

# WOMAN'S REALM

## Privilege of Voting.

Miss Grace H. Ballantyne, of Des Moines, Iowa, is being congratulated by the women of her State on her success in securing a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa establishing the right of women to vote at any city, town or school election on the question of issuing bonds for municipal or school purposes or borrowing money or increasing the tax levy.

## Cheerful Ignorance.

"You'd be surprised," said the woman who is supposed to be wise, "how many people are perfectly ignorant of the correct way to write acceptances and receipts when they are asked to entertain a woman to go around writing them for those who don't know how. You'd be ashamed to see the people who come to me to ask how it is done or to get me to write them. And," she admitted, "if the truth must be told, I don't know so awfully much about it myself."—New York Press.

## A Russian Beauty Farm.

A wealthy Russian noticed that many of the recruits in the Russo-Turkish War were inferior in physique. He accordingly established what really is a beauty farm. He employs on his estate only the handsomest and healthiest villagers. These he encourages to enter upon matrimony by free grants of land, payment of all marriage fees and an annuity of fifty rubles a year for every child born. Since the institution of this farm forty model marriages have taken place and more than 100 children have been born.—Woman's Life.

## Not Merely Fattening.

A noted skin specialist has declared that chocolate and potatoes are the two worst things a woman can eat who has regard to her complexion. Of these the former is much the more injurious.

It used to be that we shunned these staples of diet only when we dreaded too much flesh; then we learned that the potato was bad for the digestion; now that our skins suffer as well it would seem as if their doom were sealed.

But with the soda water fountains to tempt, and the greatest potato eaters in the world, the Irish lassies,

future ornament, but instead of wheat ears a diamond thistle rose from the centre.—New York Times.

## The Cleveland Romance Holds.

The romance of President Cleveland's marriage was one of the most interesting in our Presidential history, relates the Kansas City Times. It was the first marriage of a President of the United States while in office. Mrs. Cleveland's father had been a law partner of the President, and when he died his daughter, then a young girl, became Mr. Cleveland's ward. At the time of the marriage the President was forty-nine and his bride only twenty-two. Such a disparity in years is ordinarily frowned upon, but the circumstances of this match were extraordinary.

Mrs. Cleveland became one of the most charming mistresses the White House has ever had. She bore herself with great dignity, reserve and distinction, yet was quite as democratic as her station would justify her in being. Her attitude toward her husband was at all times wholly exemplary. She exalted him, but without ostentation and without in the least belittling herself. In private life she maintained the reserve, even the seclusion, that her distinguished husband sought. Throughout his Cleveland's illness, in her husband's long period of suffering, and now in her own bereavement, she has set an admirable example of wifely devotion, patience and dignity.

## The Queen's Own Fashions.

Queen Alexandra does not follow the fashion either of long silhouetted figure or of wide and high crowned headgear. There is a style of dress in England which the Queen has made her own, which the Princess of Wales follows closely and which is in favor with every member of the royal family.

This has gradually become distinctively their own. "I want a royal toque" is a request understood by any milliner, as is a "Queen's sleeve" or a "Queen's skirt" by a dressmaker. On the opening day at Ascot the Queen wore a dress of delicate orchid mauve marquisette, lace inserted and embroidered, and a toque made of tulle and flowers the same shade.

The Princess of Wales was gowned in soft rose pink chiffon, lavishly em-

# The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. J. W. HENDERSON

"Why call ye Me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"—Luke 6:46.

Jesus is either a force or a fraud. His word is truth or it is nonsense. His gospel is either the supreme philosophy of life or the quintessence of silliness. He is either to be followed or not to be followed. If He is to lead we must do His will. He is a captain whose commands are commendable and practicable or an untrustworthy leader to obey whom is the sheerest senselessness. There is no middle ground. Christ is a wise man—the eternal wisdom of God—or a fool; a visioned statesman or a visionary; a religious leader beyond compare, or the most illogical and fantastic enthusiast who ever lived.

The church of the living Christ through near 2000 years has proclaimed Him the incarnate mind of God, the glorious embodiment of the eternal wisdom, the supernal leader, the only true guide, the mentor of the mind as the Saviour of the soul of man. Saints have yielded their hearts, philosophers have yielded homage to the purity and profundity of His thought, sages have revealed in His wisdom, martyrs have died for Him. We have declared Him Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the ultimate both as inception and finality.

And yet we fail to practice His word, to apply His principles, to obey His mandates, to trust His word, to live the life that He counsels as the only life that eternally compares with the while. We elevate Him upon a pedestal of dominating prominence, and then we laugh at Him. We join His church, and then we misrepresent Him. "We swear fealty under His control, and then we desert Him in every hour of the test."

And then we wonder why men of the world have no use for ecclesiasticism, though they cheer the Christ. We are amazed at the paltriness of the church's grip as an organized institution upon humanity compared with what it might be while the sweep of the influence of Jesus is becoming universal. We are astounded that in an age when the Lord of Life receives greater homage than ever in the reach of years, the church of the Lord—the organized body that bears His name—is being weighed in the balance of intelligent criticism and declared wanting.

But it is not strange. Too long have you cried, "Lord, Lord," the world demands performance as well as protestations. It expects men who profess to love the good to be something more than pious. For the plousness of the day is almost synonymous with the most dangerous impiousness.

Bad men have a suspicion that bad men will be bad. They expect good men to be good. They detest pious talk and a pious man that gets no further than words and looks. And they are right.

Laodicean Christianity is as traitorous as it is inefficient. It denies that in which it professes to believe. It betrays its Lord with a kiss. The world has no use for it and we ought to have none. A world that could contemplate it with equanimity wouldn't be so ready to follow. We shall we say of a church which too largely practices it?

Too much have we cried, "Lord, Lord." Jesus says, "Ye are My friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." Have we done His will? Bless them that curse you; him that taketh away thy cloak forbid not to take thy coat also." And Jesus practiced His proclamations. He was the friend of God. He did the will of the Father. He crucified Him. He sought forgiveness for His persecutors.

And yet in a land blessed as is ours with the heritage of twenty centuries of Christian teaching, cultured and controlled under the gospel of Jesus, the best that the world has seen, we can practice in that which bids us to be prepared for war. The very church which sings the praises of the prince of peace is strangely silent before the militarism of our age. Preparedness for war has yet to be proven a guarantee of peace. Indeed it has been quite otherwise. It is neither effective nor necessary. It is purely expedient and never final in theory or in practice. Jesus' way is a better way. If all the armaments of the world were wrecked there would be a surer guarantee of peace than there is to-day and greater prosperity.

Jesus' theories have never had an honest opportunity to prove their worth. Those that have been tried, however briefly, have revealed the futility of the Lord. Where nations have ceased to war and have brought their difficulties to the bar of divinely guided counsel there have they found the best results. The individual who follows in the footsteps of His Saviour and forgets injury, forgives injustice, requites good for evil, may seem impractical, but he is the happiest as the most honored among the sons of men. The man who submits to persecution while his trust remains in God may lose his head, but he will not lose his soul. External forces cannot steal away that life eternal which is the gift of God.

The church must either follow Christ or it must cease to be. The reason for its existence is resident in its recognition of His authority. The secret of its ancient power lay in its willingness to do His will. And as the guiding spirit in a larger age gives her visions of wider ministry and impulse to a service the like of which she has never known she must not get a lodgment in their hearts; but He said, the Holy Spirit will come, and I will come again to you (in the Spirit) and the Father and I will take up our abode with you. The Spirit's work is revealing God and Christ in our very hearts.—Andrew Murray.

He is All in All. God is all to thee; if thou be hungry, He is bread; if thirsty, He is water; if in darkness, He is light; if naked, He is a robe of immortality.—St. Augustine.

ship is not how warm we make seats, or how loud we sing, or how vehemently we pray. The final testing is the testing of service. Do you work as you pray? Do you warm hearts as well as benches? Do you make souls rejoice? Do you regard yourself not as your brother's keeper so much as your brother's brother? Are you true to Christ? Have you keenness to serve the King?

"Why call ye Me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" The question is as timely and applicable as it was when it was propounded. For there never has been a time when the church more largely was cognizant of the ineffectualness of lip service and convinced of the need for resolute and helpful labor than she is to-day.

The Protestant church is in danger of becoming priest-ridden—the worst that can befall the organization of the church; ridden with a priest-hood of compulsory authority and the authority of the Christ is too fearfully admitted to reside. The laity of Protestantism are too largely guilty of hiring men to do their work for them—at salaries on the average that are an insult to the Lord whose work they send their employees to do—rather than of calling leaders whose business it shall be to direct the energies, rebuke the sins, vitalize the virtues, clarify the thought, inspire the minds, intensify the spiritual conceptions and perceptiveness of those who are members of the church of Christ. The church of Christ is full of men and women who have their names upon its rolls for no better reason than that it is politic or proper or profitable socially and commendably so to be enlisted. And the consequence is that enthusiasm has gone out of the most of the meetings of the church, the gatherings for prayer are generally so dry and cold and uninteresting that they are a distress to earnest pastors and a reflection not only upon the intelligence and spiritual experience, but also upon the gratitude of the church.

The reason for this is not far to seek. The laity, and not infrequently the clergy, have been so busy seeking material success that they have had no time to serve the Lord after the manner of the Master. The dollar has supplanted so many wants that men have ceased to feel the pressing need for spiritual supplies. It has been declared impossible for a nation to believe Christ, disarm and be preserved against the rapacious aggressions of the armed. Business men have declared it impossible to follow Christ and succeed. The best we have done, till very lately, in the management of criminals has been to fail or execute them. The spirit of the lex talionis—the lowest law of Judaism—is rampant in the settlement of disputes between nations and individuals and their fellows. We have forgotten the God of life in the excellency of our livings. We have prayed for reforms that we have neither advanced, expected or desired. We have thanked God for the might of His power while fearful to trust His sufficiency against the onslaught of Satan. We have talked brotherhood and practiced an individualism that has brought sorrow where there is no need for aught but joy, and strife where co-operation would more thoroughly fulfill the plan of God, by and with the consent—tacit or active—of the church.

The situation cannot endure. The church must reform or relinquish her claim to primacy and to the privilege of leadership. Saying "Lord, Lord," will make her acceptable neither to coming generations nor to her bridegroom. Vain repetitions are valueless to produce results. Action only is qualified to transmute ideas into achievements. To do His work we must do His will. Jesus states us a picture of the end of the institution or the man guilty of lip-service or of lukewarm adherence to the propagation of the truth. "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father." He forecasts the fate of those insincere and paltry Christians who stand before Jehovah at the great assize.

It is to be hoped that Jesus' picture will not prove a photograph of us. It is not necessary that it should. We shall be recreant and without excuse if it shall so prove to be. No man and no church need call upon the Lord in vain. He who hath called us and upon whom we call is both willing and able to perform through effective service for the welfare and the salvation of individuals and the race. God summons us in Christ to supreme labor. He provides contemporaneously the power necessary to succeed. He energizes and vivifies and inspires and enthuses every soul and every society that with high desire and dedicated purpose calls upon His name.

Not "Lord, Lord," but "Lord, here am I, send me." "What will Thou have me to do?"—Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emotion is the Bud. Emotion has no value in the Christian system save as it stands connected with right conduct as the cause of it. Emotion is the bud, not the flower, and never is it of value until it expands into a flower. Every religious sentiment, every act of devotion which does not produce a corresponding elevation of life, is worse than useless; it is absolutely pernicious, because it ministers to self-deception and tends to lower the line of personal morals.—W. H. H. Murray.

The Work of the Spirit. The great work of the Holy Spirit, what is it? To make Christ present with us. Look at the disciples; they loved Him, but they were under the power of the flesh. The rule of the flesh had not been broken. Every heart; but He said, the Holy Spirit will come, and I will come again to you (in the Spirit) and the Father and I will take up our abode with you. The Spirit's work is revealing God and Christ in our very hearts.—Andrew Murray.

He is All in All. God is all to thee; if thou be hungry, He is bread; if thirsty, He is water; if in darkness, He is light; if naked, He is a robe of immortality.—St. Augustine.

# NEW WORK FOR GIRLS; COLLEGE TO FIT THEM

Women Needed to Head Big Institutions Will Be Trained at Columbia—Building Fully Equipped—New Addition to Teachers' College Will Afford Students of Domestic Science Every Advantage.

When the new School of Domestic Economies now being erected as part of Teachers' College, at Amsterdam avenue and 121st street, is finished it will present a most complete equipment for work of this character, announces the New York Times.

The hall will house the three branches of domestic instruction now carried on in the Teachers' College greatly hampered by lack of room. The courses to be given come under the headings of Domestic Science, Domestic Arts, and Institutional Economics. At Columbia now only one feature of this department is under way, the courses in Hospital Economics, but with the new plant the scope of work will be enlarged. There are now ninety students of Domestic Science, sixty of the Domestic Arts, and fifteen in the hospital course, but even this number cannot be accommodated with laboratories, and difficulty is encountered even in arranging lecture room assignments.

The point of departure, wherein the School of Domestic Economies at Teachers' College will be superior to similar courses offered at many like institutions, will be the continual emphasis on preparation for institutional work.

This change of base is due to the complaints coming back from all parts of the country to the different schools of domestic science, whose graduates have gone to fill positions in large hospitals, schools, or other institutions. A typical stricture from a hospital is, "You do not train your pupils to deal with large quantities. When we put them in positions of responsibility they are simply swamped for the first six months, merely by the numbers. The woman in charge of Marshall Field's restaurant told an officer of Teachers' College: 'I cannot use your graduates in my work, where we serve thousands daily, until they have had experience in handling large quantities.'"

Hitherto domestic science courses have not had the requisite equipment for such training and the experimentation has all been done on an individual or a family scale. To meet this valid objection the new building at Columbia has been planned just this necessary opportunity for working on a larger scale, which will add to the practical value of the training.

The plant is to accommodate 500 pupils, and although it will not be ready for use until a year from this coming fall, a sufficient number of applications and queries has already been received to show that there will be no lack of students when the building is completed. The structure, five stories and basement, is to face an inner court, and will be the north side of a future quadrangle. Entrance from the street will be through a gateway, topped by a square tower somewhat resembling that at Magdalen College, Oxford. All the architectural elaborations will be reserved for this inner court.

The basement will be devoted to a locker room, where the 500 cooks may change their caps and aprons for gymnasium suits, and the large laundry laboratory. This is to have all the machinery of a regulation commercial steam laundry, and is considered an important part of institutional training.

"Any hospital or dormitory of any size nowadays has its own laundry," said Benjamin Andrews, secretary of Teachers' College, "and any woman in charge has got to be able to understand it." Besides learning the true inwardness of the washwheel and extractor, the students are expected to solve the problem of doing quick work with a minimum of chemical assistance. It is hoped that a graduate will be able to operate a steam laundry, with all the speed of the strictly commercial, but without the disastrous effects of its bleaches. In addition, the girls are to study hand laundry work with a view to seeing how much labor-saving machinery may be practically adopted in the home. The main floor is to be given over to the offices, the reading room, and lecture room, and on the second comes the three large laboratories for the domestic science experimenting, which will be the pride of the college. The most novel is that for "cooking in large quantities." This will be equipped with a small model hotel apparatus, including the hotel range, the steam boilers and cookers, the steam serving table, the dish-warming closets and dish-washing machines, said Mr. Andrews. Each student will have several opportunities in a term to purchase, cook, and serve meals for at least thirty persons, with occasional practice in dealing with much larger numbers. With the model hotel kitchen goes the demonstration dining room, and next to this a special cooking laboratory for compounding new recipes.

This "large quantity apparatus" is the chief point of vantage which the Columbia School of Domestic Economies will have over its rivals, and its particular use will be in developing the study of Institutional Economics. "The time is coming," explained Mr. Andrews, "when the matron of every college dormitory will be required to have such training. The universal complaint of all students

against the food served them is bound to produce a change. More than this, there are hundreds of positions in hospitals and other institutions open to women with this training. The establishment of restaurants in the public schools gives another field right inside the school system."

The third floor turns from science to art, and there are placed the laboratories for all the needed arts. The studios for designing, on which great stress is laid, are located on the north side of the top floor, with dormer windows in each room to supply the desired lighting for art work.

Laboratories for chemical analysis of food, and two for "household chemistry" occupy the fourth floor. Here the girls will study the science of nutrition, and also the value of different cleansing substances, of heating and lighting material. On the top floor is located the textile laboratory, where elementary weaving will be taught, not from the commercial point of view as in the Philadelphia or Lowell School, but from the consumers'. The graduates will know the wearing qualities of various materials, of the lasting powers of certain weaves, after chemical and microscopic examination of different materials.

"This is of real practical value," the secretary said, "for at least twelve per cent. of a family income goes for the purchase of textiles, and an untrained buyer has no protection against cloth adulterations, which are as plenty as the much-discussed food adulterations."

For all this thorough training there is certainly a considerable outlay. The expenses are naturally heavy. Outside of laboratory fees, the expenses for a study year of thirty-eight weeks averaged at \$580. This does not include an out of town student's carfare to and fro, any provision for the Christmas and Easter vacations, or for the girl's wardrobe or personal expenses. Laboratory fees for the domestic science course come to over \$30, while the "extras" for domestic art amount to \$77, not counting two millinery courses, where the students provide their own materials, but all finished work is the property of its maker.

While this seems to make the cost for such training rather high, it was explained that some students in the domestic courses cut the expenses far below this by practicing their culinary art for themselves. Frequently a group of three or four girls doing their work take a small apartment and do their own cooking and caretaking, thereby reducing the price of board and lodging to from \$5 to \$8 a week. Many also are their own laundresses, making another considerable saving. As this is only so much practice work along the line of their future work, this economy comes easier to them than to the student in a strictly classical course.

## Strange Capture of a Salmon.

Fishing a well known river in Norway this June, one of the tenants of the fishing lodge opposite ours caught a fish of twenty-nine pounds in the morning and lost the other, his spinning line being broken by the rush of a heavy fish. Fishing with prawn the afternoon of the same day, the same angler, in the same pool, got into a good fish at his first cast. After a long fight the fish was gaffed and landed. Then was revealed a strange state of things. The prawn tackle had never touched the fish; in fact the hooks were a foot or more from it. They had caught in the cast which had been lost that morning, and was now twisted into knots and tangles, no doubt by the salmon endeavoring to get rid of the treble Norsk cast and hooks. The line had been got rid of. As the prawn swung down the pool it had grappled the lost cast still attached to the salmon, and fish (thirty-three pounds), cast, and tackle were recovered. We watched the incident from the road, and crossing the river handled the recovered cast. Many maintain that salmon once hooked and played for any length of time leave the pool.—W. H., in London Field.

## The Practical Suiter.

Senator Kean, at a dinner in Chicago, said of a political maneuver: "I smell a rat in this contract. It reminds me of a contract made by a wily earl." Lord Reginald Bareacres courted ardently last year the daughter of a New Jersey millionaire. At a seasonable moment, in a dim conservatory, he laid his heart at the young girl's feet. She, however, being of a rare type, spurned him.

"Rising to his feet, Lord Reginald said: 'I have bared to you the most sacred feelings of my inmost heart. May I ask that you will never reveal to a living soul what has passed between us?'"

"I am not a gossip, Lord Reginald," the girl answered laughingly. "But promise me," he said. "Give me your solemn promise." "I promise," she said. "But why, Lord Reginald, are you so persistent?" "Because," he answered, sighing with relief, "I purpose to-morrow to turn my attention to your older sister."—Washington Star.

# Our Cut-out Recipe.

Paste in your Scrap-book.

Sand Tarts.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream and half a pound of granulated sugar; then add the yolks of three eggs and the whites of two, beaten together; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and just a little grated nutmeg. Mix in sufficient flour to make a dough. Dust your baking board thickly with granulated sugar. Take out a piece of dough, roll it into a thin sheet, cut with round cutters, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. Dust the top of the sheet with sugar instead of flour, to prevent the roller from sticking. By adding half a pound of cleaned currants to the above recipe you will have Shrewsbury currant cakes.—Washington Star.

famed for their exquisite skins, there is still a probability that neither chocolate or the "praty" will be tabooed immediately.—New York Press.

## Young Girl Renounces Sex.

"From woman," said Miss Mattie Currie, an attractive young woman, of Hamlin, W. Va., "I wish to be known as a man." Dressed in male attire she visited a barber shop and had her golden curls shorn, and insisted that the barber go over her face with a razor.

Miss Currie is a leader of the younger social set at Hamlin, near Huntington, and is well known in that city. She rode into town shortly before noon astride of a spirited horse.

"I intend to open a general store at Dingess, Mingo County, in a few days," she said. "I will go into the settlement as a man and I wish to be recognized as such. In the future I wish to be known as Matthew instead of Mattie."

## New Jewels.

One of the latest Parisian fancies in jewels to be taken up by smart London women is a corsage garniture of a fishnet drapery set with diamonds, the whole forming a brilliant scintillating drapery.

The fisher net is fillet work of exceedingly fine gold threads, the meshes formed of diamonds. The drapery covers the shoulders and droops several inches, and is made entirely by hand.

Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, a sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills, wore this sort of diamond meshwork on the corsage of a royal blue robe, and Mrs. Edward Ward, a recent bride, wore a similar net of diamonds over a clinging black satin. Lady Camden was also seen in a pink robe having the diamond meshed net, and in each case two large diamond tassels and diamond set cords fastened the jeweled drapery at the back.

The inverted tiara is another little fad in jewels. This is a straight band from which jeweled joints descend, disappearing in the coiffure.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor wore one of these inverted diadems the same evening that the diamond studded corsage draperies were seen.

The Duchess of Rutland also wore a new pattern in diadems; in this instance it was a pointed crown of wheat ears meeting in the front, and Queen Alexandra wore a similar col-



A novelty on hats is white marabou. The shades of red are so dyed as to be softening and seductive.

Flowers and foliage of colored batten trim hats of pure white straw.

The hat is not huge, but just big enough to be a pretty frame for the face.

Hats are made of tulle and lace and trimmed with black velvet and roses.

A sash accompanies many tailor gowns, either inside or outside the coat.

The very dressy robes for afternoon or evening wear are now composed of marquisette.

Shoulders are made exceedingly narrow, and there is no curve in at the back of the waist.

Belt, tie and shoes match in color where colored shoes are worn with a white or neutral tone gown.

Soutache is about the only garniture put upon these cotton frocks, which are, of course, tailor made.

Big buttons of passementerie finished with silken cords are used, unless one selects white or black pearl.

Drapers declared that goods were to have more body a year or two ago, but heavy goods have not yet made an appearance.

An engagement ring brought from Europe by the wearer is of the finest platinum set with tiny diamonds, and inside there is a space for name, date, and even a motto.

Plain taffetas make up into practical and pretty skirt and coat suits, while, if one can wear the bordered goods, there is nothing smarter for afternoon frocks.