Interests of Women and the Home.

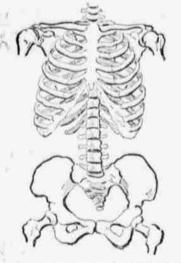
X=Rays and Tight Lacing—Roentgen's Light May Induce Women to Drop Corsets.

their distorted ribs, compressed chests, they immediately declared the corset must go. Henceforth, so they have determined, they will be free women.

When questioned about the evils of

tight lacing Dr. George F. Shrady said: Topever in my life met a girl or weman, who, when questioned on the subect, said she laced tightly. A woman goes to a physician with some com-plaint, and he asks: 'How are your porsets; do you wear them pretty

'No. indeed, doctor,' she invariably answers though damning evidence, as



RIBS OF THE WOMAN WHO DOES NOT LACE.

the lawyers call it, is present. 'I never lace the least bit, though I know other small, thin, angular, little fellow,

"Doctors go on asking the question, expecting the same reply and always getting it. It seems almost ludicrous smile when they hear or read anything

women's waists free it will, says the Sun, have accomplished a great mis"There is absolutely no physiological ervation, I want a small waist, too." sion. And things are beginning to point that way. The Queen of Portugal has set the ball in motion. It was at her suggestion that the ladies of her | men of the Middle Ages first put on | an athlete is training he doesn't concourt submitted themselves to the corsets to modify the shape of the body strict his chest and lungs. Searching action of the Roentgen rays.

They were so startled at the sight of peatedly and almost constantly turned to small waists. The men very lop-sided livers, and squeezed stom-achs, all the result of tight lacing, that credit. The natural conformation of the chest is always larger below than above. It is almost cone shaped, though some people get the idea that it is almost square, because they take in the projecting shoulder bones. The ribs are so fixed that when one breath a they expand, roll upon each other, and turn out. How is it possible for them to do this when confined in a tight cor-Vital respirations and circulations are impeded by the corset. constricts the very best part of the lungs, and oftentimes the liver is not displaced, but furrowed. The

liver, being a large and solid organ, can stand considerable persecution without

its natural work being interfered with,

but when pushed out of its proper place it has to go somewhere, so it crowds

the stomach down, when in turn gets the intestines and organs of mother-

hood out of their natural place. "As I said before, there is absolutely no physiological argument in favor of the corset. Many women claim that they wear it to support them, and it can be worn so loose that no injury follows, but it is absolutely unnecessary Men don't require corners to support them. They depend on the backbone, that central spinal column on which everything hangs, and women should do the same. It carries all of the think that the corset can carry some of it. A man might as well try to lift himself by his trousers. He has no point of vantage to work from. Once in Beecher's day a revivalist went to Brooklyn and made quite a stir in the city of big preachers. Beecher was very much interested in him and said i to a friend: 'You've been to hear him, what kind of a looking man is he! "Oh," replied the friend, 'he's

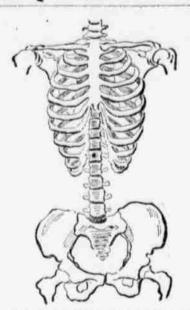
" 'Hasn't he got any chest and stomach?' asked Beecher cagerly, Not a bit,' was the reply.

" 'Well, if he hasn't got any chest and for a physician to talk on the evil ef-fects of this fashion. Women only 'great preacher,

"That is a pretty good argument right and say, 'We'll show these doc- Woman is constantly saying, 'I want fanning for dear life, It's be- hold ammonia and a soft flannel and for one of his pups,"-Puck,

If the Roentgen rays discovery sets | tors and cranks that we can go on | to develop the upper part of my body.

"Artists have the most correct ideas about the beauty of the human form.



RIBS OF THE GIRL WHO LACES,

The old masters of the brush and chise never chose a woman with a small waist for a model, but they selected one whose figure showed only a slight weight, and it is folly for women to curve and no constriction at the waist. The artists of today do not think small waists pretty, and will not have models who lace, but seek those who have always enjoyed freedom of chest and waist. If most women were to apply with a southern exposure, for employment as models, they would

We must have air all the time, however, and we ought to be free to drink in plenty of it. We rarely ever hear of a man fainting or see one using a fan. about it, and continue to pull on their against tight lacing. One won't last Go into a crowded hall, and nearly corset strings. Often they laugh outling who has no chest and stomach.

cause they are laced so tight that they | two fresh cloths for rubbing the carpet can't pump enough oxygen into their lungs. Men don't have to fan. They are free to breathe in enough air to will, when the carpet is quite dry, be keep them cool without fanning.

"The Roentgen rays can show a woman, not only straight through her corset, but even through a partition, just how every bone is affected by constriction. It might work a revolution if every woman could see how she looks inside with her corset on and then without it, and this applies to those dear girls who 'never lace.' Fashion is at the bottom of this evil. As long as fashion dictates that the small walst is pretty women are going to cultivate it at the expense of their lungs, hearts, livers, kidneys, stomachs, and everything else. It certainly speaks well for woman's vitality when one remembers that the respiration and circulation have been interfered with by stays for centuries. Man simply couldn't have stood the pressure. There is no telling what powers of endurance woman would develop if she would determine to cast corsets aside and allow her waist and chest to develop as the Creator intended that they should."

A WORD IN SEASON.

In packing away white furs or robes or children's white clothes for the summer do not forget to scatter pieces o white wax among them. It will help to keep them from turning yellow. A nice way to roll them in pieces of cotton or linen, made very dark with bluing, before putting them into their

When a dose of unpleasant medicine is necessary, particularly with children, its disagreeable taste may be almost wholly concealed if a peppermint candy is taken just before the medicine. This is a better plan than taking something after the dose,

A room situated so that it does not get any direct sunlight, but only reflected light, may be made more cheerful if the walls are covered with a paper that has a background of some delicate yellow shade. The painted woodwork should be of a creamy tint and with yellow India silk or muslin draperies at the windows, one can almost imagine one's self in a room

man faints we unfasten her corset, proves that lacing interferes with her breathing. What we want is feath to be supported by the control of breathing. What we want is God's own be laid and be browned easily as if in 'pure air and plenty of it. We need it the pan, while any chance of burning more than water or food. Next to air is avoided. The tray should have a

> When a carpet comes to be laid afresh, the colors are apt to look somewhat dingy and certainly not so bright as was expected. To remedy this use a paliful of warm water containing wo or three tablespoonfuls of house-

found to give a most effectual renova-tion. But it must be remembered that certain greens will not bear ammonia; in such cases clear warm water will freshen and help the carpet very much.

Wooden moulding boards are no onger used in the up-to-date kitchen. Marble or plate glass with a rolling pin of the same hard substance has taken the place of wood. The new boards require less care to keep them She Should Certainly Know Something About Her clean and in proper condition.

A little lemon peel makes a delicious flavoring for many things, such as puddings, fruit sauces, croquettes, and meat pies, and is one of the things it is best to have at hand. When using the juice only of lemons save the by rinsing it in clear water and letting it dry; then grating it and putting it in a glass jar with a clos Treated thus it is always ready.

An agreeable method of changing the have gained knowledge and points that atmosphere in an invalid's room is to it is impossible for an inexperienced pour some good eau de cologne into a rider to know. Then when you have coup plate and with a lighted match set | your ideas as to about what you want, fire to it. The cologne will make a and what is most desirable to have in pretty flame and impart a delightful, a wheel, take some man with you to see that you get just that. It seems too bad, but the dealers are so glibrefreshing odor to the air.

Loops for hanging up garments are always wearing out and breaking, particularly with children's cloaks and coats. To make a serviceable loop cut a strip of kid from an old glove, roll in it a piece of coarse string, and sew the edges of kid neatly together. This loop, fastened securely to a garment, will stand any amount of pulling without wearing or breaking.

"Sugar curls" are a new form of the old-fashioned sugar cookies. They are particularly attractive to children or for any one desirous of a variety. Roll the cooky dough out rather thin and cut into strips about eight inches long and three-quarters of an Inch in width. Sprinkle them lightly with sugar and place them in a buttered pan. Bake them in a quick oven to a very delicate color. When the strips are baked; as soon as they can be handled, roll them around large pencils or sticks and keep them so until they have cooled.-New York Sun.

A DEFINITION.

Little Niece-What is polygamy. aunty? Aunty (Mrs. Malaprop)-Polygamy is when they can't take care of one as single or double tube? Whose make; she ought to be.—Tid-Bits,

WHY HE WANTED IT.

outside of the crank shafts). What are the sprokets? What are the crank

parts of a bleycle can you enumer-The girl who has wheel fever now ate? Try and see how many of these thinks about her new bicycle, and it questions you can answer. Find out is well to suggest to her that she talk the others, if possible, for it is a good over the subject with her friends, both of the male and female persuasion, who to help identify your bicycle in case of have been riding for some time. They

New Bike---Some Questions for Riders.

From the Philadelphia Record.

tongued that when a woman goes alone

she gets so bewildered she really does

not know what she is buying. After

while she wakes up to the fact that

she has purchased something quite dif-

ferent from what she wanted. Above

all, see your wheel has the proper size

frame and is properly adjusted to you:

ee that you can sit on the saddle with

ng the saddlepost raised three or feu-

inches above its socket; see that the bandle-bars are in such a position that

ou can grasp them sitting up straight,

ward to let you sit well over the pedal.

Of course, women are not supposed

o know as much as men about the

well up in bleycle shop talk; but, as

our fellow-riders are always insisting

that women talk nothing else but wheel jargon, and know very little

bout it, let us be up in a few points

which every woman who rides a wheel

thould know. What is the size of the

wheels on your bleycle? How many

pokes are there in the front wheel

low many in the rear wheel? What

make is your wheel? What kind of

at the main sprocket from outside

onstruction of machines or to be as

Wheeling

There are few changes noted in the bicycle attire for men this season. Instead of having the suit all alike; that is, cap, trousers and coat made of the same kind of cloth, the trousers will be made of large brown plaid, with cap to match, while the coat will be much darker, in plain or slightly plain mixed goods. As the season advances and it grows warmer, white duck trousers, with single or double-breasted blue serge coat, will be universally adopted, The more conservative will wear a blue cloth cap of the regulation shape, while those who like novelty will don the round, white duck hat, with curled-up the ball of the foot on the pedal, and the leg stretched straight, without havrim, that was so popular last year, The trousers this year are one and all finished with golf extensions and are quite a little narrower. The golf hose, in gay plaid and bright colors, still obtains, and may be rolled over the golf without bending over or forward, and see that the saddle is far enough forextension or buttoned down over them as taste dictates. The latter style makes the leg look neater, and is, therefore, recommending itself to many.

It seems a most imprudent thing for woman rider to ride a wheel without a brake, especially when she is inexperienced, and is not as yet an adept at holding back and back pedaling goabooed is because it is rather unsighty when attacked to the handle-bar, The very latest one does away with this, and really is the nicest-looking one on the market, besides being quite practicable. It is a series of colls run through the handle-bar and down through the head of the machine; imnediately above the brake shoe is a eavy spring in the inside of the frame, By turning the grip a pressure is brought to bear on the spring all the ray down, which forces the shoe that "Papa, won't you buy me a watch?" pins? Is yours a double-bar or single bar drop frame wheel? Why is it ordinary brake. The shoe-plate is just want to trade it to Billy Wiggins called a drop frame? What is the the same as usual, and is the only part number of your wheel? How many visible.

From the New York Sun.

Nothing so exasperates a young girl as the ding-donging into her ears of those cant phrases, "I never did that when I was a girl, "I never read such books when I was a girl." "Such things were considered unfit for the young in my day. The mothers and grandmothers, aunts and great-nunts, who indulge in these nagging remarks, forget that social conditions change from generation to generation. Fortunately the peace of mind and well-rounded development of the young of to-day, there are only a few left who harp on that old phrase, "unfit for the young." Those who do, love to talk about the good old times when the young were restricted, guarded, denied, and protected; when they were considered utterly incapable of undertaking the responsibility of their ewa conduct, much less their own education. They argue that in olden times the young were supposed to be under their mother's wing boarding school and the girls until they married; and furthermore they assert that this was a better state of afrairs. than the one existing to-day, when the young are given their head, so to speak, and like little Topsy "jus' grow" morally, mentally and physically, instead of being brought up by some one else.

A woman who sees much of her sisters in New York society said: "It nlways amuses me to hear a mother say to her daughter: 'I didn't do that when I was a girl.' Nine times out of ten it was because she couldn't. It's nonsense to talk about this, that, and the One girl is old at twelve years, while another is a child at eighteen. The truth is, our grandmothers had to work too hard to pay much attention to their daughters. The girls of those days never heard of a chap-ron. It is only can girls, within the past twenty-five years that the chaperon began to be a necessity, and only fifteen since she became absolutely so. This doesn't apply to small towns nor even to many cities now, but the eastern coast of the Atlantic. The chaperon was introduced into American society mainly out of regard for the feelings of foreign visitors. They look chaperoned, and it matters not if the chaperon is only a matron of two hours.

"It is quite true that girls are allowed more liberty in the matter of literature and amusements now than they cause we have so much more to read sanding, and, coincident with this new and so many more forms of entertain- function, has reliaxed her discipline then, and they are restricted now, in talks to her boys and girls just alike; the selection of their reading matter, she has the same code for both, Our When I was a girl, 'Don Quixote,' 'Hudibras,' 'The Three Guardsmen,' 'Tale of a Tub,' 'Romance of the Forsidered too, glddy for young women to read. They were, indeed, forbidden and beautiful way. fruit in nearly every household, and were it kept at all, placed on the top shelf of the bookcase, a place forbid-This was the law in my home, but I

was fifteen. How did I get them? ook I wanted, tied it to my garter, and away I went with it. No one was read the books. So it is with the young today. They wouldn't understand many of the books that they are orbidden to read. The girls of today have better chances than their mothers had, and the girl with a scholarly bent doesn't care for inferior literature. In fact, many mothers are not so fit to after they've reached maturity, as the girls themselves. I have no patience person a modern girl least respects as her guide and counsellor, least regards as her friend, is her mother. This is untrue. The observant person knows that a more perfect companionship exists between the mother and daughter of today than ever before."

Nothing delights Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton so much as to contrast the old times with the new. She says she remembers just how the grandmothers trained their girls. "And the contrast is wholly in our favor," she adds with a laugh, "Then we had less form and the boys until they went away to less freedom, and now we have more form and more freedom. The American girls of today have infinitely more dignity, self-nossession and intellect than women of other countries. Pve spent considerable times in England, and the girls there from 16 to 18 years f age can scarcely express a well-diested opinion on anything English girls grow up with the idea that they must be seen and not heard. No such idea prevails in this country. Our girls, from the time they can toddle, are seen and heard on all occasions. I shall never forget attending a dinner in an old English castle, once occupied by Queen Elizabeth. Murat Halstead's other being unfit for the young. When daughter, a chit of a girl, was present, is a person young? Who is to decide? and when she ventured to expects veilounded, thoughtful opinions on everything that came up, including politics I wish you could have seen how astonshed her hearers were. For weeks they talked of the wonderful Ameri-

they were shut out of colleges, and any weman who was thrown on her own is especially true of the large cities on self had two resources-teaching and sewing. Fine teachers they were! was a time when women were not allowed to study classics. If we askance at the girl who isn't properly indelicate, we must begin by throwing out the Bible and Shukespeare, along with the classics, and many of the old poets must follow

"The term 'unfit for the young' no onger exists as a vital principle. Some people hold that the modern mother were in our grandmothers' time, be- guides her sons with a better underment. Of course, girls were restricted over her daughters. The wise mother grandmothers did not talk to either their boys or girls. Other and more knowing boys and girls told the truths and books of that sort, were con- which our grandmothers should have presented in the most delicate, natural,

"To assume that a mother can guide said to me with a sigh; her children is to assume that she is den to the young girls of the family. Wise. In many, a great many cases that, said I. Come and let me take off This was the law in my home, but I her children know more than she does. Your clothes and you can run in the

instead of developing them. Even toin many cases, as they have too much latitude in others. The most crippling uence in human development is feat by their parents to fear God-I know His omniscient eye used to make my any wiser and neither was I after I half crazy-to fear the devil, to tear their parents, their teachers, to fear slinost everybody and everything. I speak from my own experience. My nother was a splendld woman, out she believed in the military discipling, C5 and he goeth,' 'Come and he comoth I was afraid of her and of everyb dy else. Nothing is so conducive to judge of what their girls shall read, hamna happiness and development as alberty, and children don't have half encush of it. I and my sisters were with those people who believe that the restricted in our reading. We were trotted to the old Presbyterian church every Sunday, and made to listen to a sermon over an hour long, ond then we were trotted home and made to study the catechism and read the Bible for the rest of the day. Fortunately, my Bible had an apocrypha and could read about Bel and the Dragon. The devil was constantly held up to us, and nearly every day when our childish spirits broke loose we were told, 'You must surely be a child of the devil.

"Peter, an old colored man, whose sole business was to look after my tw elsters and me, was the only human being we were not afraid of. W gained some freedom through him. Things went on this way until ore of my sisters married a Mr. Bayard, Maine, an uncle of Thomas F. Bav ard, who was ambassador to England under President Cleveland. He had or those days very queer ideas about raining girls, and a good deal of freeom slipped into our home when he ared it. We never had any chaperoring. My father was a judge of the Supreme court, and when he'd hold curt we'd go along and dine at the actel with the lawyers and spend the venings playing chess and dancing with them. The young have always had freedom in the country, so far as

"Children have more latitude in their education, reading, and amusements than formerly, but there are still a few fools left. One woman actually said to me that the mothers of today arrogate to themselves the right of counselling In every respect the present training their young sons, by which the sons of girls is better than the past. Then find that she knows things the very knowledge of which, to a son's mind, lowers his ideal of woman. That's perfeet tommy rot. If there was ever a time when man had this ideal of woman, how come it that he never revealed it in the laws and constitution, in religion and theology? How comes it that she is a mere subject in the state, church and home?

> "Did boys ever make confessions to their fathers? No, nor fathers have never talked to their sons, I call it talking to a child to sit down and give it the basic principles of life. Neither mothers or fathers do this. Parents can't know what their children are thinking about. Where a child has a very strong desire to do something, unless it is actually hurtful, it should be allowed to do it. I shall never forget an experience I had with my little granddaughter. Her mother had gone to London on business; and she stood looking at the colts scampering in the pasture The rain was pouring in torrents. She

"'You don't have to be a colt to do send every one of those books before I Muny mothers hamper their children rain all you please.

"If you could have seen her. She tore day children are too much restricted around like a mad child and came in crying: 'It's grand to be a colt, grandmother!' I told her when nobody was there but she and I that she must tell The young a hundred years ago had to me everything she wanted to do very untend with it, and they are contend- | much, and that I would let her do it, ing with it today. Children are trained She'll be a much better girl for that liberty."

"This thing of saying, 'Don't, don't, don't' to a child doesn't pay. Things Let the child have it. It won't under-The same truth will hold good. dren are often overburdened with a sense of wrong. Anyway, how are the young to meet the dangers of life unless they understand them? If our girls were always sure of having a good right arm to lean on until they are safe on the other side of Jordan it would do very well'to treat them like canary birds. But once thrown out on the world the question confronts them 'Am prepared to meet the conditions? When innocence is ignorance it is almost criminal, and generally the fault lies not with the ignorant one, but with

STORIES OF SCHOOLBOYS.

In a lately published biography of Dr. Hawtrey, the famous English schoolmaster, there is a description of his unkempt appearance and a comment which has been greatly quoted. It is said that he was scolding for being late at morning lessons some boy, who replied that he had no time to dress. "But I can dress in time," said the doctor. "Yes," answered the boy, "but 1 wash."

An Eton head-master known as "Flogging Keate," finding one morn-ing a row of boys in the study, began as usual, to flog them. They were too terrified at the awful little man to remonstrate till he had gone half-way courage to falter out: "Please, sir, we're not up for punishment-we're a confirmation class!" "Never mind," said Dr. Keate, "I must be fair all around and it will do you good." he finished them off.

An English schoolboy magazine tells f Lord Kelvin, who came out second wrangler at Cambridge, that he was so sure of being first that, when the esults were hung out and he could not get near for the crowd, he did not ask: 'How do I stand?" but "Who's sec-

The following remarkable physiological statement occurred in the examination papers of a schoolboy not long since: "The human body is divided into three parts-the head, the chist and the stummick. The head conand the stummick. tains the eyes and brains, if any. The chist contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted o the bowels, of which there is five i, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.

MORAL SUASION.

Old Gentleman-Do you mean to say hat your teachers never thrash you? Little Boy-Never. We have moral suasion at our school.

"Oh, we ket kep' in, and stood up in corners, and locked out, and locked in, and made to write one word a thou sand times and scowled at, and jawled at, and that's all."-Buffalo Commer-

London Letter in the Sun. If it were not for the man who wrote have to work things out for himself, that seem to us unfit for a child aren't and that, as every one knows, is too unfit at all. Sometimes it is a book, much to expect of a man nowadays. So hail to the man that wrote first. stand it and will skip the unfit parts other writers can copy from him, and as uninteresting. Maybe it is a play, can refer to him with scorn when any one finds fault with their facts, or challenges their veracity in other ways. Then what the first writer omits, the second to the nth writer need not insert. It is interesting to notice how many things are put into the histories or are kept out of the histories-things

> out entirely. It is this worship of the first writer that leads the historian of England (meaning really Great Britain) to write thus about Edward II.'s wife, Isabella of France. She, it will be remembered. was responsible largely for her husmand's deposition, and after that event, say the historians: "The queen was confined to her own house at Cas-Rising; and, though the king paid her a visit of ceremony once or twice a year, she was never reinstated in any eredit or authority. She died in 1357, In other words, according to the historians, Isabella sank into obscurity and remained out of sight for thirty years, at the end of which time she died, and inconsequence, was buried.

Froissart started this history. But he put it rather differently: "The king, by the advice of his council, ordered his mother to be confined in a goodly castle, and gave her plenty of ladies to wait and attend on her, as well as knights and esquires of honor. He made her a handsome allowance to keep and maintain the state she had een used to, but forbade that she own the row, when one plucked up | should ever go out or drive herself abroad, except at certain times, when any shows were exhibited in the court of the castle. The queen thus passed her time there meckly, and the king, her son, visited her twice or thrice a year." Sir John says the king visited her twice or thrice a year; the later writers have reduced the number of visits to one or two a year.

But, as a matter of fact, Queen Isasella had a better time than even Froissart would suggest, and a vastly better time than his improvers would allow. Castle Rising held the Queen for only two years; thereafter she lived at Hertford Castle, and the strictness of her seclusion was relaxed. How much it was relaxed is shown in the expense account of the last year of her life, the manuscript of which is in the British Museum. The account also gives an idea of the way of life of a great lady of 550 years ago, and is interesting for were not worthy of so dignified a name; but, nevertheless, there is just as good in a protocol.

Day by day, in the accounts of Queen Isabella's household, the names of her visitors are set down. Early in Octo- to Hertford to ask the queen's help per, 1357, 539 years ago, her Grace (a and got it, and the queen gave away in queen was not her Maesty in those doles nearly £2 a week, about £20 of days was at Hertford, having returned the present money. She remembered recently from Castle Rising, and with her friends, too; for, after her death, her was her niece, Princess Joan. one William Ladde of Shene received 20 they should be turned down and fast-About the middle of October the Queen shillings £10 or \$50) because his house ened to the choker and not be allowed went to Canterbury on a pilgrimage. had been burned while the queen had to stand out, as heretofore,

Eitham, Dartford, and Rochester, vis- that he should receive this amount, first, what would the man who wrote second or third or nth do? He would back at Hertford by the first of Noping), and had her son the King, and with music-gave a little musicale, we that aren't so-just because the first her London house was situated, and to the prisoners in Newgate. writer made note of them, or left them

In November the Captal de Buche, cousin of Gaston de Foix, visited her Crace; and a number of French gentlemen, who had been taken prisoner at Poictiers, "called to pay their respects," On Feb. 10, 1357, (the year began on March 25, remember, messengers came from the King of Navarre to announce his escape from captivity. On March 20 the King came to supper, and I April the Queen went up to London

She was there for two weeks, having friends at dinner, after dinner, and at supper, every day. She entertained them with music probably; for carlier in the year she had sent Walter Hert, one of her "vigites," or viot-players, up to London to take music lessons,

On May 14, Queen Isabella left London, stopping at Chesthunt the next day, and on June 4 she went again on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. She entertained the Abbot of St. Augustine priory, had music in the evening and gave alms and oblations, as usual. But ever since the middle of February the queen had been unwell; she was nearly if not quite seventy years old, and he mode of life in her younger days had not been such as to justify her in expecting to live to that age. On Feb. 15 a messenger made his third trip to London for medicine, and Master Lawrence, a physician, had been sent twice to St. Albans-evidently to get medicine in a hurry, for he went by night. On August 1, Master Lawrence received 40 shillings for his attendance for a whole month, and Nicholas Thomasyer, anothecary, received his pay for medicines supplied. And on August 23, the queen died-rather suddenly at the last, with her niece, the Princess Joan by her side.

The body of the queen remained in the chapel of the castle for three months, watched by fourteen poor persons day and night; each of those watchers received two pence a day and his food. On November 23 the queen was buried in the Church of the that reason, too. Of course, the old Friars, Newgate, the site of Christ writers of history scorned to look at Church hospital. And her son, the king, the expense accounts of a household; distributed £540 (equal to about £5.400, such writings were not documents, they or say \$27,000 of our present money) to her faithful servants.

Besides the notices of her journey. history in a wash list, sometimes, as and her guests, the account shows how the queen lived. In about thirteen menths, she had given away in aims nearly £300 (about £3,000 of money.) Poor scholars at Oxford came

She stopped at Tottenham, London, been in Shene, and she had left word Carpenters, plasterers, and tilers back at Hertford by the first of No- were at work around Hertford Castle vember. She stopped a day or two in and made repairs to the queen's room, London (perhaps to do her fall shop- Her Grace's carpet was rebound, her charlot relined with colored cloth, her her grandson, the Prince of Wales, to bathtub was repaired (probably it supper with her, and entertained them needed repainting; most bathtubs do); she laid in a supply of vellum, hired should say nowadays. The account Richard the Painter to illuminate some sets forth what her Grace paid to her books for her; repaid the Earl of Arunartists; there were four of them, and del £200 which she had borrowed; they got 13 shillings 4 pence. On her bought a black paifrey and gave it trip the Queen gave aims to the nuns- with a gold-mounted saddle and trapminoresses without Aldgate; to the rec- pings to her daughter, the queen of tor of St. Edmund's, in whose parish Scotland, and paid for two mules which Louis de Rocan, merchant, of the Society of Maleballi in London, was to bring her from Avignon. The mules were delivered to her agent after her death, and King Edward III, received them ultimately.

The queen spent a good deal more money on her jewelry than on her lms, as most persons do. In the last year of her life she spent no less than £1,400, equal to about £14,000 of the present currency, or rather more than \$70,000. She bought 300 rubles at 20 pence a hundred; 1,800 pearls at 2 pence each, and other things at equally asonishing prices, and in equally astonshing quantities. She also lent a little money out on promissory notes, when she saw a good chance; for instance, £230 (ten times as much today), sent to Sir Thomas de la March. Charles of Navarre, as noted above, ent word of his escape. Evidently Queen Isabella was still connected with the game of politics being played in France; perhaps she sent some of her money and jewels to help her grandnephew of Navarre in his fight against er second cousin, King John of France. She was a great lady to the last, and like a great lady, received nany little tokens of regard. Edward sent his butler to her, with letters and three pipes of wine; later he sent three pipes of Gascon wine, and then some small birds; the King of France sent a present, and the queen sent back two volumes of "Lancelot and the Sang Real;" the duke of Lancaster sent to the queen, who was his first cousin once removed, a boar's head, Wilson Orloger, the St. Albans monk who made clocks, brought her everal copper quadrants; the countess of Clare sent twenty-four bream, and on New Year's Day, March 25, 1848, the king, Queen Philippa, the countess of Pembroke, and Lady Wake all sent presents to Queen Isabella.

That same day she gave 100 shillings to each of her eight ladies (that is, £50, or \$250), and 20 shillings (\$50) to each of her thirty-three clerks and squires, and when Isabella de St. Rol. one of her ladies, married Edward Brougrt, the queen spent \$3,000 for a circlet of gold for herself to wear, and gave the fair bride \$3,200 as a wedding present.

Altogether, if Queen Isabella's early days had not been thoroughly edify-ing, her latter days were passed as a sort of Lady Bountiful in dignified but not forgotten retirement.

Quaint and Stylish Chokers. A pretty choker is made of a scarf of tulle or lace, tying in a large bow behind, with a rounded velvet piece turning down in front, flat against the choker. Square tabs are also used, but