

### EYELET WORK THE CRAZE.

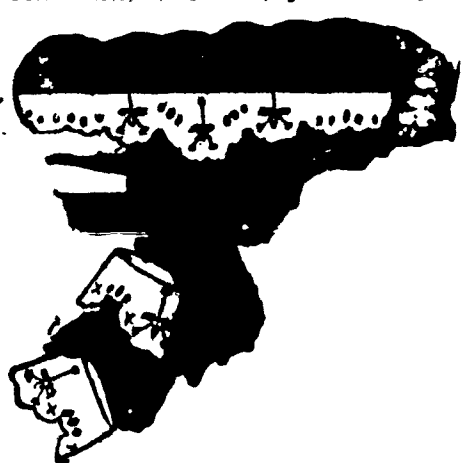
The Skillful Needlewoman. Chance to Improve Her Wardrobe. Eyelet embroidery, broderie Anglaise, is the prime favorite in the embroidery line this season and so complete is its vogue that dresses, coats, hats, parasols, shirt waists and accessories, such as collars, cuffs, chemisettes and belts, will show its



Lingerie Hat.

decorative touch, if they are not entirely fashioned from it.

The lingerie hat made its appearance last summer and was accorded a cordial welcome. With eyelet embroidery as the material from which it is evolved, even a greater degree of favor may be predicted for the summer of 1905. Lingerie hats are new and offer a good field for the display of skill in eyelet embroidery, as do collar and cuff sets, particularly as



Collar and Cuff Set.

the latter are in demand all the year round. The durability, no less than the effectiveness, of this style of embroidery is an important factor with regard to its popularity, and it is likely to remain at the top of the fashionable list for some time to come.

### FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Baby socks for the hottest days have come out in pique, with the tiny buttoned traps buttonholed, and the whole tiny thing embroidered with wash cottons. Some of them boast big bows of wash ribbon in baby pink or blue.

Children's collars are stunning, squared or rounded, for the most part, quite simply scalloped by hand, with a few rare ones of the sheerest sort of linen embroidered with flowers and scrolls as delicately as a French handkerchief.

Laces and jewelry are always in bad taste for children, making them look like overdressed dolls. Those huge collars of embroidery known as "Lord Fauntleroy's" were ridiculous, and a veritable cure to the forlorn children whose parents decked them out.

A nice little dress for a boy between four and ten is a brown linen one, with a deep pointed collar, stitched with white and a belt of brown leather with a leather buckle. The little skirt has inverted plaits from the belt down, and is finished with the stitching. Brown socks and ankle ties complete a very manly little costume. Of course, in white linen, with a colored leather belt, this would be pretty, or in gingham, say a check, with a red belt, and red socks and shoes.

### In Buying Gloves.

There are more important considerations than their color and the number of the buttons. Black gloves are generally less elastic than white or colored ones, and cheap grades are dear at any price. Dressed kid usually retains its freshness longer and is more durable than suede. The best and most serviceable kid is soft, yielding and elastic. A glove so small that it cramps the hand and prevents grace of motion gives poor service. Short-fingered gloves are ugly and certain to break soon between the fingers, if not at the tips. The way in which a glove is first drawn on and shaped to the hand has much to do with both its beauty and durability. Unless you have ample time, do not have them fitted at the shops, but at leisure draw them on as here recommended and, if possible, wear them half an hour without closing the fingers. In buttoning a glove the greatest strain comes upon the first button, so, before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one and finish the first button last.

### An Expert's Tea Rule

Use only freshly boiled water; water for making tea should never be boiled twice. When water is boiling hard (so that steam comes out of the nozzle of the kettle furiously), scald out the teapot, put in one generous teaspoonful of tea for each person, and one for the pot. Stand the teapot in a warm place and allow the tea to draw five and one-half minutes, then stir, and allow it to settle, say, one-half minute.

### SERVICEABLE SUITS.

Velvet and Silk Take the Place of Silk and Sheds Dust.

A coat and skirt costume may be made after any severe tailor model with three-quarter fitted coat and short plaited walking skirt, or, in short, rather elaborate, bolero jackets are much in vogue.

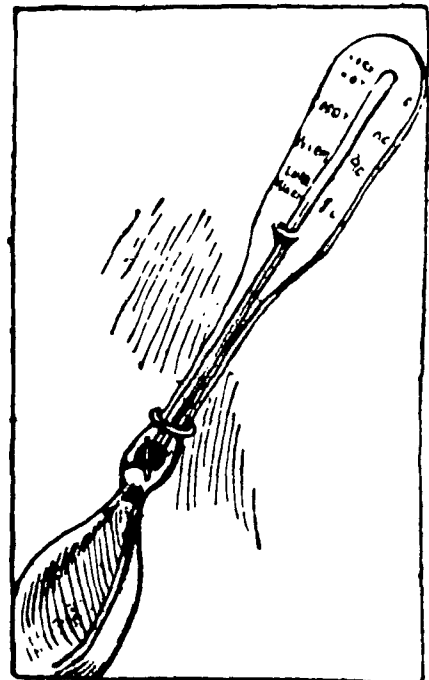
While the coats to the mohair suits that were made early in the season are all lined with a thin taffeta or even satin lining, those that are now to be seen are either unlined or else have the lightest of silk linings, and in the long coats this is only carried down to the belt. A little lining is probably better, for the coat is bound to lose its good fit and shape sooner if not carefully in place.

A smart traveling costume in dark blue mohair owed most of its style to the simplicity of the model. The coat was a severe three-quarter—come two inches below the knees—tight fitting, with long leg of taut-ton coat sleeves. Collar and cuffs of white pique were the only trimming on the jacket. The skirt was stitched down in one inch plaits just over the hips, but the plaits were pressed down flatly to the hem, so that when the jacket was on the effect was rather that of accordion or side plaiting. In pale rather than dark blue this simple model is very smart.

Mohair is as much in demand as ever for the necessary white suit, but this season costumes are to be made up on the same lines as the white, save that they are to be in all the newest delicate shades. Pale lavender mohair is exquisite, as is apple green, pastel blue, cerise and all the other fashionable colorings of the year. While many have the short lace trimmed bolero jacket, there are numberless severe coats of different lengths to be seen. If there cannot be more than one suit of this sort white is undoubtedly best, for it will not fade and is so inconspicuous that it can be worn time and again without being noted. Black velvet collars and cuffs are smart on all white costumes, but red, green, blue and lavender are also fashionable. Perhaps the best way is to be provided with two or three different sets and by changing these the costume will seem to remain new for an astonishing length of time.

### Thermometer on the Spoon.

The culinary teachers declare it is utterly impossible to cook properly without an accurate knowledge of the temperatures at which the various operations should be undertaken. In the preparation of various hot drinks and beverages, which is essentially a man's prerogative, the need of knowing the temperature of the mixtures is equally essential. A definite idea of temperature is requisite in order to effect palatable concoctions, and in order to prevent pain or injury to those partaking of the same. At present this is largely a matter of guesswork, being left wholly to the skill or judgment of the individual. A temperature indicating spoon has been introduced which proposes to transfer the mixing of drinks from the domain of the empirical into the domain of the scientific. This spoon has an elongated handle and



the bowl portion is fitted with a temperature indicator. A scale, denoted either by degrees or names, such as "lukewarm," "hot," "very hot," or both, is formed on the handle, so that the operator can tell at a glance the temperature of the material being stirred or agitated. The portion of the thermometric device responsive to temperature change is so located with relation to the bowl that it is immersed in the mixture when it is stirred in a glass or cup. —Brooklyn Eagle.

### Correct English Style.

Whereas formerly no fashion was considered possible unless it originated in Paris, and people scoffed at the idea that anything good could be designed in England—although the great Worth was a Lincolnshire man—now the leading fashion papers of every nationality unite in extolling "the correct English style," and that not merely in connection with tailor built clothes.

### Washing Knives Right.

Never put the handle of knives into the water, for thus the handle would be discolored and the blade loosened. Instead, dip each blade into hot water with soda and dry it at once. Another method is to have a large tin or basin with a tin or wooden cover. In the cover slits are cut, through which the blades of the knives pass to the water, while their handles rest on the top.

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### ENGLAND'S INCOME TAX.

Bears Most Heavily Upon Man of Average Income.

An effort made recently by several enterprising members of Parliament to induce the House of Commons to pass a graduated income tax failed.

It is held that the present uniform income tax, which is levied upon all incomes above \$800 a year, is unscientific, because its burden is unequal. The present tax of thirteen pence on each pound of income, approximating twenty-six cents on each \$5 of income.

All persons earning under \$300 a year are exempt. This exemption relieves the masses of the people from income tax. The effort now is to obtain a scientifically graded tax. Mr. Channing, M.P., wants to amend the law so that incomes exceeding \$800 and not exceeding \$1,000 shall be taxed at the rate of four cents on each \$5. Incomes above \$1,000 and below \$2,000 eight cents, and incomes between \$4,000 and \$5,000 twenty cents.

Mr. Lewis, M.P., also wants a graduated income tax, while Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., favors a graduated tax that will compel the rich to pay in proportion to their wealth. Mr. Trevelyan believes every person with an income exceeding \$25,000 shall pay, in addition to the present tax of twenty-six cents on each \$5, two cents on each \$5 of income above \$25,000 and up to \$50,000, and four cents on each \$5 of income above \$50,000.

Under the law as at present administered the income tax bears more heavily upon the man of average income than upon the very wealthy. Nobody living in England can evade the income tax, whether Englishmen or foreigners. Even the London correspondents of American newspapers are not exempt, and have to pay income tax at the same rate as William Waldorf Astor, although their incomes in many cases are not quite as large. —N.Y. Journal.

### GUARDING AGAINST FLOODS.

Warning Given Twenty-Eight Days in Advance.

One of the most remarkable cases of flood prediction on record was the warning of the disastrous floods of 1903. Twenty-eight days in advance of its coming the forecaster at Washington announced the exact time when the crest of a flood would reach New Orleans, and said that the height of the flood would be twenty-one feet. Punctually to the hour the flood came, and its crest was 20 feet and 7 inches, only five inches less than the height predicted. The immense ocean of water had started one thousand miles away. It had dropped from the skies over a territory six times larger than the State of New York (over 300,000 square miles); but the weather man knew its rate of march as surely as the engineer, with his eye on the indicator, knows

the speed of the locomotive. Thousands of men were set to work to raise and strengthen the levees and embankments, to clear the wharves and river banks, to remove women and children, to drive the cattle to places of safety. When the flood arrived the people were ready for it. Comparatively few lives were lost, and the damage to property, while terrible, was millions and millions of dollars less than it would have been if the people had had no sentinel to cry out the march of the waters. —Century.

### Standard Oil in Roumania.

Charles Wood, Bert Graham, C. E. Dettler, Joseph McCastle, and two other Muncie oil workers recently signed contracts to go to Roumania in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, where the Standard has come into virtual control of the immense Roumanian field. One stipulation in their agreement with the Standard is that on finishing their day's work the men shall don evening clothes because, it is set forth, there are but two classes of people in Roumania—the peasants and the rich—and the Standard desires to keep up its prestige by having its employees well dressed. Indianapolis News.

### Royalty's Many Residences.

The czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany might, if they please, dispute with each other as to which of the two owns the greater number of palaces. Each might sleep in a different house every night for a month and not exhaust the number of his various dwelling-places. The czar is said to own many country seats—which are kept up in every detail, furnished and furnished and crowded with servants—into which he has never set foot. King Edward of England, while regularly occupying only four has a dozen or more houses which are ready for him at all times. —Chicago Journal.

### Locomotives as Fog-Makers.

An engineer asserts that the London fogs are caused largely by the discharge of steam into the air from the 300 or more locomotives operating in London area. One steam plant of 2,000 horse-power, the engineer figures, will discharge into the air twenty tons of steam per hour, or sufficient to produce a fog twenty feet thick and one mile square; and what plants with a capacity of 65,000 horse-power can do in the way of fog production may, therefore, be easily estimated. The proposed remedy is to convert this waste steam into electric power. —Railway Age.

### NEW WATCH ON CHINAMEN.

Uncle Sam Has Inspectors on Trains at Interior Points. The Federal Government employs in New York State at least five men whose duties are to board trains at important junction points and search them for Chinese who may be illegally in this country. One of

these men is located in Binghamton, another in this city, one in Rochester and a couple in Utica and Syracuse. The work under the direction of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

While no great secrecy has been maintained in their work, there has been no careless advertising of it, and, as a result, very few travelers are aware of the mission of the men who enter trains and carefully inspect the appearance of all foreigners who look as though they may have come from China.

Seeing a Chinaman on board a train these men first inquire for his papers. If the suspect does not have them the inspector may remove him from the train and place him in the nearest jail subject to the disposition of the case before a United States Commissioner.

If the man convinces the inspector that he has a right to be in this country, that is the end of it. Nowadays the Chinese have been so closely watched that if one possesses the required papers he seldom lets them get out of his sight.

The train inspectors have been stationed at important junction points with the idea that if any Chinese are smuggled across from Canada and escape the officers at the border, they may be detained while trying to reach New York city. The inspectors say that the business of smuggling Chinamen into our territory is increasing every year. Once by the officers at the border, the immigrants take it easy and imagine that a successful entry has been made. But disappointment is in store for many of them in the person of the innocent looking man who enters the railroad train and asks to see their papers. —N. Y. Sun.

### TESTING CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

Absolutely Flawless to Withstand Enormous Pressure.

The testing of these bottles is attended to by an expert who, by striking two bottles lightly together with the sides, recognizes by the sound whether they are perfect or not. The bottles are purchased in summer and are carefully cleaned with alcohol, closed with a temporary stopper and put away until used in March. The stoppers are selected from the best stock and cost from \$16 to \$20 a thousand.

When the bottles are filled they are placed in cool cellars, stacked in piles one on the other from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and three and one-half to five feet in height, without any shelving. Such a wall of bottles is as strong as iron. Still any one of them may be pulled out without interfering with the rest, which is frequently done to observe the development of fermentation. The hot season is dangerous to champagne on account of the bursting of the bottles. If the loss does not exceed 3 per cent, all is well. If it rises to 15 per cent, the place must be made cooler, and if it should reach 20 per cent, nothing re-

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### English Civil Service.

"Once a civil servant, always a civil servant," appears to be the motto of the English Civil Service, for unless one proves dishonest or an extraordinary poor workman he is retained in service until the age limit is reached, and the salary list is exchanged for the pension roll.

Unlike the civil service in the United States, there is no strong partisanship; appointees hold their positions, no matter which party may be in power.

The pay is not large, even in view of the small cost of living in England. Fifteen dollars is about the limit of weekly payment in the Post Office Department, though some of the executive positions pay as high as \$2,000 a year. The Excise Department is a favored branch, the pay starting at \$250 a year. This is raised by a yearly increase of \$25 until the pay reaches \$400, and after a year is jumped to \$575. From there on the pay jumps rapidly to \$1,250 yearly, and if the officer is fortunate in at last arriving at the dignity of collector he draws \$4,000 yearly.

Parliamentary clerkships run from \$500 to \$2,000 a year, and the Navy Department will run a clerk up to \$3,000 if he reaches the importance of fleet paymaster.

In spite of the small salaries the places are eagerly sought, since it means a life position, with a pension for one's declining years.

### Mr. Edison's Watch.

To Mr. Edison time is so valuable that he does not waste it even by taking account of it. Time to him is only the chance to get things done; and no matter how long it takes, they must be got done. In his office safe there is carefully locked away a \$2,700 Swiss watch, given him by a European scientific society. It is never used. He buys a stem winder costing a dollar and a half, breaks the chain ring off, squirts oil under the cap of the stem, thrusts it into his trousers pocket—and never looks at it. When it gets too clogged with dirt to run, he lays it on a laboratory table, hits it with a hammer and buys another. —The World's Work.

### Big Post Office Business.

We have 75,000 post offices and 500,000 miles of postal routes, with a yearly travel over them amounting to 500,000,000 miles. The service costs over \$150,000,000 a year. The receipts now almost equal the expenditures and have doubled in the last ten years.

### To Whiten Linen.

A little pipeclay dissolved in the water used in washing linen saves a great deal of labor and soap and cleanses the dirtiest linen thoroughly. This method is especially useful in towns where outdoor bleaching is generally an impossibility.