

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky level.

ELEANOR

ELEANOR, signifying light, is derived from Helios, the sun-god who, according to Greek mythology, drove his flaming chariot around the universe day by day. Helios furnished the Teutonic adjective meaning bright or clear, which eventually evolved Helen, and later Ellen, through assimilation of the aspirate.

The Latinized form of Ellen was **Elena**, a feminine name that won great popularity in Italy. In the Romanesque population of Provence the name became **Alienor**. This so seized upon poetic fancy that the name received all the homage the langue d'oc could pay. **Aliena** was the next step in the evolution and the first famous woman so called was termed **Eleanor** by the French king who married her, and it was she who became the grim Eleanor of the dagger and bow, the Aquitanian grandmother who bandies words with Constance of Brittany in Shakespeare's "King John."

Her daughter carried the name to Castille, where she became **Leonor**. Her descendant, the daughter of San Fernando, brought the name back to England as "our good Queen Eleanor" and gave it renown which largely counteracted the bad impression left by the Provençal Alienor, wife of Henry III. Eleanor was a popular royal name under the Plantagenets. It was later spelled **Elinor** and sometimes **Elinor**. Dame Eleanor Davies gave the name a quaint notoriety by constructing out of her name the prophetic anagram: "Reveal, O David." But her contention was disproved by Archbishop Laud, who showed that the words also spelled "Never so mad a ladie." Italy calls the name **Eleanora**; Germany makes her **Eleanor**; and Ireland, **Eileen**.

Eleanor's gem is the jacinth, which is a talisman against accident or disease. It is said to pale in color at the approach of danger, and is proof against lightning. Sunday is Eleanor's lucky day and 5 her lucky number.

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

TEACHERS

TEACHERS are looking about these days for opportunities that will give them better returns than those the schools yield. This may be a pity from the point of view of the schools, but it is a fact.

But many women love teaching, and feel that they are particularly well-suited to this work. Yet they must earn more money. There is an opportunity for joining the two in teaching salesmanship. Many of the big department stores run classes for teaching their salespeople better methods and for giving them a chance to advance to the higher positions. Teachers are now taking special courses in selling and then going into the teaching of this branch of commerce.

There is also an opening in doing special research work for retail and department stores, and teachers are qualifying for such positions. Naturally they soon make a far greater salary than ever they got by school-teaching, and what is more the life itself is broader, more various and fuller of opportunity. Teachers who go into commerce from this angle often develop into saleswomen themselves, and grow to prefer that work. Executive positions in retail and department stores are also open to them after the experience that comes with teaching.

A certain time spent in teaching school is good practice for almost any job. Witness how many of our famous men were at one time of their career teachers in country or city schools. But the young woman who wants to get out into the world and make a real future for herself will not stay too long in the classroom. She will use her training to bring her the best results possible. Executive positions in wholesale and retail trade are one possibility, and an excellent one.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"CATCHPENNY"

USED in the sense of an inferior article, made merely to sell, this combination of two words has recently gained for itself a place in English dictionaries, though the word itself is nearly a century old, dating back to 1824 when Thurdell was hanged for the murder of Weare, a crime which was one of the most sensational in the annals of London police.

It happened that a printer by the name of Catnach saw a chance to make a considerable sum of money through the publication of what he alleged to be the murderer's speech from the gallows. The paper containing this report sold fairly well, but the receipts did not come up to Catnach's expectations. So he printed a second edition, with a headline in large letters across the top of the sheet: "WE ARE alive again!" These words actually appeared in Weare's speech, as reported, but the printer purposely left very little space between the first two words of the phrase and, reading the line "WEARE alive again!" thousands of persons bought the paper before they discovered the deception.

The London Times referred to the matter as a "catchpenny device" and the printer was thereafter known as "Catchpenny" Catnach. So descriptive was the word that it has remained in the language to this day.

(Copyright.)

THE WOODS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

SPRING FEVER.

NOT exactly lazy—
Yet I want to sit
In the mornin' hazy
An' jest dream a bit,
Haven't got ambition
For a single thing—
Regalar condition
Ev'ry bloomin' Spring.

Want to sleep at noontime
(Ought to work instead),
But along at noontime
Hate to go to bed,
Find myself a-stealin'
For a sunny spot—
Jest that Springy feelin',
That is what I've got.

Like to set a-wishin'
For a pipe an' book,
Like to go a-f' h'in
In a meadow-brook
With some fish deceiver,
Underneath a tree—
Jest the old Spring fever,
That's what's allin' me!

(Copyright.)

Cultivate the habit of detecting the possibilities for good in things and people. It is worth the effort.

USED SNAKES TO ROUT FOE

Hannibal on Record as Having Played Mean Trick on King Eumenes of Pergamus.

When Hannibal was about to be attacked by King Eumenes of Pergamus at sea, that crafty person decided that in a fair fight the king would win. The enemy had more ships and more men, and Hannibal and all his followers would be at the bottom of the sea if any attempt were made by him to engage the vessels of the king as individual units. Hannibal therefore gave out word that all his ships were to join in an attack on the ship carrying the king, on the theory that without a leader the enemy would soon be demoralized. To find out what ship the king was on he sent a messenger just before the battle with a tablet to the enemy's fleet. The messenger was directed to the ship bearing Eumenes, and all of Hannibal's fleet had merely to watch the little boat to identify the king's vessel.

When the battle began Hannibal's boat rushed to the side of Eumenes' ship, and the former's sailors began to hurl great earthenware pots into the king's boat. The defenders of the ship at first laughed at this queer method of warfare, but their laughter promptly changed to howls of terror when it was discovered that the pots were filled with poisonous snakes of the most deadly variety. The ship turned and fled for shore, its decks alive with the hissing, gliding snakes. The other ships also treated to snake bombs followed suit, and Hannibal was the victor.

FRUGALITY DECREED BY LAW

Early French Monarch Must Have Been Unpopular with the Fair Sex in His Dominions.

In the reign of Philip the Fair of France (1294) an economy wave spread throughout the country. This movement was largely influenced by the extravagance of the higherups as well as the mounting costs of living, which seemed to embarrass the poor folk in those days as much as it does at the present time.

In order to curb this extravagance a statute was passed during Philip's reign which prohibited common citizens from wearing furs, precious stones or gold. This privilege was bestowed only upon those who could afford it, such as dukes, counts and barons, whose annual income amounted to 6,000 livres a year. At the same time, ladies of this rank were restricted to one single gown each year.

Knights whose incomes exceeded 3,000 livres per annum were permitted to have more than two suits each year either by gift or purchase. If his income was less than this he would be compelled to appear before the magistrate and explain his extravagance.

Port Tobacco Passes.

Gone is the ancient town of Port Tobacco—Portobacco of the eighteenth century—the "metropolis" of Charles in the days of auld lang syne. The pioneers who sailed up the Potomac founded it on an estuary of the noble river, and its fame as a shipping point for the colonists once extended across the Atlantic. Three or four decades ago the last "court-house fight" in Maryland centered around Port Tobacco. Its water transportation dwindled, and the building of the Pope's Creek railroad line from Bowie to the Potomac gave the Charles countians a new outlook. Many of them picked La Plata station for a county seat, owing to its central location and daily trains. The old courthouse at Port Tobacco was burned down and the voters declared for the building of a new one at La Plata. Baltimore News.

Had Large Sum on Hand.

History relates that Croesus was given entertainment on one occasion by a Lydian named Pythius, supposed to have been a distant relative of Croesus. During the entertainment Pythius informed the king that when he heard of his approach he had made careful count of all his ready money that he had on hand in gold and silver, \$24,000,000, and that he wished to present it to the king as a token of regard.

The king hesitated about taking his money lest Pythius might be reduced to want, but Pythius replied: "My lands, estates, slaves and income-bearing property are still untouched." This sum of money was simply cash on hand which he had not yet invested. At the rate of 10 to 1 in modern purchasing power, Pythius had ready money equaling \$240,000,000.

Concerning Proverbs.

A proverb is seen at its best when it is not over-familiar to us. Then we can enjoy the sudden salt flavor of cynicism, the searching irony that made Bacon describe proverbs as "edge tools of speech, which cut and penetrate the knots of business of affairs."

France, as might be expected, is rich in the edge-tool variety of proverbs—though the edge, naturally, suffers in translation. "He that cannot pay let him pay." "The nearer the church, the further from God." Spain has proverbs, with a smoothness, a characteristic blandness in place of the sharp French rapier thrust. "Let that which is lost be for God." "A fool, unless he knows Latin is never a great fool."—V. H. Friedlaender, in Country Life.



They Took Our Advice and BOUGHT

When we announced our MONEY-SAVING "RED CROSS" STOVE SALE to begin on Monday, Rochester housewives were quick to recognize the opportunity offered by this unusual price-cutting event. They took our advice—came to our stores in large numbers—and bought "RED CROSS" QUALITY stoves at prices lower than they ever sold for before. If you need a stove now, or if you ever expect to have use for one, BUY IT NOW—during

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Useful Mode for Lace Frocks



ONE using we may be sure of, and that is the continued vogue of the lace gown. Everything conspires to make this mode certain of long life. To begin with, women love laces, and lace makers stimulate their devotion by constantly turning out new and alluring varieties of lace. More than all else, the general usefulness of lace gowns is a factor in their favor—they fit in for formal and informal wear, according to the accessories worn with them, and are at home either in afternoon or evening affairs.

Black, brown and ecru laces are in demand just now, at the beginning of a season that may see the list of colors increased. They are made up with silks or satins, usually in the same color, but with contrasting color notes in girdles and sashes, or in trimmings, which are sparingly used with lace. Paris says, "longer and wider skirts," and all the world says, "ribbons." With these assurances, the designer of lace frocks has everything to encourage him.

In the lovely frock pictured we have all these style points emphasized in a dress of ecru lace and changeable tulle which may be imagined in tan and rose. A wide net top lace is arranged in a long tunic with points at the bottom falling below the hem of the skirt. This hem, it should be noted, makes no pretensions to evenness. The tunic is shortened at the sides. In the bodice the pattern in the lace sweeps across the front in diagonal lines, but over the right shoulder in straight line. The net sleeves show the top portion of the lace pattern. The wide and long sash would be of ecru colored ribbon. Such a gown might be chosen by maid or matron of honor; in company with a hat as distinctive as that pictured, it could not fail to triumph.

Mother's Cook Book

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
—Longfellow.

A FEW COMPANY DISHES.

AN OMELET is an emergency dish, for with fresh eggs one may be prepared and served in a short time.

Asparagus Omelet.

Cut all but three stalks of asparagus into pieces about an inch long and let simmer in boiling salted water until tender. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of black pepper. When frothy add one and one-half cupfuls of the asparagus water which has been saved for this purpose. Add one tablespoonful of butter and add the asparagus. Have ready the yolks of four eggs, beaten light and the whites beaten dry. To the yolks add one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, then turn them over the whites and fold them together. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a hot pan, turn in the egg mixture and when set on the bottom place in the oven on the rack to finish cooking. Test with a knife thrust into the center. Score at right angles to the handle of the pan, fold and turn out on a hot platter. Arrange the three cooked stalks of asparagus over the top of the omelet and the rest of the asparagus with the sauce around the omelet. Serve at once.

Baked Salmon.

Place three pounds of fresh salmon in a cheesecloth, add a tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of vinegar, six peppercorns and two quarts of boiling water in a deep saucepan. Let simmer on the back of the stove for forty-five minutes. Serve with:

Mushroom and Shrimp Sauce.

Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of white pepper, one and one-half cupfuls of cold milk and one cupful of the fish stock. Stir constantly until the sauce boils. Cook a handful of fresh mushrooms cut in bits in a little butter, add one can of cooked shrimps broken into small pieces. Add shrimps and mushrooms to the sauce and serve with the salmon.

Julia Bottomey

Nellie Maxwell