



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Old Frocks for New.
Dress designing is becoming quite an intellectual pursuit. I heard the other day that one of the great Parisian dress designers has been traveling in the east to get fresh inspiration; while it is well known that the picture galleries of Paris are haunted by the model-making fraternity, and old books with prints and plates of the eighteenth century are quite at a premium in the old bookshops and the book-stalls of Paris.—London Gentlewoman.

New Designs in Jewels.
One of the prettiest of the newest designs in jewelry which is now in vogue in London is a chateau watch hanging from a chain of brilliants.
The watch has a large dial and a rim like a cable. It is suspended from double chains with bow knot pins. Half way down a crosspiece of brilliants separates the chains about an inch and a half apart, but they swing together again at the bow knot and ring of the watch.
A necklace consisting of trefils of pearls, opening at intervals from a gold braided chain, is finished with two pendants in the form of diamond drops.

Dainty Bit of Neckwear.
A certain pretty girl has made for herself one of the prettiest stock collars! And it is one which any girl who is at all clever with her needle might easily copy. The material used is white Liberty satin, the cut (that should go without saying) is perfection. Around the top are two rows of French dots in black. Then comes a row of ribbon, a dainty pink baby ribbon, edged with black just below this are two rows of the black dots, then another row of ribbon, and another double row of the dots, that is three double rows of dots and two of ribbon. The whole comes little below the middle of the stock. It is sufficiently dressy, but better yet it is dainty, and that is the great quality in neckwear. Once one has achieved both daintiness and becomingness, the problem is solved.

Neck Ornaments.
Neck ornaments are particularly pretty. The flat plaited white and colored mousseline boas more resemble shoulder fichus, being invariably bordered with mousseline roses or velvet rose leaves applique at the edge of the mousseline knitting. Ends of black ribbon velvet or strands of jet beads finish the fronts. Others of tulle, forming ruches turning down from the hair, are embellished by long pompadour silk stole ends trimmed with large steel buttons. Effective at coteries are always an important item on a Parisian toilet, and some of the latest cravats and boas are particularly attractive this season. Spotted killed white mousseline trimmed with lace, pompadour ribbon laced on net, colored bebe ribbon velvet gathered up into rosettes in front of neckbands and embroidered lawn and linen soie collarettes are among the most popular accessories.

Interpreting Baby's Wails.
Poor baby has only one method of making her wants known—namely, by her cry, and it takes some little practice to distinguish between the cry that merely says, "Please, I'm so hungry!" the temper cry of pain or illness.

Till baby is four or five months old she doesn't shed tears, so when her little temper is very much upset she cries furiously and in an unreasonable sort of way.
When she is merely hungry, the cry is still passionate, but somewhat hoarse, too, and accompanied by sundry grunts. If baby is sleepy, the cry sounds as if she were on the verge of the land of dreams, whereas if she has a stomach ache, she generally draws her poor little knees up and screams violently, refusing for some time to be pacified.
Crying is always disheartening to those who hear it, but if baby does not cry at all it is a very bad sign indeed, though, on the other hand, many babies are allowed to cry unnecessarily, and instead of at the first wall cramming a comfort into baby's mouth or violently joggling him, listen to the cry and discover by the character thereof if it's a pin that's offending, if baby is ill or uncomfortable or hungry and then remedy the cause.

Sweets to the Sensitive.
To sensitive natures certain perfumes act like poison upon the emotions and health. The ancients recognized the medical virtues of perfumes, and one Latin writer has put on record almost a hundred perfume remedies for various diseases. Among these remedies violets figure more frequently than any other flower, so possibly the ever-present furor for violet perfume has benefited the nerves of the sex. Lavender is also remarkably soothing to the nerves, and the lavender-scented sheets of our grandmothers were not only deliciously fragrant, but were excellent sleep promoters.
A victim whose supersensitive nature is affected by perfumes is Kubelek, the violinist. One who knows him well said recently that "the perfume of violets makes him gay, and he takes down his violin and plays lively airs. If he is in the room he unconsciously becomes romantic, and under its influence reads and composes poetry, and falls into raptures over antique jewels and vestments. Love is then a pet theme of his. If

he wears a tube rose he immediately becomes sad and melancholy, and searches for tragic books and plays, dons dark clothes and performs sad music on his violin." A famous judge remarked to an interviewer his abhorrence of the mingling of scents, women in court use on their handkerchiefs, and declared that they sent him home at night after a "fashionable" case a prey to the very worst of headaches.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Care of Finger Nails.
Nothing betrays the careless woman sooner than her nails, and nothing shows refinement better than the same possessions. Hands with beautiful nails always please, and the eye dwells on them with a peculiar satisfaction, for in a sense, nails are veritable jewels which decorate the fingers even while performing the nail's great office—that of protection.

They may be classed as gems, indeed, because they have the formation of jewels, being composed of flint, silica, lime and similar mineral stuffs. The cunning mineral work at our finger ends is all welded together and made, in a measure, elastic by the power of gelatin. Those who desire good, firm, bright nails, gleaming and polished, at the finger tips should see to it that the food they eat contains abundance of the nailmaking substances. Oatmeal is one of the best of these foods good for nailmaking and hair forming alike.

The nails become impoverished, chalky, liable to break, through deficiency of gelatin and excess of lime deposits. Anything that interferes with the health of the whole body will interfere with the shining appearance of the nails at once.

Nails are really a kind of skin. They are skin formations, being merely an altered kind of cuticle. Small half moons show at the ends of the nails where the skin proper leaves off and the horny protection begins. These white curves are by some called new nails. They are, in fact, the earliest portion of nail growth, being the skin in its changed form, where the cells mass together in a new way, multiplying rapidly and beginning to secrete much mineral matter from the blood that circulates within their substance. From the edge of the nail new growth pushes onward until the whole finger end is duly protected. The dainty nail is laid on a very sensitive skin bed, which also gives it additions. The growth is nearly twice as rapid in summer as it is in winter in all people.

It is very easy to keep the nails in good trim. Less than five minutes allowed them regularly each day will be all that is required. They need weekly cutting with a pair of proper nail scissors, and the cutting should exactly follow the outline of the finger ends.

A piece of lemon used once or twice a week is nearly a necessity if nails are to be kept bright. The acid acts on the nail substance with a wonderful effect of polishing, and it softens the skin marvellously that is apt to drag itself forward over the shining nail surface. Any dirt about the nail, any stain of ink or fruit, the lemon will dispose of at once, dissolving and decomposing the annoying marks as nothing else will.

A little oil rubbed over each nail after the lemon treatment continues the polishing process, nourishes the nail and skin, eradicates the last lingering atom of suspicious marks. A little waif of soft flannel is used when applying the oil. After the oil the hands are laved in soft water, wiped and the nail polishing continued with a tiny bit of chamois leather. Violet powder or fine chalk on the chamois is an aid to great success. Brushing rather roughens the nails and should be avoided.—Washington Star.



FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Pointed girdles are gaining more favor as the season advances.
The revival of big sleeves has rendered capes a necessity.
Narrow chain bracelets set with different color stones are good style.
Charming evening bodices suitable for young girls are of tucked white chiffon with real Maltese collars.
The handsomest of the new combs of tortoise-shell and amber are embellished with small pearls and diamonds.
The tendency of new models is to make women look as broad as possible across the shoulders and very small at the waist.
For trimming linen lawn dresses, Parisian modistes and tailors are effectively employed linen passementerie in soft ecru shades.
One inch in the back graduating to three quarters of an inch in the front, is a good width for a belt; or one and a half inches in the back to one inch in the front.
The lace trimmings of some of the more beautiful and elaborate of the new cloaks are often made up over cloth of gold. Occasionally an applique of lace flowers constitutes the trimming.

Pretty things in the way of fine lawn stole stocks have the stock of the plain lawn, with the hemstitched top turned over after the fashion of a top collar. The two stole ends fastened to the lower edge of the collar are of fine embroidery and are plaited. In the centre of each are three little lace buttons. The turnover edge has a very narrow hem or one a quarter of an inch wide.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

A Pretty Bed Cover.
A very pretty bed cover may be made out of heavy butcher's linen, in white, of course, and neatly hemstitched into a two-inch hem, then embroidered in daisies at intervals. If time is an object or one is not expert in embroidering a rich effect may be had by using a sewing machine and outlining some pretty designs with one of the heavy white braids.

Cleaning Hints.
Mother of pearl may be cleaned by washing with whitening and cold water. Never use soap or soda.
If door or window screens move with difficulty rub their edges well with hard soap.

Insect specks may be removed from gilded picture frames by dipping a small camel's hair brush in alcohol and applying it to the spot.
To remove tar put soft grease on the spot, rub it thoroughly with the hands and wash off both the grease and tar with warm salt water.

A Cover for the Piano.
Covers of Oriental weave come for the backs of upright pianos, but they are by no means inexpensive. An experimenting housekeeper who wished, but could not afford, one of these bought as a substitute and at much less cost one Japanese portiere. This was too long and too narrow, but a piece taken from the bottom was fitted to the side, and a second piece was added at the top to go over the lid of the piano. A pattern in shades of gold in a striped effect was chosen which lent itself readily to the piecing scheme, and the new cover is extremely effective.—New York Post.

For Ironing Days.
Try making your ironholder tins if you don't want your hand to get dry and heated on ironing day. Cut from the upper part of an old boot a piece of leather the size you wish the holder to be. Cut a piece of brown paper and two pieces of flannel or cloth the same size, says Home Chat. Then cover the holder in the ordinary way, except that on the top two thicknesses of material should be put instead of one. Sew all round the edge; then slit the top upper covering across the centre, and bind the edge of the slit. This forms a pocket on each side, into which one's thumb and fingers are slipped.

To Hide the Mantel Piece.
The old-fashioned white marble mantel-piece is now considered so objectionable and so out of keeping with modern furnishings that many novel expedients for alteration are being tried where the expense of a new mantel is not desired. One is to plaster it all over and finish in a Venetian red where this will harmonize with the woodwork. When very carefully done this may be ruled off to imitate bricks or tiles. Another is to coat it over with plaster of paris and then color it to harmonize with the woodwork of the room. The best scheme of all, however, is to have a wooden cover built to fit over the mantel, with bookshelves down each side of a fire-place and a shelf to cover the marble mantel shelf.

Mixed Mustard for Cold Meats.
Cream two level teaspoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar; add two tablespoonfuls of mustard mixed with one tablespoonful of salt; beat one egg until thick and beat it into the creamed mixture; heat half a cup of vinegar, and when boiling add it to the mixture; stand the bowl over boiling water and stir until it thickens a little.
Cocoanut Biscuit—Grate a cocoanut and let it dry on paper before a fire; beat to a stiff froth the whites of two eggs, add to them five ounces powdered loaf sugar, six ounces of the grated cocoanut and one ounce corn flour; beat all well together, and if found to be too moist add a teaspoonful more corn flour. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls on a sheet of buttered paper; bake in a slow oven.
Curried Tomatoes—Wash one cup of rice in several waters; add one teaspoonful of curry powder to one quart can of tomatoes, and season with salt and pepper; put a layer of tomatoes in the bottom of a baking dish, then put in a layer of uncooked rice, then a layer of tomatoes and continue until all is used, leaving the last layer of tomatoes; sprinkle the top with bread crumbs moistened in a little melted butter; bake in a moderate oven one hour; serve in the dish in which it is baked.
Cream of Cheese Soup—This soup may be made with all milk, but is nicer if part white stock be used. In the latter instance put a pint of milk and pint of stock in double boiler, with a large slice or half of a small onion. When at scalding point remove the onion and thicken the milk with two level tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour rubbed together to a smooth paste. Season to taste with salt and pepper and then stir in two-thirds of a cup of grated or finely chopped soft cheese and an egg beaten light. Serve as soon as these are put together.—Athletic Training for Soldiers.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.
Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Disraeli.
Aspiration sees only one side of every question; possession many.—Lowell.
Do what you can, give what you have. Only stop not with feelings; carry your charity into deeds. Do and give what costs you something.—J. H. Thom.
By rooting out our selfish desires, even when they appear to touch no one but ourselves, we are preparing a chamber of the soul where the divine presence may dwell.—Ellen Watson.
No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning. Our eyes are hidden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened.—Emerson.
Think of yourself, therefore, nobly, and you will live nobly. You will realize on earth that type of character and faith which is the highest ideal alike of philosopher and hero and saint.—Charles W. Wendte.
To him who has an eye to see, there can be no fairer spectacle than that of a man who combines the possession of moral beauty in his soul with outward beauty of form, corresponding and harmonizing with the former because the same great pattern enters into both.—Plato.
Progress is without doubt the law of the individual, of nations, of the whole human species. To grow toward perfection, to exist in some sort in a higher degree, this is the task which God has imposed on man, this is the continuation of God's own work, the completion of creation.—Demogeot.

ALL ABOUT BUTTONS.
Their History Traced from Time When Wooden Molds Were Used.
The original button was wholly a product of needlework, but was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold, over which a cloth covering was sewed. From this it was only a step to the brass button, which was introduced by a hardware manufacturer in Birmingham in 1689. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth on the covered button; then an ingenious Dane invented the device of making the button in two parts and clamping them together with the cloth between.
In 1750 one Caspar Wistler set up the manufacture of brass buttons in Philadelphia, and soon afterward Henry Witeman began making them in New York. The buttons of George Washington and most of the continental army were made in France. Connecticut presently came to the front and began making buttons of pewter and tin at Waterbury, the present center of the button industry.
Buttons are now made of almost everything from seaweed and cattle hoofs to mother-of-pearl and vegetable ivory. Excellent buttons are made from potatoes, which, treated chemically, become as hard as ivory. Large buttons factories make their entire product from various mixtures of gutta percha, skim milk and blood; others from celluloid and horn. The patent office has issued 1355 patents for making buttons.
The most important branch of the button industry in the United States is the making of pearl buttons, the material being obtained from shells gathered along the Mississippi river. The industry has practically grown up within the last ten years, and its introduction is due entirely to J. F. Boepple of Muscatine, Iowa, a native of Germany, who had learned the trade abroad.
He saw that millions of dollars were going to waste in the shells known as "niggerheads," of which tons were piled up on the banks of the river. Thousands of people are now employed in turning these shells into buttons, the little plants being found all the way from Minnesota to Missouri. Muscatine is still the great headquarters of the industry. It has forty factories. The value of the shells has risen from 50 cents to \$30 a hundredweight. And yet American buttonmaking is in its infancy, 'tis said.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Horse With a Taste for News.
A horse feeding complacently on a diet of old papers was a sight seen at Eleven and Grand avenue. A stonecutter drove a horse up to the Star office and left it standing in front of one of the city's garages. The horse had a well-groomed appearance. No ribs were visible or would its appearance have attracted the attention of the humane agent. The animal moved up to the garbage can and began nosing its contents. The can was filled to the top with papers. There were newspapers, wrapping paper and paper of various other kinds. The horse began nibbling on a piece of old gray wrapping paper. It appeared to be palatable. A bite followed the nibble and soon the horse was eating the paper as voraciously as an Angora goat. A newspaper followed the wrapping paper. The horse appeared to relish the different pieces of news. When the owner finally appeared the old roan was just pulling from the bottom of the can a luncheon paper with a pink string. The driver did not seem to mind or notice the purloined meal of the horse, for he drove down the street with the horse chewing the paper. The horse appeared to relish the breeze.—Kansas City Star.

Quite True.
It is well enough to take things as they come, but there are a good many of them that you might just as well pass on.—Puck.



NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City. — Dark blue and white polka dot dimity is used for this comfortable house saque with ecru lace for trimming. It is shaped to the figure with under-arm gores and fitted backs, a smooth adjustment being maintained under the arms and over the hips. The neck is cut slightly low and square, finished with band of lace. The full fronts are gathered at the upper edge and arranged on the lace, falling in long, loose folds over the bust. In some saques ribbon is run through a casing or beading at the neck and

To make the waist in the medium size will require one and a half yards of forty-four-inch material with one yard of all-over lace.
To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.
The Embroiderer's Art.
Although plain materials are to be in mode for autumn, it is not for an instant to be supposed that it means plain costumes. The embroiderer's art will transform many of the plainest fabrics to dreams of beauty, while fancy effects will be produced on the soft stuffs by lace or chiffon or by the deft treatment of artistic trimmings, applique, etc.
The Vogue of Moire.
The vogue of moire, revived last spring, will continue throughout the autumn and winter. Moire Velour will also come in for a share of this popularity.
Hopsack Weaves.
Hopsack weaves in solid colors are to be much worn by ultra-stylish women for knockabout street gowns.
When Long Coats Are Too Warm.
At this season of the year, when long coats are too warm for general wear, short reeferes are considered quite comfortable garments for little folk when

MISSIE'S DRESSING SACEQUE.
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FANCY WAIST AND FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

tied in a bow, the fulness being adjusted in this manner.
The lower edge of the saque is turned up in a deep hem. The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, and have comfortable fulness on the shoulders. They are gathered a short distance from the lower edge and drawn close to the arm with a band of lace. The sleeve below this forms a ruffle that flares prettily over the arm. Saques in this style may be made of thin wash fabrics, lawn, swiss or mercerized cotton, with lace and ribbon for trimming. It is also appropriate for albatross, French flannel, challie or wash silk. To make the saque for a miss of fourteen years will require two and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material.
A Stylish Toilet.
White voile is used for the stylish toilet shown in the large drawing, with saffron lace and black velvet ribbon for trimming. White is the color par excellence for dress occasions this season, and many lovely silk and wool fabrics are developed in this cool, airy color.
The waist is made over a glove-fitted feathered lining that closes in the centre front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn close to the belt, where the fulness is arranged in tiny pleats. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arms. The front plastron is included in the right shoulder and neck, seams fastening invisibly on the left. The full fronts are tucked from the yoke to belt, and open to display the plastron to the waist line. Narrow revers of lace finish the upper part of the full fronts.
A transparent lace collar completes the neck. The sleeve is tucked from shoulder to elbow and forms a puff below the tucks that are gathered and arranged on a deep-pointed lace cuff.
The skirt is shaped with five well-proportioned gores, fitted smoothly around the waist without darts. The fulness in the centre back is arranged in two underlying pleats that are pressed flatly. The skirt closes invisibly under these pleats.
One or two flounces may be used as preferred. The illustration shows two circular flounces that are trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon and flare widely around the bottom. A band of lace finishes the upper edge of the flounce.

the mornings and evenings are cool enough to require some slight protection.
No lining is required, the seams being prettily bound with narrow ribbons in self-colors.
This reefer is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, fitted smoothly on the shoulders and flaring in box effect at the lower edge.
It closes in front with large pearl buttons and buttonholes worked through the scallops on the edges. A broad cape collar extends over the shoulders in a becoming manner and the turnover collar is scalloped to correspond.
The lower edge of the jacket is scalloped, also the flaring cuffs that complete the sleeves. These are shaped with upper and under portions and have slight fulness on the shoulders. Fancy feather stitching in a contrast-

ing color provides an attractive flash to the edges.
To make the reefer for a child two years old will require one and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

CHILD'S REEFER.
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The New Pittsburg Exposition.

In the big buildings of the New Pittsburg Exposition everything is bustle and activity these days in anticipation of the grand opening scheduled for the night of Wednesday, September 3, when the great Sousa and his famous band will be heard in an inaugural concert of popular and novel selections. Mr. Sousa's appearance on this occasion will be doubly interesting to his ever widening circle of admirers, as since his concerts here last year, he has been decorated by King Edward VII. with the Victorian medal, an honor accorded to only four other musicians, and in addition has been fairly deluged with honors of every sort by the enthusiasts of England and Scotland, who early this year fairly went mad over the work of his superb organization.
Music hall is being beautifully redecorated in white and pink for this inaugural concert, and indications are that John Philip Sousa will be given such an ovation as never before was accorded a bandmaster and composer. Let no one be kept away from the opening on Wednesday, September 3, for fear of crowding, as the Exposition buildings and grounds can take care of fully 25,000 people.

In the line of exhibits this season surprise will follow surprise, both in the main building and in Mechanical Hall. So urgent has been the demand for exhibitors' space, that for the first time in the society's history every available foot has been disposed of, the net result being the appearance of forty-two new and highly interesting displays. Notable among these will be the most elaborate showing ever made anywhere of fine cut glassware; a superb electrical exhibit; a complete model of the "Deutschland," the swiftest ocean liner afloat; and that wonder of the engineering world, the steam-turbine-wheel-engine.

The special attractions will be all new, not an old face being seen. Foremost among these will be the "Eruption of Mt. Pelee" and "Destruction of St. Pierre;" next in order, "Darkness and Dawn," then the "Laughing Gallery;" the "Dancing Marionettes;" the puzzling "Haunted Swing," and, of course, those indispensable favorites, the "Toboggan Slide," the "Merry-Go-Round" and the "Cinematograph."
With the finest of music obtainable anywhere; with displays away beyond anything hitherto attempted; with attractions completely changed, and with the most lavish provision for the comfort and convenience of its clientele, the Exposition management looks forward to a total attendance of not less than 500,000 persons, thus breaking every known record.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Six new theatres are to be opened in London this fall.
England's birth rate has decreased in the last ten years.
Anti-Serbian riots in Slavonia have been suppressed by the militia.
The return of Senator Spooner to the Senate from Wisconsin seems to be assured.
Berlin gave a public funeral to Dr. Virchow, with impressive civic ceremonies.
The fish pack in Oregon is 300,000 cases, a forty per cent. shortage because of strikes.
London's imports decreased \$2,623,000 in August, while the exports increased \$471,500.
At Erie, Pa., a two days' celebration of the anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie was held.
At Lexington, Ky., Robert Bryan, a veterinary surgeon, killed an infuriated bull with a stick after a desperate encounter.
A complete census of the Philippine Archipelago is to be taken soon, under authority of the Civil Government law enacted by Congress.
W. O. Saunders, editor of the Tar Heel, Elizabeth City, N. C., smoked cigarettes in violation of the city ordinance. He will make a test of the law.
The members of the St. Louis combine had an oath-bound death pact, under which each member pledged his life as forfeit for betrayal of his fellows.
Senator Platt denied that any combination was being formed to prevent President Roosevelt's nomination in 1904 on account of the President's utterances on trusts.
Mrs. Louis Westrope, who, on June 10, killed her six children in Claiborne County, Mississippi, cutting their throats, committed suicide at Greenville, in that State, by jumping into the Mississippi.

The first accurate information regarding the wonderful rubber plant was furnished by La Condamine, a French scientist, who was sent in 1735 by the government of France to measure an arc of the meridian near Quito. This brought him to the heart of the rubber-growing country, and much valuable information was thus obtained.