

# Interesting TO WOMEN

## American Woman Atrist Honored.

Another American woman has been recognized in one of the foreign countries, and this time the honor has fallen to Miss Mary Powers, a young member of the American Art Students' club, whose painting has received attention at the current Paris salon. It has also been purchased by the state for one of the permanent collections. This is the only one of the instances where the American woman has triumphed in the field of art.

## Short-Skirted Girl and Sale of Shoes.

A shoe retailer tells the writer that women's fashionable short skirts are of much help to the trade. Short skirts make women very much more watchful of their shoes. A woman who cares anything at all for her dress has to look sharply after her footwear. The short-skirted girl of a year or two ago is not in it at all with the short-skirted girl of the present season. The swing-clear skirt no more resembles the short skirt of a few years ago than the dress of today resembles the dress of the tailor-made period. One was all severity. The other is all grace. One made a woman angular and awkward and masculine. The other adds a feminine touch even to the homeliest figure. The skirts of this season, those that are made on the new art lines, all swing clear. If they touch they are of the round length—that is, the length which just touches the floor all the way round, making the shoes a prominent feature of the costume. All of which augurs well for the shoe business.—Shoe Retailer.

## Trolley Car Rides.

These rules are not posted up in the trolley cars, but it wouldn't do any harm if they were:

Get aboard with as much expedition as possible. The passengers in the cars are in a hurry.

If a crowded open car, hastily size up the occupants of each seat. Five persons of average size are supposed to fill a seat, but four greedy ones can spread themselves out to do it.

If a crowded closed car go all the way up front. You stand more chance of getting a seat, and anyhow you will be less in the way.

Have your fare where you can get it easily and instantly.

If you are in the end seat and a woman with a baby get on, for sweet pity's sake move over. What is only rudeness in other cases is sheer cruelty in this case. There will be plenty of other opportunities to be an end seat hog.

Get off with your face towards the front. Besides the inconvenience to yourself of being pitched on your back in the street, it gives the passengers nervous prostration to see you backed in down with both hands, as it were, into the face of danger.

## Naval Nurses' Pay.

The nurses attached to the United States Navy Hospital corps, stationed at the Naval Home on Gray's Ferry road, have started a movement by which they hope to secure greater recognition and more pay.

They say that the men who nurse and care for the sick soldiers on ship and shore are poorly paid, compared with other branches of the service.

The rate of pay which they have fixed upon as a fair return for their services is as follows:

Hospital apprentice, per month, \$20; nurse, third class, \$30; second class, \$35; first class, \$40; steward, \$70.

The lengthening of the course at the Naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., from three to six months is recommended; also that all nurses on completing the course should receive an increase of \$2 per month during their future service.

Members of the corps contend that a hospital steward, by reason of the duties required of him, ought to be paid at least \$70 a month, the pay drawn by many petty officers, whose duties require much less intelligence.

Another suggestion made, and which the corps have to have favorably considered, is the matter of stationing married nurses on shore, where they can be near their families.

## The Successful Traveler.

The successful traveler never complains.

Compliment is a foolish and useless habit.

If the trouble can be removed or avoided, set to work to do so. If it cannot be helped, endure the inevitable in silence.

Compliment, after all, is really the voicing of self-pity, the weakest and most womanish of all the smaller weaknesses.

The successful traveler is always punctual.

We have all seen, endured, and anatomized the fussy woman who keeps 10 people waiting while she flutters airily but ineffectively with trifles of her costuming; who prevents a whole roomful of indignant mortals from going to sleep by the tedious twisting of her locks into curl papers;

who is never on time at meals, at the train gate, or the steamboat landing.

"We will never invite her again," is the just verdict of the majority of the party.

The successful traveler is unselfish. Behold the pretty girl. She tells not, when every one in the party is doing their share; she always gets the only seat in the car; she coolly appropriates the best of everything; she looks fair and sweet when the other women are worn and tired from their exertions; she monopolizes the attention of the male element, and smiles aggravatingly when any one tries to awaken her to a sense of wrongdoing. Can any one call a pretty girl selfish? Yea verily, under these circumstances!

\* She is another one who will not be invited again.

Then the supersensitive mortal. Even under the best of circumstances, this misguided unfortunate is one of the greatest trials human flesh is heir to; and on a vacation party, the bundle of nerves is a trial to the whole party.—Louise Scatterthwaite, in the Philadelphia Record.

## The Baby's Danger.

When a child first comes into the world its hold upon life is very slight, and may be, and often is, broken by any one of several possible accidents. Fortunately nature tries to take care of and strengthen this feeble grasp of existence.

Life at first depends mainly on the immediate establishment of the breathing process. The first impulse of some babies, born pessimists, seems to be toward a determined attempt at suicide.

They hold the breath until they are black in the face, and have to be quite seriously disciplined to bring them to their little sense. Generally, however, nature does not require any assistance in these matters. She simply impresses upon the little citizen a realizing sense of all that is before him in this vale of tears, and the foretaste is too much for him. He bursts forth in a lusty yell and then he cannot help taking deep breaths, even if he would. The same thing is accomplished by a little slap in the case of the breathing-holding-would-be-suicide just referred to. The thought of the indignity of such treatment from a nurse makes him gasp, and then the spell is broken, and he, too, sets up a shout that leads willy-nilly, to normal breathing.

Certain accidents may interfere with this natural process. The air tubes, for instance, may be choked with mucus which the child cannot expel. Or it may be such a weak baby that it cannot make the muscular effort necessary to inflate its lungs. This is why that first feeble squalling is so welcome a sound, for it means that baby is fully alive and asserting itself. If this crying is not promptly heard, it is safe to assume that something is wrong, and the baby must be looked to. If it is lying motionless, and evidently too feeble to bear a gentle shake or a spat, the best thing to do is to take a hint from nature and stimulate the nerves of the skin. This can be done in several ways. One good plan is to rub the surface of the body with a little brandy poured into the palms of the hands. If this fails, alternate applications of heat and cold to the skin will sometimes excite the needed gasping. This is done by having one basin full of warm (of course not too hot) and another basin of cold water, and plunging the baby first into the warm water for a moment, and then into the cold. This may be repeated if necessary. Happily, the doctor is generally at hand to start the new baby on its road, and determine on the best method if it shows signs of "balking."

## Fashion Notes.

Harmony in dress is still further promoted by those inexpensive parasols which come in all the season's colors.

One wonders just why it is better to wear the long haircomb vertically instead of horizontally, but so it is ordained.

Considering that foulards are supposed to be "out," one sees surprising numerous and pleasing get-ups in those silks.

Pettis chapeaux tilted over the face and elaborate trimming falling gracefully over the back are among fashions revived.

Just such a meandering trimming as ornaments bead bags has broken out in pink and blue and green beads on taffeta gowns.

Madam who looks after her husband's modishness will buy him soft shirts with his monogram embroidered largely thereon.

Very sheer, fine quality, tucked shirt waists without other trimming are the favorites of the moment to wear with duck or linen skirts.

The pay roll of the United States navy is \$20,000,000 a year.



## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Fringed Lights.**  
Bead fringe edges are now almost universal for lamp and candle shades.

**Removes Stains.**  
Kerosene will remove ink stains and fresh paint, while nothing takes out blood stains better than cold soapsuds to which kerosene has been added.

**To Get Rid of Rain Spots.**  
To remove rain spots from your silk dress, iron on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron. A piece of muslin laid over the silk as it is ironed will prevent any possibility of its acquiring a shiny look.

**Care of Silver Ornaments.**  
Silver ornaments should never be kept in wadding, which only tends to tarnish them. Wrap each article up in tissue paper, and any tarnish is removed by damping a piece of tissue and rubbing the tarnished part, drying it with a clean piece of tissue. It is also effective in cleaning gold jewelry.

**Newspapers for Cleaning.**  
Washing and dusters can be avoided by using old newspapers for cleaning. They are excellent for window polishers, first rate for scouring tinware with, and are as good as a brush for polishing a stove. A good pad of newspapers should be kept at hand for wiping up grease or water spilt on the gas or coal cooking stove.

**To Reduce Ice Bills.**  
An ice economizer means a smaller ice bill to the housekeeper. A pad can be specially prepared, which, as soon as it becomes damp from the melting of the ice, throws out a blast of cold air, which envelops the ice and prevents it from melting too rapidly. It possesses properties which completely eliminate decomposition from moisture and prevent the formation of slime, insuring complete sanitation.

**Useful Hints.**  
A person who lives on the shores of the Great Lakes says that fish is much improved in flavor if fried in fat that had been used for a former frying, and that baked fish is much nicer if skewered with thin slices of salt pork.

The odor that clings so persistently to a utensil in which fish or onions have been fried may be dispelled by placing in a hot oven for 10 or 15 minutes after washing and drying.

Doughnuts will not soak lard so readily if equal amounts of lard and beef fat are used.

A few drops of spirits of turpentine on a cube of loaf sugar will relieve a cough when other remedies have failed.

**Afternoon Tea on the Porch.**  
Five o'clock tea is an important feature of porch life, and some of the new porch furniture is designed especially for this purpose.

Few people nowadays make tea before their guests, preferring to have it brought in on a tray.

Wooden trays with brass handles are excellent, and so are those old-fashioned ones of japanned tin painted in impossible roses.

The tea service should not be too dainty.

It goes well with cotton prints and the like—and if a cup and saucer, or by chance a half dozen fall to the floor it would not be a family calamity.

A table is needed for extra cups and saucers, for biscuits and tea cakes.

Another useful piece is the Ancaster muffin tray of Sheraton pattern. While this is really a breakfast property, it can be made a useful adjunct to the porch table. It suggests muffins and scones and other things, that combine so well with the steaming tea pot.

When it comes to cushions and pillows there is a bewildering choice. Silks and satins do not belong to the porch.

**Sweet Crumpets.**—An Englishwoman's recipe for sweet crumpets calls for two cupsful of flour, two cupsful of milk, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a level tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of soda.

**Cream Scones.**—Put into a bowl one pint of sifted flour, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt; mix well; rub in with tips of fingers four level tablespoonfuls of butter; add two eggs well beaten and one-third cup of cream; toss on a floured board and roll out three-quarters of an inch thick; cut in squares, brush with white egg, sprinkle with sugar and bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

**Haricot of Mutton.**—Cut about two pounds of mutton from the shoulder into inch pieces; sprinkle with salt; put one tablespoonful of dripping into a frying pan; add to it one finely chopped onion; when it has slightly browned add two tablespoonfuls of flour; then add the meat and one pint of boiling water; put this all into a stew pan; add five or six small white onions; cover the pan and cook slowly until the meat is tender; when ready to serve put the haricot in the centre of a hot platter and garnish with green peas, lima beans and boiled carrots.

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Eton jackets are peculiarly well adapted to young girls



MISSISS' ETON JACKET.

and are in the height of present styles. This one can be used with or without the collar and made with either the plain or full sleeves and is adapted to all the season's fabrics. It is shown, however, in bluette chevrot with trimming of fancy black and white braid and handsome gold buttons. The narrow vest is a peculiarly attractive feature.

## A Late Design by May Manton.



MILITARY SHIRT WAIST.

ture, and can be made from a variety of materials. The cape collar adds largely to the effect and gives the fashionable droop to the shoulders, but can be omitted if a plainer garment is preferred.

The Eton is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under arm seams and single darts. The narrow vest is applied over the front edges and the cape collar stitched with corticelli silk is arranged over the whole, its inner edge serving to outline the vest. The full sleeves are wide and ample, finished with shaped cuffs, and can be made either with fitted linings or loose as may be preferred. The coat sleeves are made in regulation style and cut in two pieces each, being simply stitched to form cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with two and one-half yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

**A Stylish Gown.**  
A simple gown of champagne colored net was made with a skirt laid in small pleats. In fact, almost every skirt is pleated. This skirt had a front panel and two encircling bands of gold color silk lace, bordered on either side

with a narrow stripe of gold tinsel braid. The flare of the skirt was supplied by a wide foot ruffle, shirred and finished with small circular tufts. The waist had a yoke and collar of shirings, and had two rows of the gold bordered lace running across it. These were trimmed with a little fringe made of strips of the net stitched and finished at the ends with tinsel balls. The girldle was of champagne colored silk.

**Military Shirt Waist.**  
The love of the military, said to be inherent in feminine human nature, is making itself apparent in prevailing styles and appears in the waists as well as in the outer garments. The very stylish model illustrated shows the characteristic epaulettes and is appropriate to the whole range of waisting materials. The model, however, is made of white vesting simply stitched and trimmed with pearl buttons. To facilitate the laundering the epaulettes are finished at the front edges and buttoned into place.

The waist consists of the fronts, back, epaulettes and sleeves. The back is tucked to give the effect of a single box pleat at the centre and the fronts to form wide box pleats that extend

to the shoulders, while at the centre is a regulation box pleat through which the closing is made. The epaulettes can be finished separately at the front, as in the case of the model, or stitched to position as preferred. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that form wide puffs below the elbows and are finished with shaped flared cuffs.

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During an early morning thunderstorm in April a fire-ball descended at Earl's Fee, in Essex, England, with a blinding flash and a terrific explosion. After dawn three distinct sets of holes, ranging from nine inches down to one inch, were found in the stiff, yellow clay of an oat field, these holes being perfectly circular, as clean cut as though bored with an augur, and tapering downward to the rounded bottoms.

The influence of the depth of the sea on the speed of ships has been tested by the German navy in the Baltic, torpedo boats being used for the experiments, and the results are curious and interesting. At 15 to 21 knots shallow water acted as a serious check, but while in four fathoms of water the horse-power needed to maintain 20 knots was double that required for the same speed in 10 fathoms or more, the worst results at 22 to 26 fathoms, and the shoals of four fathoms gave the least resistance.

A remarkable property of aluminum and tin alloys has been described by Hector Pechaux to the Paris academy. When freshly filed surfaces of four different mixtures of these two metals were plunged into cold distilled water, bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen were given off for two or three minutes, but neither of the metals nor an unfilmed surface of the alloys gave any such effect. It is supposed that tempering in casting separated the two metals into juxtaposed molecules, which formed a thermo-electric couple and generated an electric current until cooled to the temperature of the water.

**RAPID BRIDGE BUILDING.**  
A Business in Which the Engineer Must Make the Earth Fit His Purpose.

Wherever the demand is made, the engineer must make the face of the earth fit his purpose. In the wilds of the Andes he must throw his structure of steel across a torrential ravine from a precipice on one side to the mouth of a tunnel on the other. At distances of thousands of miles from the place of manufacture the parts of the bridge must fit like watchworks when put together in the finished structure.

Five years ago the Penoyd Bridge company of Philadelphia manufacturer for the English government the famous Athara bridge in seven spans of one hundred and fifty each, weighing one and one-half million pounds, in 29 working days. The metal was shipped to Egypt, and carried more than 1000 miles up the Nile valley into the Soudan. After arriving at its destination it was put together on its piers, ready for railway traffic within 60 days, without using any timber staging and with absolute accuracy of fit in all its parts. This bridge was imperative for the success of the plans of Lord Kitchener in the campaign that made his fame and fortune.

In 1900 the Pennsylvania Steel company built the Gokteik double-track railroad viaduct to cross a ravine in Burma. This viaduct is nearly half a mile long and nearly 325 feet high in its highest portion, and the weight of manufactured metal was about three and one half million pounds. This structure was shipped from the place of manufacture just about half way around the globe, and then transported several hundred miles inland, and rapidly erected, with every bolt and rivet fitted accurately in its place.—Woman's Home Companion.

**An Unhistoric Landmark.**  
When Mr. Justin H. Smith visited the towns along the Kennebec river in endeavoring to trace exactly Arnold's march from Cambridge to Quebec, he inquired everywhere for traditions and especially for relics. In his book he gives this incident as a result of one such inquiry:

Near the point where the army left the Kennebec are four or five acres of cleared ground and two small farmhouses. Mr. Smith inquired of the venerable proprietor of one of these places if there were any evidences in the vicinity of Arnold's march through the country.

"Oh, yes," replied the old man, "there used to be a big rock in my mowing field, with 'B. D. A.' on it; but the old thing was in the way, and I hauled it out."

"What did those letters mean, 'B. D. A.'?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Why, Bennie Dick Arnold, of course."—Youth's Companion.

In England the other day a woman wanted her baby named "Port Arthur," but the officiating clergyman refused and finally the "Port" was stricken out.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

A convenient pyrometer is said to be a series of alloys of silver, lead and copper. A composition of nine parts of lead and one of silver melts at 400 degrees C; three of lead and one of silver at 500 degrees; six of lead and four of silver at 600 degrees, and eight of silver and two of copper at 850 degrees.

A remarkable pac-like rodent described by Prof. C. Peters, in 1870, under the name of *Dinomys branicki*, has been known by a single specimen found near a house in Lima, and this one animal has represented not only a species, but a genus, and even a family by itself. Other specimens are now reported to be living in a Para

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

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**MARKETS.**

**PITTSBURG.**  
Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	1 15	1 15
Rye—No. 2	62	62
Corn—No. 2 yellow	62	62
Do. 2 yellow, shelled	62	62
Mixed corn	62	62
Oats—No. 2 white	34	35
Do. 2 white	41	42
Flour—Winter patent	6 31	6 31
Straiter winter	5 09	5 73
Hay—No. 1 timothy	18 00	18 50
Do. 2 timothy	18 00	18 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	26 01	26 50
Brown middlings	23 50	24 00
Brass—bulk	30 00	30 50
Stray—Wheat	7 00	7 50
Cat	7 00	7 50

**Dairy Products.**

Butter—Eight creamery	22	23
Do. creamery	18	19
Do. country roll	14	14
Cheese—Ohio, new	9	10
Do. New York	9	10

**Poultry, Etc.**

Hens—per lb.	13	15
Chickens—dressed	19	17
Turkeys, live	20	21
Do. fresh	20	22

**Fruits and Vegetables.**

Potatoes—New per bu.	1 03	1 03
Cabbage—per bu		