V. HERE WOMEN FAIL

EN THEY TRY TO DO THE WORK OF "CREDIT MAN."

Che Place Where Man Is in No Danger of Being Shoved Aside to Make Place for Sister.

"There's one walk in business life where woman has made a flat, miserable. una istakable failure," said a business man who employs a large number of young women in his store and office, according to the Chicago Tribune "No woman, as far as I can find out, has ever been a successful 'credit man.'

"I don't say this as any reproach against the sex," he went on, "because I have a great respect for the American business woman. But just for my own satisfaction I must say that I'm glad to know one place at least where a man stands no show of being shoved aside to make room for his energetic sister. A true woman may rightly be proud of being a poor credit man, however, because it merely shows that she has too much faith in mankind, and can't prevent herself from being affected by a good hard luck story. She doesn't have to believe it to be carried away by it. for her heart gets the better of her head in spite of herself. The result is that she extends a long line of credit to customers that aren't a safe risk, and the house suffers for it.

"I was reminded of this noted point of weakness in the feminine business equipment by seeing that the Federal bank, which has just failed in New York, had a woman to pass upon its credita and discounts for the last four years. don't wonder that there was a smashup. From my experience and observation I have found this job is beyond the natural powers of a woman just as much as freight handling and other work requiring a man's physique. It doesn't matter what kind of a woman she is, either. It's just the same whether she has been tested by years of experience in confidential commercial affairs, or whether she has been merely a cog in the brokkeeping machinery of the firm. Many mon have stenographer's who have been with them for so long that almost all the inner secrets of the house are necessarily known to them. And I think the fact that this knowledge is sacredly guarcad should do a great deal to kill the old superstition about a woman's inability to keep a secret. It is women who mount guard in the outer offices of John D. Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers. and decide what is important enough to so into the inner sanctum. Just think of the responsibility of a position like that and of the fortunes that could be made by betraying some of the knowlledge that accompanies it

When a man finds a woman employe that he can trust to the same degree as Mr. Rockefeller trusts his private secretary, he is naturally inclined to think that she can fill any confidential position in the house. But in 999 cases our of a thousand her heart is liable to be influencial in directing her course. For business is business, as you may have heard. and the heart has little place in it. A credit man need not be harsh and cruel in fact, he should not be so, and he should at all times be ready to help a werthy customer along with easy terms and kind treatment. But it takes judgment to tell what a worthy customer is. at 1 to keep an unworthy and dishonest one from imposing upon the firm by his ingenious and pitiful tales of woe. I know a woman who caused her house a dead loss of several thousand dollars simply because a man who was deliberately defrauding the firm used to bring his little girl down with him when he came to see her about getting an extension of his credit. The child was a nice. little girl with plenty of golden curls, and she innocently succeeded in making the wholesale house carry her father's business for three tyears, until inevitable and disastrous bankruptcy ended the

"There are few branches of business in wilch it can be said that women have been failures." concluded the speaker. "because they are not abt to venture Forth independently upon untried fields. Unless they are pretty sure that they can succeed they won't start in. If they take up a new line of work it is usually their Semployer who inspires the step and furmishes the necessary courage for its accomplishment. No one doubts that woman has permanently won her place In the busines sworld, and that her field of action is steadily increasing in width But I am afraid that her heart will limit Ler activities in certain directions, just as her physical weakness and her lack of Litiative does in others "

Largest Bank in the World.

In London a banking combination . Is now in progress that will put the two largest New York banks far in the background. This is the combina-Stion of the biggest of the London banks and one that ranks thirteenth on the list, or the Llyods bank, Lim-Ited, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking company, Limited. The new combined London bank will be the largest banking institution in the world, and will overshadow even the big government banks, like The Bank of England and those of the \Franch, German and Russian nations. -Banker's Monthly.

The Smallest Realm. The sovereign who reigns over the stemaliest monarchy in the world is the king of Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. These islands were discovered about 200 years ago by the captain of the Keeling, but were comparatively little known till 1825, when Mr. Ross, an Englishman, visited them, was atruck by their beauty, and took up his atede there. It is his grandson, M. George Reiss, who now holds away over Libe Cocos.

PROFIT IN ILLICIT STILLS.

The Evil Will Hardly Ever Be Stamped Out So Long as It Pays So Well.

Although the makers of illicit whisky are punished by heavy fines whenever they are detected, nearly all of them get rich. At least, few abandon the occupation until they can retire from it with a competence, says the Chicago Chronicle. One of the most experienced of the federal revenue inspectors, who has raided scores of stills during his official career and who has had many battles with the outlaws and heard the bullets from their guns whistle past him, who has often crouched behind rocks and stood behind trees, and who has done his share in trying to stamp out the miscreants, said recently, in speaking of blockaders and moonshine whisky:

"I have been a revenue officer for about 25 or 30 years and have seen all kinds of service, under all kinds of circumstances, and I don't believe blockading or illicit distilling will ever be stopped. The reason for my belief, and I am not the only one, is simply this: There is such a large profit in the business that the temptation is too great for most of that class of people regardless of the law, not heeding what has befallen fellow moonshiners Even forgetting that they have once been caught or suspected and that the eyes of the officers are on them, they go right ahead and distill the grain. But at the same time they are on the look out for raids and have their guns ever ready to send a piece of lead into their discoverer. They are good shots, too, hardly ever missing when they have a fair opportunity to take aim.

"I will give you an idea of how cheaply moonshine whisky is made and the immense profits that are reaped from its sale. They take one gallon of cheap black molasses, which costs about 30 cents: two bushels of meal, costing 65 cents per bushel, and some water. This is made into a mash, allowed to ferment, and the stuff then goes through the process of evaporation. This amount of meal, wa'er and molasses makes four gallons of whisky, which is sold for two dollars a gallon. Anyone can see the immense profit from this illustration

"Latterly brown sugar has been used instead of molasses, and is a great deal cheaper. The sugar costs about four and a half cents a pound: there are 300 pounds in a barrel, making it cost \$13.50 per barrel. An immense amount of molasses is made from a barrel of sugar, and the profit is almost twice as great as in using the first method. Distillers are captured every day, and when they are sent to prison others take their places. and thus the perpetual flow of 'white lightning '"

LIMITATIONS OF CENIUS.

Men Who Are Great in One Profession Are Seldom Fitted for Any Other.

To be a great lawyer is incompatible with being a great poet, says Notes and Queries Nevertheless. Shakespeare was fond of showing his little legal knowledge and Bacon has written some verse. There have been writers of eminence. like Walter Scott and Thackeray, who were lawyers by profession, but they mast have made law quite subordinate to literature, although some of them, like Walter Scott, have got money by following the law Hoffman, the author of "The Pot of Gold," and other imaginative stories, was a man of genius, who was also a judge or a magistrate. I think, however, that his legal duties sat lightly on him. His connection with the law seems somewhat similar to that of Walter Scott. It was neither absorbing nor permanent. Politicians turn to literature. Literary men, like Chateaubriand and Lamartine have held high places as politicians, but they never were real statesmen, and I should not call them men of great genius. A man of action may be great in more fields than one. Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte were statesmen andgenerals. but they were not, and could not be, poets, though Julius Caesar was a writer. Among the ancient Greeks, and the later Spaniards and Portuguese, we find poets who were soldiers, and even generals. They, however, were not wholly military Only a part, and sometimes a small part, of their lives was spent in service. Horace's experience of war was very short, and, although he was a millitary tribune, he was not a distinguished soldier. A man may be excellent in more ways than one, but he cannot be a man of genius in two different ways. A few instances, such as that of Sheridan, might be given which seem to be exreptions to the rule; I doubt whether they are so. The same inclination made Sherman an orator and a writer of com-

Her Solitude. They had just telephoned from downtown that hubby was seriously injured and fast losing consciousness: The poor wife was distracted.

"Grief, perplexity, exasperation, were on her face.

At last she gasped into the mouthniece of he telephone:

"I suspect I cannot get down there in time, for my new hat hasn't come from the milliner's yet. But if I can't, please ask him, before he loses consciousness, what he did with the theater tickets for to-night."

And then, her grief obtaining mastery, the fell in a dead faint.—Baltimore

Shy at Drawing. "When I was a young man," said Stormington Barnes, "I went on the stage with the determination of becoming the architect of my own fortune."

"Well?" queried Walker Holme. "As an architect," continued Mr. Barnes, "I was a successful failure berause of my inability to draw large houses."-Chicago Daily News."

RUSSIAN BRAVERY.

COURAGE AND DEVOTION OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR.

Popular Errors Regarding the Man Who Are Fighting the Sturdy Japs-Stories of Heroic Conduct.

People who should know declare that the Russian soldier is not ill-treated by his superior officers, in spite of popular notions on the subject. White a wide gulf separates the nobleman and the peasant, the officer and the private soldier, warm friendships are formed between them sometimes which often tast for life.

Thus, relates the New York Sun, Gen. Skobeleff had a favorite sergeant who had been with him from the days when he was a sub-lieutenant. The sergeant was killed at the storming of Gook Tepe when Skobeleff won his great victory over the Turcomans.

"Skobeleff was inconsolable," said an officer who was there at the time. "He had won a magnificent victory where other generals had failed. The Turcomans had been utterly routed after a month's terrible fighting.

"Yet the victor wept like a child when the news of the death of his humble friend was brought to him. He was melancholy for days and could take no interest in anything

Many people imagine that the Russian soldier is not required to think for himself. This is called another popular

Skobeleff used to do all in his power to stimulate the intelligence of his soldiers. Any man who hit on a bright idea during a campaign could take it direct to Skobeleff, and if it seemed good to him he would adopt it, even though it might involve radical changes in his plans.

At the siege of Geok Tepe, Skobeleff would sit all day long at the mouth of one or other of the mines, watching the progress of the sappers who were tunneling underground in the direction of the fortress. If he noticed a sapper who worked with intelligence as well as muscle, and who thought out ways to lessen the toil and increase the result. he would kiss and caress that sapper, and perhaps treat him to champagne or vodka. But he would roundly abuse the

This is said to be toplcal of the attitude of the Russian officers toward their men. because every Russian officer to-day tries to model himself on Skobeleff.

men who worked faithfully but stupidly

An enlisted man is not expected to obey all orders blindly. He is supposed to use his intelligence.

The courage of the man behind the Russian gun has been amply proved time and again. No nation can point to heroic deeds of its fighting men which cannot be paralleled from the annals of the Russian service.

Englishmen are justly proud of the dogged pluck of Moyse, Sir Francis Doyle's "drunken private of the Buffs." who, having fallen into the hands of the Chinese during the opium war, was ordered, on pain of death, to perform the kotow to a mandarin. He refused, saying that he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, whereupon he was immediately knocked on the head

and his body thrown on a dunghill. That incident has an almost exact parallel in the behavior of a soldier of the Peresiaff dragoons who was captured during the Khivan campaign in 1873 and ordered to kneel before the khan, to whose kibitkasor audience tent, he was taken.

"I only kneel to God and the emperor," said the Russian.

"Take him outside and flog him with leather whips," commanded the khan. It was done. After over 100 strokes the man fainted. He was revived and taken back to the kibitka, but again he refused to kneel or pay any kind of reverence to the enemy

Then the khan, mad with rage, subjected him to a favorite Turcoman nunishment: A sword was plunged into a brazier until it was white hot and then passed in front of his eyes, at the distance of about two inches, burning away his sight forever

Still the blind hero, in his agony, adhered to his resolution, until at last the khan drew a dagger and stabbed him to

This story is told to recruits in the Russian army as an example of the man-

ner in which they should uphold the

honor of Russia among her enemies. Sound Telegraphy at Sea.

Since the experiments of Prof. Elisha Gray, three years ago, the system of submarine sound telegraphy has been considerably improved, and it is now in practical use on steamships plying between New York and Boston. The sounds transmitted are those of a beil let down into the water about 25 feet below the hull of the Pollock Rip light ship. These sounds are easily heard in foggy or stormy w ither on ships as much as seven miles distant. The sound receivers consist of two metal cylinders. filled with water, a d clamped to the inner side of the iron hull of the ship below the sea-level, one on each side. A telephonic apparatus connected with the cylinders transmits the sounds received by them to the pilot house. The two cylinders may be likened to a pair of ears, and by listening alternately with them the pilot can tell the direction from which the sounds come through the sea. - Youth's Companion. .

Find Pearls with X-Rays. M. Dubois in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, shows that it is possible by means of the Roentgen rays to examine the living oyster without in any way injuring it and to ascertain whether or not it contain a pearl. If it contain only a tiny pearl the oyster is returned and is allowed to live until the dis-

ease has developed a large pearl.

ON A SABBATH IN MEXICO.

The People Turn Out in Crowds to Witness the Bloody Sights of the Bullring.

Four men were caught by bulls the other afternoon during the corrida at the Chapultepec bull-ring, one of them being seriously hurt. Yet the bulls, according to connoisseurs, were as tame as sheep, reports the Mexican Herald.

As the weather was fine, and it had been announced that Silverio Chico and Capita would fight Cazadero bulls, hundreds of people repaired to the plaza from early in the afternoon, so that by the time the corrida began the plaza was crowded with spectators.

The first bull let into the arena was the best of the afternoon. It was fierce. It promptly disemboweled several horses, and chased the toreros around the arena.

The second bull was a "sinverguenra." He did not kill any horses, nor even attack the mounted men, so he had to be sent back to the corral. It was then that the first man was gored. When the trumpet blew ordering the brute to be sent back, oxen were let into the plaza. as usual. When coming back, bringing with them the bull, the latter seemed to take offense at being forced to go back in company with oxen. When it reached the door of the toril it made for the torilero as he was closing the door, caught him by his sash, and threw him down, then picked him up, one horn entering behind the knee and emerging in the middle of the thigh-The buil then dropped him, and picked him up again, this time a horn entering the left shoulder. Toreros came to make a "quite." The bull was crowded into the corral, and the wounded man. whose name is Jesus Gonzales. was promptly taken to the surgeon's room. His wounds are not liable to cause death. but still he is in a serious condition.

The third, fourth and fifth bulls were very tame. The fourth jumped the ring. and, seeing a "mono sabio" in the callejon, made for him; inflicting a wound in the head. The "mono" jumped to the other side of the ring before the next attack, and thus saved his skin-

The next victim was Silverio Chico. who was overtaken by the fifth bull and thrown high into the air. Fortunately, he was not gored, and only received slight injuries by his fall

The last man caught was Barciela, a banderillo, who was caught when he attempted to place a pair of sticks. He was thrown down with all the might of the bull, and had not the other toreros been quick to call the bull's attention. the banderillero would have had a dis-

agreeable experience In spite of all this, the corrida was as bad as it could be, according to amateurs, because the bulls were very tame and stupid; with the exception of the second bull, they did not avail themselves of the opportunity to make more trouble.

The toreros did their best. Mirandita. Naranjito Marinerito and Petaterito placed good pairs of banderil'as Arcadio Reyes, a picador, did very good Silcerio Chico and Capita shillfully handled the sword, although Silverio Chico was so scared after he was caught that he showed something next to fear when killing his last buil.

SAURIANS TAKE THE BAIT.

Fishing for Crocodiles Is an Exciting Sport in the Straits of Malacca.

One of the chief sports of mariners who pass through the straits of Malacca is fishing for crocodiles. The creatures in this region, says a London exchange, frequently attain a remarkable growth. and catching them is a task of no small risk. A traveler recently returned from that part of the world describes the ingenious method of catching the beast adopted by the natives of the Kedah

"A small bamboo raft some two feet square is constructed, and on it is erected a flag post surmounted by a red flag, while from the under side of the raft or float runs 20 to 30 yards of stout line, ending in a few feet of chain. To this chain the barbed book of hard brass metal is attached by three feet of untwisted fiber, in order that the fine ligaments may get between the crocodile's teeth and thus prevent his snapping off the bait. On the shank of the hook a live fowl is made fast, together with a short length of bamboo to give it flotation, and then raft, line and bait are dropped into the river. Loudly squawks the unfortunate fowl for a few minutes, but its sorrows are short-lived. A splash, a swirl, the bait has disappeared, and then the men return to their homes, leaving a boy to mark the progress of the floating flag. Next day or the day after half a dozen men paddle down stream until they sight the raft. Then, taking the line ashore, they haul away, and as by this time the hook is firmly entangled in the crocodile's intestines, he shows but little fight, and easily dispatched."

Wary Animals.

Girai is are the most difficult of all animals to take by surprise. No matter from what direction you may approach the giraffe is sure to discover you. It has been called the original "rubberneck." It is not generally known that nature, because of the height of its eyes from the ground, has supplied it with a talent peculiarly its own for making observations. As a matter of fact, a giraffe can see in all directions at the same time without moving its head. The eyes are large and prominent and so placed at the side of the head that they are capable of seeing backward as well as forward.-Nature.

New Food Stuff.

A German scientist has succeeded. by treating cleansed vegetable fibers of neat moss with the waste molasses. of beet sugar manufacture, in producing a compound that serves acceptably as food for domestic animals.

FRESH FROCKS AND FRILLS.

Tasty Toilettes and Fanciful Trifles of Ornamentation for the Season.

Black chiffon taffeta walking gowns, with instep skirt, are in favor for street and carriage wear.

Fancy crepe de chines and invisible check taffetas are noveities this season. Silks with blacks, white or silver-gray grounds upon which is woven a chine

design in some bright tint are new Aluminum braid in various widths is used for trimming, reports the Brooklyn

Straw and chiffon are intermingled in some of the new shapes in hats.

The capelike trimmings to dresses are legion; they droop over the shoulders, they form points to the elbow9they are to be seen in a triple form and they occasionally devolve into a fichu.

A floral insertion, especially of a straggling pattern, applied to chiffon as an edge, is very pretty, especially in filmy black upon a white ground The very lightest pink and blue batiste

The woman who effects the picturesque style nowadays has a large range of choice. In coat buttons the blister pearl, the

is in favor for underclothing.

amazonite the matrix onal, and the matrix turquoise all serve as a ground for the introduction of what appear to be rubies, sapphires and diamonds.

One of the handsomest and daintiest of summer belts is of warp print silk in pompadour designs. The front is shirred, while the back ornamentation consists of buttons covered with the

To match her white costume it is predicted that the summer girl will wear white combs

The most supple materials are in high-Crepe de chine, as well as voile, mo-

hair and chiffon taffeta is used for walking.gowns

Skirt trimmings are for the most part vertical.

AIDS TO DRESSMAKING.

Dress Forms and New Devices for the Convenience of Home Workers.

Busy women and lazy women who give that time-honored excuse for dowdiness -lack of time to devote to the dressmaker-can no longer avail themselves of this plea. With all the new devices for fitting and building gowns, women no longer need be martyrs to the caprices of a modiste, says the Washington Star

With the introduction of these various inventions it has become more the fad for women to do a great deal of their own dressmaking. This is not such a formidable task if the sewing-room is well equipped with a wire adjustable frame and a pneumatic dress form.

The latter apparatus consists of a lining made of thin rubber, cut and fitted by a good tailor, and put together so that it is air tight. When the home dressmaker wishes to fit her gown she blows up her pneumatic rubber form through the tiny orifice at the base and then screws a cap over it so it will retain the required shape as heig as necessary. A stiff collar is provided for the neck, which can also be djusted to any size

After the form is partially blown up the home dressmaker fastens her lining over it and increases the volume of air antil the form completely fills the lining. She can then make as many experiments as she likes without changing her own gown or enduring the fatique of standing in one position any length of time.

Another simple device is a form made out of a perfect fitting dress lining. This is systematically stuffed with cotton or curled hair, and then the openings at the neck and sleeves and base are closed to prevent the filling from dropping

HIGHWAYMEN WERE FOILED.

Their Intended Victims Are Deprived of Cash Before They Get Hold of Them.

The two highwaymen looked perplexed.

"Search him again, Bill," said one ofthem. "He ought to have a big bunch

So they made another search, relates Elliott Flower, in the Brooklyn Eagle. "It beats me," said the other highway-

man, ruefully. "He wasn't makin' no deposit, 'cause he wasn't carryin' no book, an' it jest stood to reason he was irawin' out fer the payroll. I looked to find \$2,000 on him goin' this way an' nothin' but a check goin' the other. It's a bloomin' shame how unreliable these folks is. Ata't there nothin' in the satchel?"

"Not a blame thing," replied Bill "Was you jest goin' to the bank fer a walk?" asked the other man." "No," replied the victim. "I had

business there." "What business?"

"I took up a note. You'll find it can-

neled in my pocket." "Now, sin't that a bloomin' shame?"

exclaimed the highwayman. "Men with money is gittin' so blamed uncertain that you can't tell whether to catch 'em' comin' or goin'. The last feller we aught was goin; an' didn't have nothin' but a check; the feller afore that was held up by his wife afore we had time to git to him; an' this feller is comin', with not a bloomin' thing but a canceled note. 'tell you, there ought to be business rules iaid down so's a poor, hard-workin' man would know how to hit it right."

. Worse than Calm, Church—And you say he is calm in the

face of danger? Gotham-Calm's no word for it. Why, when his wife gets after him he never says a word! - Yonkers Statesman.

USING ELECTRICITY.

NEW POWER FOUND IN PENN-SYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

Neglected Water Rights Bought by Speculators and Electric Plants Set Up-Tallow Dips Relegated.

.Farmers in the rugged and beautiful hill country of Chester county, Pa., and the northern part of New Castle county. Del., are applying electricity to the work of the farm, says a report from those sections.

That region is characterized by its abundance of water power. The valleys are many and each is traversed by a swift stream

These streams are knotted thick with dams, a good many of which have been long disused, because in the course of industrial development the small mills of various kinds ariven by water power could not be operated with sufficient economy to compete with larger mills. Shrewd speculators have recently been buying up these neglected water rights, and establishing alongside these streams electrical generating plants

The old dams have been rebuilt, and the old mill races have been dug out. Each dam and race will yield from 100 to 300 horse-power, and the electrical generating plants are worked with the utmost economy.

The buildings are simple and inex pensive. Light lines of poles convey the wires, and one well-paid mechanic is able to manage the plant all day, and another at night. Local capital is largely invested in the work

The prosperous farmers of the region were quick to see the advantage of the light and power offered by these local concerns at rates which seems to city folk absurdly low. Farmhouses that have been only a few years emancipated from the tailow dip are now lighted by electricity. Many barns are lighted in the same-fastion, so that the farmer has given up his dangerous and inconvenient lantern, and can go about barn and barnyard at night with the utmost ease

So cheap is the power furnished that some farmers have applied it to the pumping of water for house and stock. and abandoned the windmills or retained them only for use upon occasions. It is a matter of only a few years, apparently, when threshing and a variety of other farm work will be done by means of the same nower

Already there is talk among the farmers of the advantage that would come of having the country roads lighted by electricity. Some of the old govered bridges. places where accidents and night at tacks are not infrement, are now made as bright by night at the day,

The small electrical plants send power and light to points distant from ten to 20 miles. Some of them have 2014illary steam power and one company operating a water mill in the upper edge of New Castle county owns an old steam power a few miles beyond the line in Pennsylvania, and works one mill or the other, as the conditions, de-

The lines of the companies are seen traversing remote country roads, and running indifferently in one state or the other. There is abundant water power to generate ten times or perhaps 100 times as much electricity as is now demanded by the farriers, but the demand is constantly growing and all the abin toned dams are likely to be again

READ BOOKS IN THE DARK.

Undertaker Was Shocked When He Found That Albinos Elve

was ghastly, said the undertaker. according to the Chicago Tribune "As we returned in our cabs from the cemetery in the black darkness of the evening, the man read out foud to his wife, the same as if it had been daylight.

"I sat opposite him. It was intensely dark. I could see the man's face, a vague whiteness, and I could see the book that he held on his knee. Everything else-pitch black. And mumble, mumble, mumble went his voice. He read fluently. Cold shivers san up and down my spine.

"Finally I interrupted " 'Pardon me,' said I, 'I am the undertaker. Would you mind telling me if you can really read in a light like this?" "'I certainly can,' said he. I can see more clearly in this darkness than in

aunlight." "Then he explained the matter to me. He said men every now and then were born with cat eyes that worked better by night than by day. He said Julius Caesar had been one of these men Caesar had been able to read in the dark up to the age of 23; then the gift had left. him. Joseph Scaliger had also had the gift. He said all pure albinos saw clearly in the dark, but in the sunlight their eyes grew dim and painful.

Then the cab stopped and we got out. As the man passed under an arc lamp, I saw that his hair and his eyebrows and his skin were white and horrible, and his eyes were pinker than coral. I had aever seen an albino so perfect."

Co-Education and Marriage.

Coeducation does not discourage matrimony in America. In every high school where boys and girls are brought together there are budding romances that not infrequently flower into matrimony, and as for the colleges and universities where men and women meet on an equal-basis the conditions are extremely favorable to matrimony, and seldom are these marriages unhappy. Indeed, so far from college education unfitting a woman for the duties of domesticity, the spectacle of a college-bred woman in the divorce courts is practically unknown. -London Telegraph

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