

A Pleasant Idea.

I know of a lady who on her 18th hirthday, a few weeks ago, received 80 letters, from as many friends, and how she did enjoy them! I know a girl who is going to receive 18 letters on her 18th birthday, soon. The idea seems to be a pleasant one,-Good Housekeeping.

Health Makes Beauty.

If your complexion is poor you probably need more outdoor exercise. Spend two hours in the open air daily, if possible, walking or running; take a Turkish bath once in six weeks, if it is not taxing your purse too heavily, and once a, week give your face a soaking in very warm 'water and soap. While it is still warm rub in almond oil, wiping off traces of the oil with a fine handkerchief after the rubbing or massaging is finished. Take a glass of cold water before breakfast and the last thing at night. Eat all the fruit you can get and leave bon-bons, cakes and pastries severly alone .- New York News.

The Bane of "Company Manners."

In many homes, ohterwise charming, there exists the demoralizing effect of two sets of manners-courteous and delightful behavior to visitors and illtempered speech and actions between the different members of the family. The world does not realize how really unhappy that family is, Judging from Its "company manners" that home is a veritable abode of bliss.

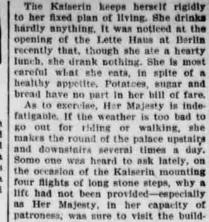
The mother is a woman of culture. She knows just what to say and how to say it. No woman can excel her in gliding across a room and sinking gracefully into a chair. Her little boys can tip their hats so prettily to ladies on the street; her little girls can enter a room with toes properly turned out and with the grace of little queens. And both the little boys and the little girls can be as impertinent and display the worst manners imaginable. They literally fight among themselves. They are not taught to be polite to each other. Their mother seldom favors them her own properly chosen words and graceful manners when they are alone with her. Discord reigns until the door-bell

rings and then the entire household must put on good manners. There are homes in which it seems that every member of the household is bent on seeing how hateful and disagreeable it was possible to be. The

mother would speak in a nagging, fretful tone; the father "orders everybody around." Usually in such homes "company manners" shine their brightest. The general rule of courtesy to all at all times has no foothold there. Where there should be harmony, there is pre-

tense and unhappiness .- New York American. The Trail of the Skirt.

"History is silent regarding Adam's views on feminine garments, but ever since the coming of Eve's first daughters circumstantial evidence has been forthcoming to show that dress has loomed large in the thoughts and desires of the weaker sex, and has not, indeed, been without its influence in directing the evolution of mere man," says The Hospital, "And even today clothes, as agents for protection, adornment and topic of conversation.



ing often. The reply was-by a lady who know the Kaiserin-"Oh, that is exactly what Her Malesty likes!"

oming.

The Bead Fad,

Chains made from all sorts, hues and kinds of beads are worn this season. In fact, the chain fad is one of the pronounced fancies of the moment and has led clever, industriously inclined young women to try their skill in the fashioning of these modish accessories for indoor and outdoor costumes. In consequence some exceedingly artistic and original designs have been envolved by these ingenious amateurs. Muff chains, purse chains, necklaces and a host of other useful and ornamental varieties of chains represent the season's output as seen in the shops and made at home. The tendency toward things Oriental and semi-Oriental, particularly in decorative way, has stimulated interest in the "bead fad" for gaily colored chains are invariably worn by the color loving Oriental.

A bright young woman is engaged in designing and making chains of beads, following out general color schemes and arrangements of Oriental character. She finds the occupation a paying one. The beads are of coral, malachite, crystal, jet, amber, pearl, turquoise and other semi-precious stones, the pearls being on the "mother of pearl" order. The turquoise chains are of fine beads, three strings being braided together.

A chain of deep green beads made by this woman has several ragged coral beads inserted at intervals, A coral chain of the round variety set in between the coral ones. A string of amber beads alternates with jet beads while another chain, also of amber has several jet beads placed near the clasp. A handsome turquoise string is combined with crystal and pearl beads. Silver and gold beads are also used in connection with the various stone beads while crystal and jet beads are most effectively blended in some of the handsomest of the new long chains .-Brooklyn Eagle.

SHIOH

slik petticoats are much in

For children the fashionable furs

Panne cloth is enjoying an unprece-

dented amount of fashionable favor.

Wool lace dyed to match is exten-

sively used for trimming wool gowns.

coat with coffe tinted lace insertion

and Van Dyke points of the same lace

over chiffon frills.

In white taffeta is a beautiful petti-

are white fox, ermine and chinchilla,

G

favor.

Plaid



New York City .- Evening walsts | seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches nade with deep box-pleated falls are wide, or two and three-eighth yards exceedingly smart and generally beforty-four inches wide.

This very attractive May Circular skirts made with circular Manton model is suited to all the seaflounces that provide flare at the lower son's soft, pliable fabrics, but, as portion are much in demand and suit shown, is of cream Lierre net and lace some figures and materials better than with bands of black velvet and drop ornaments of pearls. The draped sleeves make a feature and are graceful in the extreme, but can be omitted and the elbow or full length ones, shown in the small sketch, substituted

any other sort. The smart model illustrated is shown in biscult-colored can vas and is trimmed with folds of silk stitched on with corticelli silk, but all skirting and sult materials are appropriate and the trimming can varied in any way that may be preferred. The quantity of material required for

the medium size is seven and a half vards twenty-seven luches wide, five yards forty-four luches while, or four and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Flat Hats Popular.

Just now the tendency is to wear hats more off the face, showing a considerable amount of forehead and colffure The desired effect is easily arrived at by means of a high bandeau. Otherwise the hats are flat, and the most chie are those with very little trimming. The best hendgear is that which is difficult of achievement, and the hats with little decoration must be perfect in curve, with clear, bold outlines-in fact, exact copies of the old masters. Milliners, as a class, are most artistic, as may be gathered from the fact that Galasborough and Romney hats always hold their own,

Passing of the Crepe Vell.

The waist consists of a fitted lining Except for widows in their first mourning the crepe veil is being gradthat closes at the centre front, the front, back and the box-pleated fall. ually eliminated. It grows shorter and The front proper is simply gathered shorter each year, and is confined and with it the pleated falls close at more and more closely to the immedithe under-arm seam. The back is laid ate back of the hat or bonnet.

Girl's Tam O'Shanter Caps. Tam O'Shanter caps are exceedingly becoming to little girls and are much worn for school, play and the like These excellent models show the latest designs and are suited to cloth, camel's hair, zideline, velveteen and all the fabrics used for caps. As shown, however, the plain cap is made of gray camel's hair felt, the full gathered one of fancy woolen plaid.

The plain cap consists of a round crown that is pleated at the edge and and sleeves; or three and one-quarter joined to the band that fits the head



HEALTHY WOMEN

Praise Pe-ru-na as a Cure for Colds and a Preventive of Catarrh.





MRS. M.J. BRINK FIRST STAGE OF CATARRH

A Serious Mistake Which Thousands Are Making.

The first stage of catarrh is what is commonly known as "catching cold." It may be in the head, nose, throat or lungs. Its beginning is sometimes so severe as to cause a chill and considerable fever, or it may be so slight as to not hinder a person from his usual business. In perhaps a majority of cases little or no attention is paid to the first stage of catarrh, and hence it is that nearly one-half of the peo-ple have chronic catarrh in some form. To neglect a cold is to invite chronic catarrh. As soon as any one discovers the first symptoms of catching cold he according to directions on the bottle.

EXPENSIVE AUTOMOBILING.

Owning a Horseless Carriage is Not a Poor Man's Sport.

If a man's horse should cost more for veterinary fees that for oats, that man would begin to scratch his head and wonder if he wouldn't better sell the animal and charter a special train recent researches that neither one of or some other cheaper mode of travel, particularly if oats were expensive, and the horse's original cost had been several thousand dollars, not to mention the slight fact that the horse was given to periodical runnings away, adding heavy damages to his owner's llabilities. And if in these little ses-sions of capering over the prostrate heads of a frightened populace he should kill or maim for life a few citi-zens, there naturally would be still 1622, and the first French paper in 1623, and the first French paper in 1622, and the first French paper in 1623, and the first French paper in 1624, and the first French paper in 1625, and the first French paper in 1626, and the first French paper in 1627, and the first French paper in 1627, and the first French paper in 1627, and the first French paper in 1628, and the first French paper in 1629, and the first French paper in 1629, and the first French paper in 1620, and the first French paper in 1621, and the first first paper in 1621, and the first paper in 1621, and the first paper in greater doubt in the owner's mind as 1631, it would seem that Antwerp's to the advisability of keeping so trou- claims have some foundation, and that some a carrier. Yet that is the precise situation of the fast speed automobilist. The wear and tear on the tires of a heavy automobile is reckoned by experts to be equal to four or five cents per mile, which is more than fuel to run it costs. Then the fines for exceeding the sneed limit. mus, be added to the damages for accidents, caused by runaways of frightened horses, or, worse still, the runa-ways and explosions of the machines themselves. Taken altogether, it would seem to an onlooker who hadn't yet caught autocitis that Pucks' hill-old exclamation might be apropos—"What fools these mortals be!"

and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects. Unless this is done the cold is al-most sure to end in the second stage of catarrh, which is making so many lives miserable. If Peruna was taken every time one has a cold or cough, chronic catarrh would be practically an un-known disease.

Miss Elizabeth Uber, No. 57 Bassett street, Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have always dreaded unsettled weather because of my extreme liabil-ity to catch cold, when a catarrhal trouble would quickly develop through my entire system, which it would take weeks to thrive away. I am thankful to say that since I have taken PE-RUNA I do not have any reason to dread this any more. If I have been at all exposed to the damp,wet or cold weather, I take a dose or two of PE-RUNA, and it throws out any hint of sickness from my system."-Miss Elizabeth Uber.

Mrs. M. J. Brink, No. 820 Michigan ave-nue, St. Joseph, Mich., writes: "This past winter during the wet and cold weather I caught a sudden and severe cold, which developed a catarrhal condition through my entire system, and so affected my general health that I was completely broken down, and became nervous and by general health that I was completely broken down, and became nervous and hysterical and unfit to supervise my home. My physician prescribed for me, but some-how his medicine did me no good. Read-ing of PERUNA I decided to try it. Af-ter I had taken but three bottles I found myself in fine health."-Mrs. M. J. Brink.

Sibyl A. Hadley, 26 Main street, Hunt-ington, Ind., writes: "Last winter after getting my feet wet I began to cough, which gradually grew worse until my throat was sore and raw. Ordinary reme-dies did not help me and cough remedies nauseated me. Reading an advertisement

The First Newspaper. There has been considerable controversy of late years as to which country should be conceded the honor of print ing the first regular newspaper. Claims have been successively put forward for Italy, France, Germany, England and Holland, and all with some degree these is entitled to the distinction, and that precedence should be given to Belgium. It has been established by the antiquaries that a certain Abra ham Verhoeven, of Antwerp, obtained from the Archduke and Duchess Al-bert and Isabelle the privilege of print-



MISS SARA MCGAHAN.

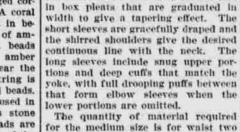
of what PERUNA could do, I decided to try a bottle, and you can imagine how glad I felt when it began to relieve me in a very short time. In less than two weeks I was completely cared."—Sibyl A. Hadley.

Hadley.
Miss Sarah McGahan, No. 197 3d street,
Alhany, N. Y., writes:
"A few months ago I suffered with a severe attack of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve. My hearing became bad, my eyes became irritated and feverish.
Nothing seemed right and nothing I ate tasted good. I took PERUNA and within two weeks I was perfectly well?"—Sarah McGahan.
If you do not derive prompt and satisfiatement of your case, and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus. O.

THE BAKER'S OVEN.

How Bakers Themselves Determine It by Mere Touch of Hand.

"Bakers have a curlous way of telling just what the temperature of the oven is," said a downtown baker who has been in the business for more than a quarter of a century, "and they can tell, too, with almost marvelous accuracy. You take a man who is an expert in the business, and he can tell what the temperature of the oven is by simply touching the handle of the oven door. In nine cases out of ten he will not miss it the fraction of a degree. Bakers have other ways, of course, of testing the heat of the oven. For instance, when baking bread they sometimes throw a piece of white paper into the oven. and if it turns brown the oven is at the proper temperature, or, when bakother things, they will throw a little cornmeal or flour into the oven in order to test the heat. But baker's fingers are the best gauge and when you come to think of the different temperatures required in baking different things, it is no small achievement to even approximate the heat of the oven by touching the handle of the oven door. Bakers figure that during the rising time of a loaf of bread, after it has been placed in the oven, it ought to be in a temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit. During the baking process, in order to cook the starch, expand the carbonic acid gas, air and steam, and drive off the al-cohol, the inside of the loaf must reg-ister at least 220 degrees. In baking rolls, buns, scones, tea biscuits, drop cakes, fancy cakes, New Year's cake muffins, puff cakes and things of that sort, the oven must show a heat of 450 degrees higher. When the oven is at 400 degrees, it is fit for cream puffs, sugar cake, queen cakes, rock cakes, jumbles, lady fingers, rough and ready jelly rolls. At 350 degrees wine cakes, cup cakes, ginger nuts and snaps, pies, ginger bread, spice cakes, such as raisin, currant, citron, pound, bride and so on, may be baked. It requires a still lower temperature to bake wedding cakes, kisses, anise drops and things in this class. But whatever temperature the old baker wants, he can tell when he has it by simply touching the handle of the



nade high at the neck.

that form elbow sleeves when the The quantity of material required for the medium size is for waist two

EVENING WAIST.

when the yoke is added and the wais

yards eighteen inches wide, with three and three-quarter yards of lace for fall

cannot be considered as discarded. Inleed, the subject is one which calls for intimate and expert study, and such bodies as the Rational Dress association and the Healthy and Artistic Dress union devote themselves to research, with results which are often surprising if not actually of scientific value. Hygienically speaking, the skirt as now prevailing stands guilty, or rather should hang condemned, of many sins. It fetters free movement, impedes progress, interferes with active exercise, produces needless fatigue, predisposes to accidents, limits the use of the hand, troubles the mind, is in constant danger of entanglements, collects dust, dirt and bacilli galore, and is oftentimes unduly expensive. Workers find it heavy, hampering, harmful, and as all must admit, it readily becomes filthy and unhealthy. We have no wish to suggest banishment for the skirt, but since the participation of women in sports and physical exercises of various kinds has clearly demonstrated the possibility of combining hygenic requirements with artistic ef fects, we venture to advocate a more general adoption of rational skirts. But on the subject of skirts woman is mistress of the situation.

The Kaiserin in Training. The Kaiserin is justly proud if her beautiful figure. She is slender and most graceful; her figure is her greatst beauty-one might say her only beauty. It has been a labor to bring sbout this desirable state of things and it has taken some time, for the serin was inclined to be decidedly stout some years ago. Her Majesty had a horror of fat, and took herself sternly in hand.

With the aid of a competent medical man, and with a strong will, she set to work at Abbazia to counteract her dency to corpulency, and it was just in time. The cure worked rapidly, every one remembers, but, unfor-intely. Her Majesty overdid it, and her hair turned gray-later on to anowy white. The Kaiser did not like at, but as nothing could be done, he assoled himself with the fact that his face had remained young and ad obtained a perfect figure.

cade.

Black pearls and Renaissance scrool work figure in all the beautiful embroideries which are an essential part of the dress of today.

A new set of furs in baby lamb con sists of a long flat stole, with big Frenchy muff lined with ermine and trimmed with mink tails. =

Incrustations of Irish guipure and bands of mink fur lend an effective touch to a costume of white panne just completed for a dubutante.

One of the prettiest of the new white wash waists is fashioned of heavy canvas cheviot, with embroldery in conventional patterns in pastel shades.

On the kimona order is a graceful and pretty negligee of delicate blue china silk showing insertions of ecru lace and finished with deep collar of vards twenty-one inches wide, two and white liberty silk.

A lovely coat for a little girl is of cloth in a deep shade of cream and yoke and collar appliqued with velvet and chenille in pastel shades. The buttons are of pearl and gold.

A fleece-lined mercerized cotton An Attractive Costume shirt waist in which the color tone is Simple waists always possess an inherent charm and are essentially a charming blending of green and blue is trimmed with big green buttons of amart. The attractive May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing enamel and sliver deposit.

is shown in peau de cynge, in reseda For evening wear princess slips of with stitchings of corticelli slik in a silk gauze triot are new and effective. darker shade, is trimmed with drop These slips come in all the paste buttons of openwork silver and makes shades and in various sizes and are part of an entire gown: but the design worn beneath the gowns of chiffon and suits all gown and waist materials, the point d'esprit so much in vogue.

odd bodice as well as the costume. Evening coats for young girls are s The foundation lining is smoothly feature of the season's fashions. They and snugly fitted and closes at the cen are of zibeline cloth in various color tre front. The waist proper consists ings and trimmed with braid. One in a of a plain back and deeply tucked rich red shade is trimmed with white fronts and closes invisibly beneath the silk braid, edged with black. These tuck to the left of the centre, in con coats are kimona shaped, with very form'ty with the accepted style of the full sleeves, and lined with white bro season. The back is drawn down' at walst line but the fronts blous

A novelty in fur coats is a ja slightly over the belt. Over the shoul der seams are applied pointed straps formed of marten tails joined by a that fall over the sleeves and give the lace insertion on the herring bone orong shouldered effect. The sleeves are der. The lining is of white satin, while full and are finished with pointed cuffs. down the front is a jabot of gray chiffon frillings. A large string colored lace collar covers the shoulders and At the neck is a stock that is cut to a point at the centre front.

the sleeves suggest large puffs drawn into the arms, where a deep ruffe of the lace conceals an undersleeve of sat-in fitted closely at the wrist.

comfortably, the left side being held one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches by a rosette and two quills

wide, or one and a half yards forty The full cap is gathered up closely at the centre and held by a large flat four inches wide, with one and a half round button that forms the crown, yards of all over lace when high neck then gathered at the outer edge and and long sleeves are used and the fall joined to the band, which is finished and waist are of one material. with a flat bow of black velvet ribbon.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for plain cap five-eighths of a yard in any width: for full cap seven-eighths of a yard twen-





ty-one inches wide, three-quarters of a The quantity of material required yard twenty-seven inches wide, or for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and wide.

Water Before Meals.

While the general opinion of those supposed to be authorities on the matter has been that the habit of drinking water at meals is a deleterious one, it is now stated, according to recent investigations, that a little water, if not too cold, is beneficial, as it assists in Madame Wu was in Washington. the digestion of food. A too copious supply of water dilutes the gastric juice, and if too cold lowers the temperature of the stomach below normal. thus impairing digestion. If, however, water is taken in limited quantities the gastric juice on food will be washed aside, thereby facilitating absorption. By this means the undigested food is laid bare and is more susceptible to further action of the gastric juice. During the period of rest phlegm, being very tenacious, pre-vents the free flow of gastric juice for some time, hence delays digestion. A drink of water before meals is recommended. because it loosens and

Slept Soundly.

stomach.

to attack the food as it enters the

Paul Kruger, in his memoirs, tells the story of a secretary whom he punished for being drunk by tying him to a wagon wheel. During the night 3,000 Kaffirs and about 4,000 Zulus attacked the Boer camp and were not driven off till daylight. The secretary slept so soundly that he noticed nothing of the fight, and the next day, when he at last awoke, he looked around in astonishment and asked: "Have you people been fight. asked: "Have you people been fight-ing during the night?" Liquid hydrogen has a temperature of 436 degrees helow zero.

come one of the most influential fac tors in modern life and progress. On the strength of this it is proposed to hold a great tercentenary celebration in Antwerp some time during the year 1905.

> New Chinese Minister. Although the diplomatic circles at

Washington lost a treasure in Wu-Ting-Fang, the late Chinese Minister, his place is likely to be well filled by his successor. Sir Liang-Cheng. That distinguished Oriental will soon marry the daughter of Yu-Keng, the Chinese Minister at Paris. The wedding will take place at Peking before the Minister leaves for Washington, arriving early in January. Sir Liang's fiancee is described as a perfect type of Celestial beauty and as unusually accomplished. She is 22 years old and has lived for the last three years at her father's legation, being almost as well known in Parisian society as

Waterproof Briquettes

Consul B. H. Warner reports from Leipzig: All briquettes which have hitherto been manufactured by means of soluble cements (such as dextrin molasses, lixiviated cellulose, oxidized lignine, resignate of ammonia, etc.) dissolve in water. Richard Bock, an engineer of Merseburg, province of Saxony, has found a method for making briquette which are entirely water proof. He heats the finished briquetter until the cement is wholly or partly carbonized, which makes them indissoluble. In case the ignition temper washes away this deposit of mucus. ature of the cement is likely to be at thereby permitting the gastric juice tained the heating must take place in

gases.

The Power of Liquid Hydrogen.

an air-tight case or by means of hot

Every gaseous substance now defin tely known to the chemist, with the

single exception of helium, may be solidified with the ald of the low tempera ture furnished by liquid hydrogen. Professor Dewur, of London, to whom the world is indebted for nearly all the

Takes No Food But Milk.

oven door."

Four quarts of milk daily, or thereabouts, for 20 years has been the sole diet of Thomas F. Laubach, of Hazelton, Pa. 'rwo decades ago Mr. Lau-bach, being then 51 years old, was in very bad health, and his physicians gave up his case. Then he decided to doctor himself and has done so ever since, absolutely confining his diet to milk. Now he is one of the healthiest and soundest men in town.

The Wheat Area.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the newly seeded area of winter wheat at ab 34,000.000 acres, an increase of 5.1 per cent. upon the area estimated to have been sown in the fall of 1901. The condition of winter wheat on Decem-per 1 was 99.7 as compared with 86.7 in 1901, 97.1 in 1900 and a nine-year average of 51.4.