easily seen at the opening of the ear. Take the child at once to a good doctor, for if the article is not soon removed, graye trouble may result.

Now that the baby is 10 months old he may be allowed to use a "Daby time and day. The best kind to buy consists of a light, but strong, wooden frame on casters, the top or body ring of which has a seat suspended below it by adjustable sized springs, so that the child's feet touch the floor.

When the baby is first put into the trender' he will generally use it as a will push it along the thour with his feet, and gradually learn the motion of walking. Great care should be taken to adjust the seat properly as the baby grows. Otherwise he will be very uncomfortable.

At first he should be allowed to remain in the "tender" only fifteen minutes at a time; then a little longer each day signed the should be taken out. A simple "tender" may be bought for \$2.65; a more elaborate one for \$8.

Another article which will be found they useful to mothers having babies of this age is a nursery gate, which is so made that it can be adjusted to an one the control of the cont