



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Bracelets Again in Vogue.
Bracelets are again in vogue, and are shown in every design and material over wrought into hands for pretty wrists, from the exquisite Oriental workmanship to glittering bands of gems. Very beautiful they are, especially when worn with the present fashion of lace undersleeves that finish the latest mode of sleeves.

The Newest Parasols.
Parasols are medium size and less bell shaped, and for dressy use are literally burdened with masses of rich lace (lace more than chiffon) insertions and applique, combined with flounces and ribbon streamers and knots that hold artificial flowers, to correspond with the flower hats. All-over lace parasol covers are reserved for more exclusive wear with all-over lace gowns, which are worn on ceremonial occasions in the day as well as for evening functions.

The Latest Fad for Monograms.
The New York girl still clings to the monogram fad. She has had her monogram embroidered on her shirtwaist, worked on the inside of her dainty silk hose, and traced in rhinestones and jewels into buckles for slipper, belt and hair-barette. And now she has a new monogram fancy, the most novel, the prettiest of all. It is a lace monogram and it decorates her parasol. On a white taffeta parasol she will have her monogram applied in black Chantilly lace letters; otherwise the parasol will be perfectly plain. The effect is extremely smart. Her monogram is even Arabian lace letters she will also use. And if she has many parasols, one perhaps will have the monogram in Persian silk embroidery instead of lace. A changeable green and blue silk parasol with no other decoration but the monogram applied upon the silk in letters of Persian embroidery is distinctly novel.—Woman's Home Companion.

Beauty in the Cheek.
The beauty of the cheek is oftener destroyed by the loss of teeth than by any other cause. This, therefore, is an additional reason for taking good care of these features whose perfectness of condition is essential to every handsome face. The teeth, indeed, are given us not only for the purposes of mastication, and to assist us in speaking, but to help us preserve the beauty and contour of the face.

It is most important that the teeth be brushed thoroughly at night, for it is then, when the tongue is in repose, that the acid of the saliva gets in its own good work on the teeth. Milk of magnesia should be used after brushing the teeth at night, as it helps to protect the enamel from the action of the acids that form in the mouth during sleep.

In some cases, tartar accumulates so rapidly that it must be removed every six months, for neglected tartar brings a whole train of evils in its wake. It consists of lime, and from first setting around the teeth near the gums it goes on extending down around the roots until in its final action the teeth loosen and fall out.—New York Press.

The Girls' Letter Guild.
The plan to establish a Girls' Letter Guild in this country has not met with an enthusiastic reception. The failure of the scheme, at least so far as it has gone, is probably due to the too apparent effort to "improve" factory girls, who, with democratic spirit, resist all advances from their richer sisters that savor of patronage.

The Girls' Letter Guild is an English organization, headed by the Bishop of Coventry. Its object is to bring the illiterate and uncultured girls of the working classes into touch with women of refinement and culture by a system of letter writing.

Gentlewomen become members of the guild by the payment of one shilling a year, and the promise to write, once a month, a long friendly letter to any girl who may be allotted to her. Members of the guild are expected to show an interest in the daily occupations, amusements, difficulties and pleasures of their proteges. The object, of course, is to correct false ideas of life and to inspire a liking for wholesome living.

Women who have undertaken the work say that it is most interesting, but that the one letter a month becomes a small part of the responsibility.—New York Tribune.

The Season of Hats.
Not one woman in a thousand stops to consider the real reason why she wears a hat. Savages do not have any idea of decorative millinery; their chapeaux are intended for use. The first hat, it is said, was donned as a protection from cold and storm by those whom advancing years had deprived of a comfortable thatch of hair or those whose tender age entitled them to no supply.

Hats were therefore worn by the very old or the very young. Some of the ancient head coverings were modeled on the plan of the protective leadgear worn by warriors when they went into battle, and were more pieces of fur sewed together with thongs of skin. As civilization advanced, decorations were added, and as refinement brought with it the inevitable subjection of humanity to hair tonics, even people in the prime of life were com-

pelled to protect their scanty locks with coverings of some sort when storms raged.

Then what had once been a reproach to the wearer came to be made of distinction, like the earl's coroneted cap, the scholar's hat or the monk's hood. The first trimmings on hats represented social or political distinctions. Rosettes, whose colors had some special significance, were first used. A great many of the old-time symbols have been revived by fashion designers who have no idea of their meaning. For instance, a very smart three-cornered riding and hunting hat of dark felt with turned up brim is obviously a another modification of the helmet, it resembles much the hat under which the American soldiers won their liberty. The fashionable marquis hat is another modification of the helmet, with its stiff, turned back front indented by trimmings.—Pittsburg Press.

His Ideal of a Wife.
A woman who says she has had experience, having had two husbands and three sons, gives the following opinions of a man and his little preferences: "A man of mediocrity—and that means most husbands, or, at least, every other woman's husband—has his ideal of a wife. The kind he likes dresses handsomely and becomingly on a very small allowance. She must never go into debt for anything, but must always pay ready money, whether she can manage to get it from him or not. Her jewels must on no account be eclipsed by those of any other woman of her set, but when she buys them, and the bill comes in, her husband is furious about the outlay. He sulks for a week, but when he would have sulked quite as long if, at the last dinner party, she had done a secondary star to any lady of their acquaintance.

"A man loves his wife to be gentle and sympathetic to himself. If she is too much so to her boys, and they take advantage of it and get into debt and go to her to help them out, then he says: 'Bothsy, sympathy.'"
"If she is too good to the poor, and gives them of the household abundance, he is apt to be cynical and censorious—talks of 'encouraging a parcel of idle rogues,' of 'discriminate charity,' and the harm it does, and of the danger of pauperizing the needy. None of these considerations, however, prevent him from giving to charities that print his name at the head of the subscription lists, or fork out a quarter for cases that come under his immediate notice. It is only the wife who is to subordinate her kindly impulses to considerations of political economy.

"A man likes his wife to be cheerful. He does not always concern himself very particularly about the means to make and keep her so, but he disapproves utterly of a sad or pensive face. He may have cut her to the quick with some bitter word before he leaves home in the morning, but he is extremely annoyed if he perceives on returning any signs of the wound he has inflicted. A man hits hard, but he never expects to see a bruise. He has forgiven himself for administering the blow; why should not the recipient be equally quick about forgetting it?"

"A man likes his wife to be intelligent, quite sufficiently so to be able to conduct the concerns of life, and to appreciate his own intellectual parts and enjoy stray ebullitions of his wit and humor. She must applaud those with discrimination, and in that delicate manner which infers no surprise at his possessing brilliancy. But he is exasperated should she be too intelligent, but he likes to sound her shallow; and so well does she know this that she often assumes a shallowness when she has it not."—New York Commercial Advertiser.



FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Priscilla collars of muslin are beautifully embroidered.

Marie Antoinette fichus are caught up with pink rosebuds and pale blue ribbons.

Sloping shoulders are smart this spring, and so, of course, are broad collars and fichus.

The Benedictine collar is composed of embroidered muslin, with medallions of lace set in.

Grass linen flowers, with edges of lace to match the linen, have for centres big straw buttons.

Baroque pearls inset in gold wire in various designs decorate purses of suede in brown and gray.

Pretty imported brooches are set with brilliants, in the centre of each brooch being an enameled blossom of some kind, forget-me-nots in one, and in another bright red buds with green leaves.

Any number of tulle veils are on the market. There is the regular tulle mesh in place of the large mesh, known more generally as veiling, and upon this there are the dots and lines of silk in black.

WHERE FAINT HEART WON.

The Hypnotist Unconscious of His Part in a Love Romance.

Luke Maxwell, an awkward farmer with a heart big enough to love the entire world, yet filled to overflowing with love for Harriet Weber, was down in his orchard, miserable and unhappy. Two years of courtship, with a passion still undeclared, was a humorous thing to the villagers, but to Luke, lying prone amid the harvest scents, it amounted almost to a tragedy. But for his hated slowness, Harriet might now be mistress of the pretty farmhouse, showing white through the trees, might have been ten years. Now she was going "out west" to live with her brother—one short week and she would be out of his life forever. Ten years of loving, with frequent meetings with his idol, were livable at least, but a lifetime without a sight of her or the sound of her voice was unbearable even to think of.

"What a tongue-tied fool I've been!" he groaned. "And oh, heaven, how I love her! I must tell her! I can't let her go!"

With a courage born of desperation he dashed like a will through the orchard and up to the little vine-clad cottage. Harriet greeted him in her sweet, calm way, and the blush that always appeared when she met him came into her face.

"Harriet," he began bravely, "I've come to ask you—to— He glanced at her, and then faltered. "Oh, Luke, you faced your country's foe without a tremor, yet you tremble in every fibre of your giant body at the sight of this blue-eyed woman!"—to ask you to go with me to the fair tomorrow," he continued feebly.

"Of course, Luke, if you want me to." There was a shade of disappointment in Harriet's voice.

Without another word, Luke turned on his heel. He knew now that it was impossible for him ever to express his love. How he cursed the fate that made him love; how he cursed the fate that made him timid.

The country fair was a tremendous success. Exhibits and amusements were high-class, but they palled on Luke and Harriet. Late in the afternoon they were following a crowd, their hearts heavy with longing and disappointment.

The dapper little man who had attracted and was leading the crowd paused, turned and began a series of hypnotic maneuvers.

"What's he doing?" whispered Harriet.

"I don't know," answered Luke. "We'll wait and see."

O blessed hypnotist, verify thou art a guardian angel! Suddenly he paused, his black eyes snapping and looking straight at Luke and Harriet. With a sinuous movement he drew from his pocket a scroll, which he unrolled and held before their wondering eyes. On this scroll, in large red letters, was printed the following:

"ASK HER TO MARRY YOU, AND TAKE HER TO BROWN & GREEN'S FOR THAT HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE. THEY FEATHER THE NEST."

Luke read it, then turned to Harriet, a glorious smile illuminating his features. Her face was crimson.

"Will you go there with me, Harriet?" he whispered, suddenly growing bold. "I've wanted to ask you for years."

"If you want me to, Luke, murmured Harriet, a new, glad light in her eyes.

And the hypnotist passed on to collect another crowd, unmindful and unconscious of the part he had played.—Maude J. Sullivan, in Woman's Home Companion.

Swiss Like American Shoes.
According to official statistics, there were imported into Switzerland from the United States during the last three years boots and shoes amounting to \$28,860, the increase of imports being about 50 percent each year.

These statistics give only the figures of the direct importation and do not convey a correct idea of the number actually imported for most of them come from distributing points in Germany and are entered at the Swiss frontier as originating in that country.

Five years ago it was not possible to buy an American shoe in Switzerland, but we are gradually getting a firm foothold in the country, and now it is no novelty to see in the shop windows of the largest towns shoes with a little American flag displayed thereon and the announcement that they are American made, the inference being that they must necessarily be good.

This speaks well for the American article, when it is considered that one of the largest shoe factories in the world (turning out five thousand pairs of shoes a day) is situated in Switzerland and is an important exporter to the Latin American countries.

"The Vegetable Beefsteak."
The notion, long held, that the mushroom presented the composition of animal flesh is rudely shattered. In one regard, at any rate, the mushroom does resemble a beefsteak—it contains practically the same amount of water. This fact, as ascertained by recent analyses, hardly justifies the mushroom being regarded as a "vegetable beefsteak." It may be a blow to the vegetarian, but he would have to consume at least ten pounds of mushrooms in order to gain the equivalent of a little over one pound of prime beef.

Still, the tender mushroom is undoubtedly easily digestible, and it contains an unusual proportion of potassium salts. Few will deny that the mushroom is an excellent adjunct to many dishes; it has an appetizing flavor, and this quality alone makes it dietetically valuable.—London Lancet.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Softening Water.
If the hardness of the water is only temporary and due to the lime in the fresh plaster you can adopt the plan used by engineers who wish to soften the supply of water used by a town. This is done by adding to the water in the cistern, the object being to rid the water of the excess of carbon dioxide which holds the carbonate of lime; present in the water in solution. The lime combines with the carbon dioxide to form chalk, and the carbon dioxide being removed from the water can no longer dissolve the carbonate of lime, and this, together with the chalk formed, is thrown down. About one-tenth part clear lime water is used. Boiling will soften and rid the water of temporary hardness, but this is a more tedious process than using the lime.

The Summer Furnishings.
Furnishings for summer homes this year seem to be of dull finish—dim tapestries, soft finished Liberty veils and cotton brocades; everything in fact, to suggest a certain antiquity. Greens, deep rose and old gold form the foundation of almost all the fabrics for summer use.

Color schemes for room furnishings begin to appear everywhere, and exquisite are the Holland prints. Huge, splashing flowers are combined with natural looking foliage and down pillows are shown covered with this same fabric.

These lovely summer fabrics are used for furniture covering as well as hangings. There is a wide range from which to choose, beginning with denim, jute and going on through the choice of silk and linen or cotton mixtures, heavy linens and plain and fancy china silks.

Purifying the Cellar.
The woman who understands household sanitation examines all her household premises with a scientific intelligence. She begins in the cellar with the hygienic coat of whitewash, which purifies the air and drives out the dampness. This whitewash is not put on for appearance, but for effect. It destroys the dangerous germs which lurk in the mould found in damp places. Every particle of old vegetable matter and all debris that has lain in the cellar bins must be cleaned away to insure perfect sanitation.

When the cellar has a close odor it is a good plan to purify the air by burning a little brimstone before the whitewash is put on. This will destroy mould most effectually in some places where the coat of whitewash does not reach. If the cellar has been systematically aired and there is no sign of mould about the place, it will not be necessary to fumigate it. It only requires a small amount of brimstone to purify the air of a mouldy cellar. After fumigation open the windows in the day time and air the place thoroughly. When the air outside the cellar is warmer than that of the cellar the windows must be open at night and not during the day.

The ceilings as well as the floor of the cellar must be thoroughly brushed. At least once or twice a year—and the spring is the best time—the cemented cellar floor must be disinfected with copperas. This can easily be done by a strong workman with a mop or sponge, after the floor has been thoroughly swept. Sprinkle a dirt floor with copperas. Ten cents worth of copperas dissolved in two pails of hot water is sufficient for a cellar of ordinary size. The same solution should be poured down every cesspool, drain and any other place outside which needs purification.—New York Tribune.

White Flour Gems.—Into one cup of sweet milk mingle the yolk of one egg and a half teaspoonful of salt. Beat quickly into the mixture a cupful of sifted flour; after moderately mixing, fold in the stiff white. Drop in hot irons. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

Scotch Scallops.—Take one cup of finely chopped raw beef, dredge with a teaspoon and a half of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, quarter of a saltspoon of celery salt, and dusting of paprika. Add half a cup of cold water, set over the fire and simmer five minutes. Add a tablespoon of butter, a teaspoon of chopped parsley and our over buttered toast.

Cream Tomato Soup.—Use knuckle of veal and beef bone for soup. Boil slowly with celery, strain, and add part of can of tomatoes. Cook half an hour; strain again; mix one tablespoonful of cracker powdered with a cup of cream in a bowl. Add to it some of the soup; mix thoroughly and pour all back into the pot. Boil a few minutes gently and serve.

Soak quarter box of gelatine in quart cup of water one hour; rub quarter of a pound of rice flour in a little cold milk; add this to one quart of scalding milk; stir constantly for five minutes; add a cup and a half of sugar and the soaked gelatine; stir for one minute; then add the grated rind of one lemon; strain this into a bowl; when a little cool add half a teaspoon of bitter almond; turn into a mould that has been wet in cold water; stand in a cold place until ready to serve.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

To disprove the old tradition that the moss is always on the north side of the tree, Henry Kraemer has collected the following statistics: Of the trees he examined, 10 percent of the moss was on the west side, 10 percent on the northwest, 10 percent in the north, 20 percent on the northeast, 35 percent on the east, and 15 percent on the southeast. The remaining 10 percent is not accounted for.

A military photo-electric school has been opened at Le Havre for informing the officials charged with using apparatus on the sea-coast for scanning the horizon. Two hundred pupils from the Artillery corps are to be received and, as soon as they are sufficiently instructed in their duties, stations of observation, provided with the most improved instruments, are to be installed along the whole French littoral.

Travelers in the celebrated Death Valley of California have described the wonderful contortions of the sand pillars that small whirlwinds sometimes send spinning across the hot plain. Even more remarkable are the "dust devils" seen by H. F. Witherby, the English explorer, in the valley of the White Nile. Sometimes two of these whirling columns, gyrating in opposite directions, meet, "and if they be well matched the collision stops them and a struggle ensues as to which way they shall twist. Gradually one gains the mastery, and the two combined begin to gyrate alike and then rush on together." Some of these whirls will strip the clothes from an Arab's back, or twist a goat round and round like a top.

At a recent sitting of the Paris Academic des Sciences some of the new inventions of M. Francois Dussaud, the young scientist whose beneficent labors in alleviating the condition of the blind have been recognized by the French government, were presented to the members by M. Carnot. The new devices include, says the London Mail's Paris correspondent, an apparatus which enables blind children to reckon up columns of figures by means of a set of blocks and a metal network; a specially constructed cinematograph, consisting of a metal cylinder, with raised figures on each side, which, when set in motion by a pedal action, gives to those who cannot see the illusion of a horse galloping on a race course, and by the aid of another remarkable invention blind pupils are taught drawing.

A self-dumping scow, built on novel principles, has been put in service at Havana, Cuba. The scow is built with a flush deck and a central longitudinal bulkhead, dividing the hull into two water-tight compartments. When the scow, with its deck loaded, is towed out to sea, a valve is opened which allows water to run into one side of the boat, being retained there by the water-tight bulkhead. As the large fills on one side with water it gets a greater and greater list, until finally it has a position of about 45 degrees, by which time the load all slides off into the sea. On opening a second valve, communicating with the other bulkhead, the sea water being first closed, the water flows into the second compartment and the large rights itself, when it is towed back to port and pumped out preparatory to another load and sea trip.

A most important document on the subject of acetylene generators has just been made public in the report of the parliamentary commission of experts who have been examining the merits of the acetylene gas machines offered commercially in Great Britain. Forty-six machines, of different make, were examined and the report states they all were found to be safe under the conditions of the test. The yield of gas in the different machines ranged from over 99 percent of the gas-producing capacity of the carbide used down to 65 percent. The commission does not favor automatic machines, as under the varied conditions of use to which the generators are exposed to under every day conditions, especially with unskilled labor, trouble may arise from the automatic apparatus, many of which are quite complicated. It is interesting to learn that all machines offered are practically safe, and that the type of machinery may affect the yield of gas to the extent of 35 percent.

Not a Good Way to Send Money.
The Denver secret service officers were surprised by being asked to redeem a five dollar bill which had been cut in half. They were waited on by a gentleman who stated that he owed a man \$5. In order to do away with the possibility of the money being lost, he decided to send the money in separate pieces.

He cut the bill in two pieces and mailed one of them. Then he waited for a reply from his friend, but was surprised to learn that the half bill had not been received. He supposed that he would be paid \$5 by the Denver secret service officers. Instead he was informed that he had violated a law. He was very much disappointed, and stated that in the future he would purchase money orders when he wanted to send money by mail.

The practice of cutting bank notes in half and sending them in two separate envelopes is much followed in England, but in the United States the federal laws prohibit the mutilation of currency. The low rate by which money can be transmitted through a money order does away with the necessity of mutilating the currency. The case is the first which has attracted the attention of the officers of the secret service for a long time.—Denver Times.



NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Jaunty jackets of taffeta and peau de sole have been worn for several seasons, and are still fashionable, but the latest thing in



LADIES' COLLARLESS ETON.

Etons is black moire. Some lovely watered effects are shown in this rich fabric, and the linings are usually of ivory satin.

As illustrated the garment is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams, a perfect adjustment being maintained in the back.

The fronts are fitted with single bust darts and cut away slightly at the neck. The Eton terminates at the waist line in the back and has a styl-



SHIRT WAIST COSTUME.

ish dip in front. It may be fastened with invisible hooks and eyes, but is usually worn open.

The regulation two-piece coat sleeves have slight fullness on the shoulders, fit the arms closely and flare in bell effect at the wrists.

Machine stitching on the edges and seams form a smart finish. Some of the collarless Etons this season are strapped with bands of the moire, and others have black broadcloth figures applied on the back and sleeves.

To make the jacket in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of twenty-two inch material.

Shirt Waist Costumes the Vogue.
Shirt waist costumes will enjoy an extended vogue during the coming season, and many charming effects are produced in these stylish toilets.

The blouse has for its foundation a glove-fitted lining that closes in the centre front. This may, however, be omitted, and the adjustment made with shoulder and underarm seams, if preferred.

The back is plain across the shoulders, and has slight fullness at the waist arranged in small pleats. The fronts fasten with buttons and buttonholes worked through the centre pleat.

A rolling collar completes the neck and forms revers in front that are drawn together beneath a jaunty tie. It is trimmed with bands of ecru lace.

The shield and sailor collar are of dark blue linen, embroidered in light blue dots. These are adjustable, and a pleasing variety may be had by making several shields of embroidery, tucking or lace to wear with each blouse.

The regulation shirt waist sleeves have slight fullness on the shoulders and fit the arms closely. They are completed with straight cuffs and laps at the opening in the back. The skirt is shaped with seven gores,

fitted smoothly around the waist and over the hips. The closing is made invisibly at the back under two inverted pleats that are finely pressed.

Clusters of three forward turning tucks are arranged at the front or straight edge of the side and back gores, the first tucks being adjusted to cover the seams.

The skirt is cut off around the bottom and the flounce applied to form its lower portion. Three tucks at the top of the hem form a stylish finish to the flounce, which is very full and flares gracefully at the foot.

A band of lace is applied at the top of the flounce. The mode may be developed in batiste, pique, mercerized cotton or duct, trimmed with lace, embroidery or stitched bands.

It is also appropriate for serge, chevilot, wool canvas or challie, which may be worn for jaunting and outing parties of all kinds.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material. To make the skirt in the medium size will require six yards of thirty-six-inch material.

A Handsome Lorgnette.
A very handsome lorgnette shows a heavy raised design in brilliant on a ground of soft green enamel.

A Smart Waist.
The smart waist illustrated is made of china blue and black polka-dot percale, with pale blue trimmings. The back is plain across the stout-

ders and drawn down close to the belt, where the fullness is arranged in small pleats. It is faced with percale to a pointed yoke depth.

The waist closes with pearl buttons and buttonholes worked through the centre pleat. There is slight fullness at the neck and the lower portion forms a stylish blouse over the narrow satin belt.

A plain collar completes the neck. It is partially covered with a jaunty satin stock and tie; the bishop sleeves are shaped with inside seams, and have comfortable fullness on the shoulders. They are gathered at the lower edges and arranged on cuffs that are pointed in front and shallow at the back.

The mode may be developed in pique, madras, linen, lawn or any wash fabric. It is also appropriate for taffeta, peau de soie, albatross, Henrietta and French flannel. The cuffs, collar and pleat may be of contrasting material or machine stitched.

To make the waist for a miss of fourteen years will require one and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.

MISSER'S SHIRT WAIST.

teen years will require one and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.