

New York Attracts the Country Girls

ARE EAGER AS FARMERS' SONS TO TURN BACKS ON THE COW PASTURE—MERCHANTS LIKE TO EMPLOY THEM, HAVING BETTER MANNERS THAN CITY GIRLS—OFFICE WORK GREAT ATTRACTION.

New York Sun: This is the time of year when country girls, rosy cheeked and bright eyed, arrive in bunches in New York. People who follow labor conditions say that for the last half dozen years the exodus of country girls to New York has kept pace with the exodus of country boys. To stop this exodus they say is not easy.

"One may as well try to stop the Hudson from flowing into the bay," one employer remarked.

The dishpan has no longer a show when pitted against the typewriting machine, and farmers' daughters are, if anything, more eager than farmers' sons to turn their backs on the cow pasture and the village choir. Almost any farmer's wife will wax eloquent on this topic, and proprietors of New York stores and other industries report that more and more country girls are yearly included among the applicants for work.

"Personally," said the manager of a department store, "I am always glad to give a country girl a chance, for the reason that as a rule she is more anxious to please customers and employers than a city girl is, and take it all in all she usually has the better manners."

"But suppose that a city girl and a country girl apply for work at the same time and I have a job for one only—as a rule I will engage the city girl. Why? For two reasons. First, the city girl is certain to know more about store ways than the other. Second, she lives with her parents or a relative, whereas in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases the country girl intends to board with strangers or acquaintances. In other words, the one is safeguarded, the other is not."

"If the girl with a home loses her job or is laid off for a few weeks it doesn't make so very much difference to her; she can scratch along. But the country girl paying board to strangers would be in a good deal of a fix if she lost her job. Then there is the question of pay."

"Few country girls, I find, mean to stick at store work. Working in a store is with them a means to an end, their object being to support themselves while studying stenography or something else after business hours, and this requires a certain amount of money. Therefore the country girl will be apt to ask higher wages."

"I have known instances where the country girl has made good and shined out the city girl, but there are certainly not enough of such cases to justify the ever-increasing number of inexperienced country girls who flock to New York every fall only to find that not one in fifty can command a living wage at the start by working in the stores."

"Roughly speaking," said a man who has studied for some years the annual influx of young women from the country, "the newcomers may be divided into three classes—those who come to study the arts or a profession and have a certain allowance to live on meanwhile, those who have learned stenography and typewriting in a smaller city and those who have learned to do one thing well and are looking for work in order to support themselves."

"Of late years the accessions to each class have been increasing tremendously, not altogether to the detriment of the present day, because young women than their mothers before them, but because it is possible to reach New York at half the expense and in much less time than was the case a score of years ago. The summer boarders have done a lot to inoculate the country girl with the money earning microbe. The advertisements of schools of stenography have attracted others."

"So to New York they come, hundreds of them every year, and only a small proportion are equipped to meet the requirements of a New York office. It is only fair to say that out of the bunch of country girls who arrive here every fall expecting to step into a good-paying job there is always a small proportion who are fairly well educated, have some business sense and are endowed with a fairly good working knowledge of stenography or some other calling and that these have no difficulty at all in getting work."

"They are snapped up eagerly in fact, most employers finding that the country girl or boy is more anxious to

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

WORK THAT WEAKENS

Booth's Kidney Pills Have Done Great Service for People Who Work in London.

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

A wave of spelling reform swept over the country about two years ago, and tens of thousands of people were made happy.

The man who had katar could spell it off without a mistake.

The man who wanted a porous plaster saved his breath.

The assna had to give way to the new order of things.

If one rote a letter the receiver found it all right.

The girl who was lured with the new-fashioned luv felt happy.

The victim of bronchitis found a remedy and got over it.

Consumshun bid fair to flee away and come no more.

It looked as if it would hereafter be easy to win a girl's effections right off.

There were those who said that a new impetus would be given to business all over the country.

Even President Roosevelt adopted the idea with all his might.

A biskit was to be a biskit and not a flapjack.

A mail was to be either ambishous or imfactic.

Then something busted and things went wrong, and the man who had just got the new way well in hand had to drop it and go back to the old. — Exchange.

Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., Sole Canadian agents.

please and to hold on to a job than is the city girl or boy. Strange to say, the success of these few often does harm to less gifted associates left behind in the country village.

"If Mamie can make \$15 a week, if Susie earns \$20 a week, I don't see why I can't do the same," says one and another, and fired by Mamie's and Susie's example the girl goes to the nearest town for a get-there-quick course in stenography, and from there makes a bee-line to New York to undergo hardships and temptations and disappointments such as few city girls ever have to endure.

"The worst of it is that there is no way of limiting, of cutting down, this annual influx of country girls. One never takes warning by the hard experiences of another. Each remembers only the success of the very few. The home village is the place which needs these girls most, and it is there they ought to stay. Nevertheless, they will insist on tumbling into New York."

"Indications are that arrivals of country girls will be as numerous as ever for the next few weeks, although their chances for getting work were never less bright, skilled workers even being far from sure of finding steady employment."

Commenting on the views of this labor expert the manager of a New York school of stenography said that year by year the increase in the number of country girls who come to New York to study stenography is slight, but that the number of graduates, so called, from schools elsewhere is increasing by jumps. Said he:

"The cost of living in smaller cities being less than in New York, schools of stenography in these places get most of their students from neighboring villages and small towns. Naturally in small cities there is no possibility of placing more than a few students in offices, therefore the greater number are advised to go to the large cities to look for work. The percentage that succeed is quite large, I think, as is the percentage of city girls in the same line of work. In this business there is no prejudice in favor of the city student."

"In my school I find that country students work a good deal harder as a rule than city students do. I remember three girls who came from a small town in Vermont. They were young, poor and of average brightness, yet every one is now filling a responsible post in New York at good pay."

"One after another, year by year, I had the sisters from town in Mississippi, and as fast as one was graduated she got work and began to save a little money toward helping the next younger sister to study stenography in New York. Finally after six years, when the five sisters were settled here, earning a good living, the father and mother joined them, simply because their children refused to go back to Missouri."

"In my opinion there are plenty of chances for the country girl in New York, provided she can do fairly good work or has money enough to live on till she learns to do something well. Otherwise she would far better stay on the farm or in the village."

STONE CARRIERS OF INDIA

LABORERS OF POWERFUL PHYSIQUE WITH WHOM MACHINERY CANNOT COMPETE.

Recently an interesting water impounding scheme has been carried to successful completion in Southern India, at the Marikana gorge, upon the Vedarati River, in Mysore State.

When constructional work was in full swing, more than 5,000 natives were employed, and the undertaking was a novel and interesting example of the cheapness of manual labor as compared with the mechanical appliances.

In India there exists a class of laborers generically described as "nowgunnies" or professional stone carriers, who, owing to their capacity for hard work, are in great demand for such enterprises as this. They are of powerful physique, and possess considerable stamina. They will work for ten hours a day, and transport from 70 to 150 pounds of stone a mile. They form gangs according to the character of the work in hand, ranging from two, four, eight, twelve to sixteen men a unit. Although such transportation seems somewhat slow in comparison with the possibilities of handling plants yet they prosecute their work energetically, and the scale of pay, ranging from 10 to 15 cents a man a day, is so low as to render such labor far cheaper than mechanical transport.

These men carried the masonry from the end of the railroad track connecting the site of the barrage with the quarries to its destination, and placed it in position.—Scientific American.

Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both liver and bowels these pills cure the most complicated cases.

Mr. F. X. Boissel, Ste Agathe de Lotbiniere, Que., writes: "I wish to tell you of the splendid effects of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. When working in the pulpwood shanty last winter, one of my boys was seized with kidney and liver disorders. He lost his appetite and what he did eat was not properly digested. His urine was very scant, highly colored, and contained deposits, and he suffered with pains in his back, sides and legs."

"Before he had finished a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills these organs were restored to their normal condition, and he was entirely freed from pain and suffering. With further use of these pills my son was completely cured, and we do not lose an opportunity of recommending them."

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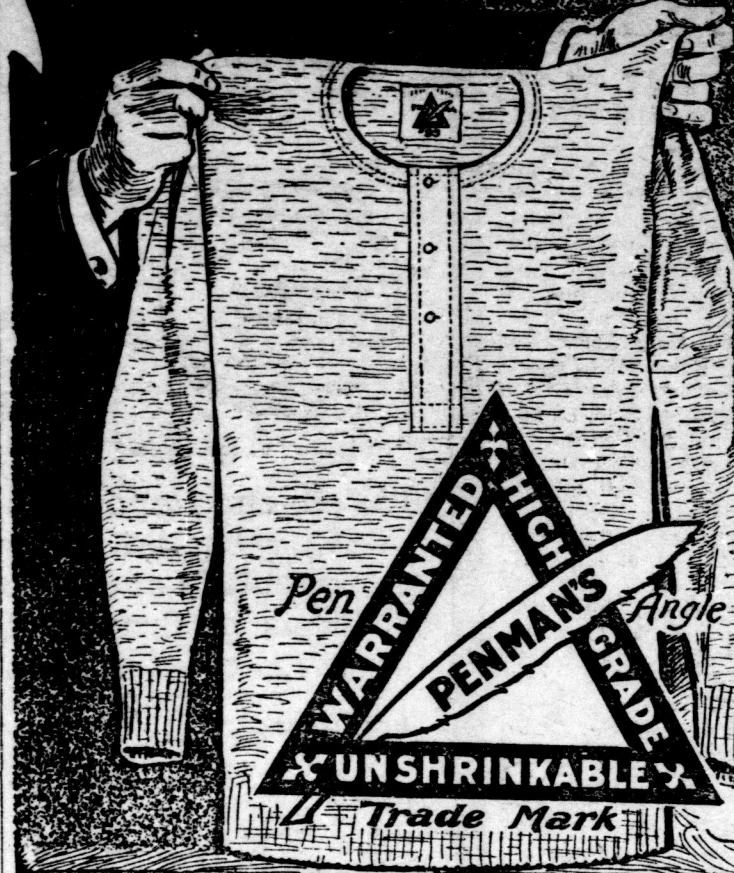
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PEN-ANGLE

Unshrinkable Underwear

THE SAFE UNDERWEAR INVESTMENT

Every dollar invested in Pen-Angle garments buys the largest amount of underwear satisfaction obtainable. Pen-Angle underwear is made of high-class materials exclusively. Under the fine, soft, pleasant "feel" of the garments is concealed a remarkable strength—a long-wearing quality that astounds first-time wearers. Pen-Angle trade-mark guarantees the safety of your investment. Money refunded for any Pen-Angle garment defective in material or making.

Swam From England to France

WOLFF'S GREAT FEAT—SWAM FROM DOVER TO THE ENTRANCE OF CALAIS HARBOR IN 15 HOURS—FAILED WHEN HALF A MILE FROM SHORE.

In his great swim from England to France on Saturday, Sept. 26, J. Wolff, the well-known Channel swimmer, practically accomplished the feat which so many have attempted since Captain Webb. He swam from the English shore on the west of Dover to the entrance of Calais Harbor in the remarkable time of 15 hours, but there he failed. Webb took 22 hours to cross, and Holbein in his swim from France to England, when he was defeated in the same way as Wolff three-quarters of a mile from shore, at St. Margarete's Bay, took a little longer than Webb. The swim was remarkable in several ways, but particularly for the ideal weather conditions and the fact that the swimmer was able to keep almost a true course through the Channel.

THE START.

After being greased in the usual way Wolff started his swim from Shalshere Cliff at six minutes past six on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by a party of friends on the yacht Sea Wolf, which was under the charge of Captain Burchfield. Amongst those on board was Dr. Martin Flack, of the London Hospital Medical College, who had with him a supply of oxygen, to be used, if necessary, to enable the swimmer to prolong his effort. It was an ideal morning. The air was wonderfully warm, the water was 61, and the conditions generally were quite exceptional for the time of year.

Wolff started about half an hour after high tide, and went off at a big pace, striking about twenty-five to the minute with his usual left overarm side stroke. It was soon found there was very little tide, and he was thus enabled to swim direct for his objective. At half-past seven he had covered between two and three miles and was off Dover Castle. He took nourishment every hour, his feeding arrangements being carried out by Kellingley. All day long Kellingley, who is champion of the Brighton Swimming Club, Dr. Flack and others took turns in the little boat attendant upon the swimmer.

It was noticed that Wolff swam at a greater distance from the boat than he usually does, and was very serious, hardly exchanging a word with those on board throughout the whole of the swim.

You Can Test the Kidneys

READ HOW TO TEST THEM AND IF DISEASED HOW TO CURE THEM WITH

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

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on board throughout the whole of the swim.

EXCEPTIONAL PROGRESS.

His progress was quite exceptional as compared with any previous swim, the engines of the Sea Wolf being for an hour at a time kept going slow in order to keep pace with the swimmer. There was not a breath of wind, and the sea was like a sheet of glass. These conditions continued throughout the whole of the day. So hot was the sun that by ten o'clock the temperature of the water had risen by a full degree. Wolff wore goggles to protect his eyes from the sun's glare. Kellingley went in the water several times during the day, swimming with Wolff for an hour at a time. It was noticed that Kellingley had to swim for all he was worth to keep up with him. The remarkable absence of drift and the true course the swimmer was able to keep were shown at noon when the mail boat, proceeding from Dover to Calais, passed within one hundred yards of the swimmer; so close did it come that the captain slowed down the steamer to prevent its wash from swamping the swimmer. As the steamer passed the passengers crowded the side and gave a cheer.

A CONGER EEL AND JELLY FISH.

Just afterwards the attention of those on board the Sea Wolf was attracted by an object on the surface of the water about fifty yards away from the vessel. The small boat was dispatched and a huge conger eel was discovered, which had apparently been stunned by the passing steamer. The conger was brought on board the yacht and found to weigh 34 pounds. The water was so clear at this time that it was possible to see to a great depth below the surface. A thick haze, however, settled, and the conger was scarcely seen, but shortly after noon the swimmer passed through what is known as the "foul stream," recognized by seafaring people to indicate the presence of the Channel. At one o'clock the skipper went out in the small boat and told Wolff that he was swimming better than he had ever done before when on his practice swims. This was a source of much gratification and encouragement to him. He was still striking twenty-four strokes to the minute with great regularity. At ten minutes to two the turbine steamer passed about a mile to the eastward of the yacht, thus showing that the swimmer was still practically on a direct course. At twenty minutes past three Blane Nez, midway between Grimsby and Calais, was discerned through the mist. All this while the swimmer had not had a bad time. Captain Burchfield then estimated that he was four or five miles from the coast. There were a great many jelly fish about as a result of the heat, and shortly before four Wolff unfortunately came into contact with one of them and was rather badly stung.

FIRST SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION.

At ten minutes to five he showed the first sign of exhaustion. He asked questions about his position, and said he was not feeling so fresh. Half an hour later he seemed to have recovered, and went off with quite a spurt again, and called for a cup of coffee. At this moment there passed quite close the East African boat Statendam, which dipped her flag to the swimmer. At a quarter past six, at Wolff's request, the skipper rowed alongside him, and from that moment to the finish he was never left unattended. It was evident to those on board, too, that Wolff was getting into serious difficulties, and that his strength was giving away. For eight o'clock, indeed, a very anxious time was experienced. Wolff frequently complained of his inability to continue swimming, but he struggled manfully on.

OXYGEN GIVEN.

Dr. Martin Flack was consulted, and it was deemed advisable to administer oxygen. Accordingly the doctor went into the small boat and administered the gas through a tube. This was continued every quarter of an hour, and Wolff was practically kept going by this procedure. He derived great benefit from the administration of the gas, and at first swam with almost his old vitality. Encouraged by the nearness of the French land and the light of Calais harbor beaming over him, he plodded on with grim determination. He could now scarcely have been more than a mile from the shore. The position was also the more exciting, because Wolff had an insatiable desire

which was gradually carrying him nearer the shore. But his condition was manifestly becoming worse, and was causing extreme anxiety to those watching him. To add to the anxiety it was very dark. Wolff was swimming with extreme feebleness, and at times seemed not to move at all, although he was going through the motion of swimming. The action of the limbs was listless.

"I AM DONE, BOYS."

At last with a cry of "I am done, boys," he turned over on his breast and lay prone in the water with stiff limbs. A strip of towelling, held in readiness, was quickly placed round the prostrate figure, and, with considerable difficulty, he was hauled over the side of the boat, the difficulty of the operation being increased by the grease still adhering to his body. He had a warm bath on board, and soon recovered. He was taken out of the water at nine o'clock, having swam for fifteen hours less six minutes. When taken out he was actually insensible, but a line with Calais pier, about half a mile to the west of the entrance. The light could be seen on shore, and it was estimated that the distance to land was half a mile, or even less. Wolff was practically himself the next day. He is of the opinion that the gas he took was in the end detrimental to his chances of success.

MILLIONAIRE HUSBANDMEN.

New York American. At Blittmore, in North Carolina, George W. Vanderbilt has spent over \$2,000,000 in creating the greatest estate in America. He has torn down a mountain, built a great castle, and owns 17 square miles of mountain country. These miles, however, are all under the most careful cultivation, either as farming, grazing or timber lands.

The owner of Blittmore has the faculty of picking the right men for the right work. He induced a "book farmer" from Louisville to take charge of the Carolina mountains and take charge of the fields, flocks and herds. That was eleven years ago, and until Arthur S. Wheeler began riding up and down the hills and through the bottoms he had never known of agriculture except from the printed page. He tested the soil of the few little worn-out plantations on the estate he examined the hillsides. He brought into play his knowledge of fertilizing the earth, of crop rotation, of the fodder and especially of the live stock which might thrive and yield a profit. He decided that high-grade Jersey cattle would pay in milk and butter, also hogs and poultry, and that the product of the soil should be first for their benefit. So the bare hills became pastures and lots for the swine to range, ample shelters being of course provided. The poultry farm was stocked with record egg-layers, which might thrive and yield a profit. He decided that high-grade Jersey cattle would pay in milk and butter, also hogs and poultry, and that the product of the soil should be first for their benefit. So the bare hills became pastures and lots for the swine to range, ample shelters being of course provided. The poultry farm was stocked with record egg-layers, which might thrive and yield a profit. He decided that high-grade Jersey cattle would pay in milk and butter, also hogs and poultry, and that the product of the soil should be first for their benefit. So the bare hills became pastures and lots for the swine to range, ample shelters being of course provided. The poultry farm was stocked with record egg-layers, which might thrive and yield a profit. He decided that high-grade Jersey cattle would pay in milk and butter, also hogs and poultry, and that the product of the soil should be first for their benefit. 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