
### A Dry Salt Bath.

That salt possesses tonic qualities is well known, but it has remained for a woman sufferer from nervous prostration to use a dry sea salt rub with beneficial results. She soaks a coarse wash cloth in a strong solution of the sea salt, then dries it. After her cold bath of a morning she wipes off the moisture with a towel, then rubs with the salty wash cloth till her skin is in a glow. She says she has found this to be far more invigorating than the more usual bath in salt water.

### Seasonable Neckwear.

It does not seem possible for neckwear to reach a higher beauty mark than it has arrived at this season. The new confections from Paris are so rarely and exquisitely lovely, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, both in color and desugn, that they seem better fitted for the glass cases where they are shown than for the neck of even the fairest of women.

One of the new things just unpacked is a deep collar and cuff set of soft white kid bordered with a rich running vine in pink and blue. This border looks like embroidery, but it is really the finest kind of ribbon work, each flower petal a delicate bit of quilled and puffed silk.

This same ribbon embroidery decorates the newest thing in circular collars. The groundwork is a bit of fine yellowish lace, wrought all over; in one collar, with a tiny lavender vine and leaves, and in another with minute and blue pompadour roses. The delicate beauty of these lovely bits of neckwear is beyond description.

### The Ring as a Symbol.

Every jewel that woman wears has some plea of use or ornament for its existence, except her ring. That alone is emblematic. Its shape typifies eternity—the everlasting circle.

Signs of marriage, troth and memory of the dead all are worn on the fingers. Tokens merely, yet even in these modern days revered almost as charms.

Possessing such a scope for the display of imagination, it is disappointing how commonplace for the most part rings are.

Of late, though, there is observable an increasing significance in the wearing of them that promises to develop. Instead of only glitter and display, historic value and delicacy of workmanship are beginning to be considered.

Those, too, who have a name flower, or have adopted a bird or other sign as emblematic, are having intaglios cut wherewith to impress the waxen seal on any packet they wish to extra secure.

Stone of birth months, and gems credited with occult virtues, as the turquoise against contagion and the ruby against poison, are also being affected by the fashionable.

Even the old posy—short for "poesy"—graven in the ring's inner side, shows signs of revival. "Cutler's poetry," Shakespeare calls it.

"Desire, like fire, doth still aspire," and other favorite jingles of the Elizabethan may have their 20th century editions less picturesque, but sentiments have not so greatly altered, and it seems a pity for such a fair field for pretty fantasy to be left unexploited.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Changes in Shoes.

The shoemakers are not by any means behind in the fashion procession and they are showing new shapes for wear with the tailor made walking and street costumes, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. By common consent the colored shoe is retired, although some tans, principally in the darker tints, are on view to meet a possible demand. The rage for the golden tinted shoe was one that speedily ran itself out, it was too spectacular and savored too much of stagy dressing to please the conservative; and besides it undoubtedly did increase the apparent size of the foot. The glossy black shoe is the one that is most shown in the new designs. There are the patent kid, patent colt and japanned leather; all of them soft and glossy, and the dealer will—quite unlike our patent leather experiences—warrant them not to crack within a reasonable time. The arch beneath the instep is much more accentuated in the new models. Indeed, it would look as though the flat-footed woman will find it hard to suit herself. But then, what woman would ever confess to being flat-footed?

The toes are more pointed, and the heels—well, there is every possible size in heels—the military, the Cuban and the French. Laced boots are higher and the button boots follow suit. But in the Oxfords the three-button model is the leader. This comes both with a hand-sewed and welted sole and in the turned thin sole. There seems to be a waning of the fad for broad ribbon on the shoes, while the lacings are growing wider and will doubtless take their place.

### Fashionable Woman.

The fashionable type of woman changes almost as much as do her gowns—one year it is the bottle neck and shoulders that are considered desirable; the next year square shoulders are the vogue. Well defined hips one season are deemed so essential that dressmakers pad their slim customers to give them the curved line that they admire; and not long afterward the line from the waist is only the thing when it is perfectly straight. Red haired women are the fashion one year, black haired beauties the next, golden haired the third, and so on. Every nice looking woman seems to have her innings if she only waits long enough.

It is rather hard, however, on the woman who goes out of fashion. If her clothes are no longer in the mode she can give them away, and get others, but she cannot make over herself, and her only chance is to wait until the wheel of fashion makes another revolution. It is very much the same thing with characteristics, although they, of course, may, and very often are changed to suit the requirements of the day. For several years the athletic girl had it all her own way. She began by being very much admired; then she grew rather too independent and mannish, and her stock began to decline, until a decided reaction set in. People began to have sweet memories of the "girl" piazza girl, with her curls and ribbons and diaphanous muslins. Coquettes felt that their day was again at hand, and started in with their "little ways" and pretty clothes, armed for conquest, while their athletic sisters, puzzled but not disheartened by the desertion of their male companions, solaced themselves not unsuccessfully with one another. But the 1830 woman and her clothes bid fair to have only a short reign. Already her novelty is waning. She is rather too sweet—to modern ideas a little cloying. So now everyone is asking, "What next?" That something interesting will evolve there is never a doubt.—New York Tribune.

### When a Girl is Engaged.

The wise girl needs no advice as to how she shall bear herself during the period of her engagement. There is no danger that she will not take it seriously. The risk in her case is that she will be so much burdened down with her new duties that she will lose sight of the lighter and more pleasurable side of it. That is not the happiest engagement, which is conducted to the refrain of the "Dead March" in "Saul." A man may think it is very charming, for a while, to see his fiancee take almost a religious view of the new relationship, but it will not be long before he will crave the everydayness that takes fun as well as solemnity into account.

Fewer girls of this type, however, are found than of the other. There are girls who consider all love affairs more or less as jokes, even those that lead to marriage. Their point of view is determined sometimes by their associates and sometimes by the part of the country in which they have been reared. In certain sections it used to be the custom not to announce an engagement until a very brief period before the wedding cards were out. Under those circumstances a girl seemed to take a keen pleasure in concealing her new relationship from those about her. I have known of girls who would not hesitate to deny point blank the fact of their betrothal, even within a few weeks of their marriage. I once heard a girl say: "All my fun would be at an end if my engagement were announced. I shall have to live with one man for the rest of my natural life, and I mean to fly about a little before I settle down with him."

One would be tempted to condemn this sort of thing unreservedly were it not that those same flirtatious girls often become the most devoted wives and mothers, and never bestow a look or a thought upon other men after marriage. But, although there are instances of this kind, it is a decidedly unsafe rule to follow. More than this, it is unkind and unfair to all the parties concerned.—Christine Terhune Herrick in "Success."

### Fashion Hints.

Leather trims some of the new heavy waists.

Accordeon pleated ruffling in ecru and white lace is among the newest things in lace trimming.

A novelty for the bride is the wearing of a dash of some delicate color with her white bridal gown.

Orange gloves are shown to match the suit of the woman who goes in for the new orange colored gowns.

Even umbrellas must match the gowns. All the new bodice sleeves must have the fullness above the elbow.

The evening gown with a Dutch yoke is popular with women who have heretofore been unable to wear decollette.

A new wrinkle for evening wear is the velvet slippers. They match the gown and are really beautiful, especially in black.

The new shopping bags are patent leather lined with bright silk and fitted with purse, note book, pencil, card case and vinaigrette.

Variegated veils are the latest and offer many opportunities which heretofore had to be supplied by the wearing of two and often three.

Pompadour silks are used largely for corsage belt and wide girdles for dinner and evening gowns and shaded ribbons for afternoon frocks.


### Potato Cakes.

Take some cold meat, and an onion; mince very fine. Take some mashed potatoes, a little salt and pepper to taste. Mix all together on a well floured bake-board. Cut into small cakes, cover with bread crumbs, fry a light brown. This is a capital way to use up cold meat.

### Marconi Croquettes.

Cut fine one cupful cold macaroni; add this to a thick sauce made of one rounding tablespoon each of butter and flour and a cup of milk, a heaping tablespoon of grated cheese, the beaten yolks of two eggs and salt and pepper to season. Cool, shape, egg and bread crumb and fry in deep fat.

### Banana Sandwiches.

Among fruit sandwiches, banana takes the lead, and to this a slight variety can be given by spreading each lengthwise slice of fruit with whipped cream rather sparingly. Upon this sprinkle shredded cocoanut, pressing the latter well down with a silver knife. Boston brown-bread thus treated will be excellent.

### Kidney Omelet.

Chop cold cooked kidney very fine; make an omelet mixture with three tablespoonfuls of milk, three eggs, salt and pepper to season; put one teaspoonful of butter in a frying pan; when it is melted turn in the mixture; cook slowly until a crust is formed on the bottom; in the meantime, sprinkle over the omelet the chopped kidney and chopped parsley; fold the omelet in half, lift it to a hot platter and serve at once.

### Bermuda Pudding.

Two ounces best arrowroot, two ounces powdered sugar, two cupfuls of milk, one ounce of butter, a few crystallized cherries and ratafias. Mix the arrowroot quite smooth with a little milk and boil together. Put a little into a mould, then some of the cherries, then more of the boiled arrowroot, then some ratafias and proceed thus until the mould is full. When cold turn out and serve with custard poured round.

### Celery Soup.

Celery soup is so generally popular that a recipe for it will be appreciated. Boil three or four large heads of celery, with an onion and three large potatoes, until tender. Drain them, and pass all through a sieve. Dilute the pulp to the right consistency with equal parts of milk and water in which the vegetables were boiled, and half an ounce of butter rolled in flour, season with white pepper and salt, boil up and serve. Hand dice of fried bread with the soup.

### Apple Tart.

Lay a disc of puff paste on a round tin, and place a strip of paste all round it as for an ordinary jam tart. Spread on the inside a layer of apple marmalade a quarter of an inch thick. Peel and core some apples, cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick, trim all the slices to the same shape, dispose all these slices over the marmalade, overlapping each other, and in some kind of pattern, strew plenty of sugar over, and bake in a quick oven till apples are a good color.

### Household Hints.

Ammonia will remove white stains from furniture.

Flatirons rubbed on fine salt will become smooth.

A thick paste of molasses and flour will relieve burns.

Bed bugs may be gotten rid of by the free use of alcohol.

A pinch of salt added to the whites of eggs will make them whip easily.

A tablespoonful of sugar added to the water for basting roast beef will give a rich brown color as well as fine flavor.

In flavoring cakes do not use lemon juice if a light cake is desired, since the acid sets free the carbon dioxide before baking.

Wash fabrics may be set in color if given a thorough rinsing in a salt and water solution before being put into the regular wash.

The waxed lining paper to cracker boxes is excellent to wrap around small cakes and loaves of bread. It is fine to clean flatirons with also.

Roll jelly cake can be more easily rolled if the edges of the cake are carefully trimmed off, as they being stiffer cause the cake to break on the edge.

To prevent tomato soup from curdling add the tomato before the milk is put in, and remember to strain the tomato juice before turning it over the flour and butter.

A soft varnish brush with a string or wire through the handle to hang by is a desirable utensil in every pantry to be used for brushing bread, rolls and pastry with melted butter.

Mildew stains may be removed from articles by soaking in a solution of four quarts of cold water and one tablespoonful of chloride of lime. Wash well in clear water afterward and hang in sun to dry.


New York City.—Evening coats that are made full and ample below fitted yokes are among the most fashionable of the season, and are both eminently smart and eminently comfortable. This one is suited to many materials, soft finished cloth, silk and velvet, but as illustrated is made of Burlingham sacking in mahogany color and is combined with self-colored lace and trimmed with handsome banding, frills of Lierre lace finishing the sleeves.

SHIRRED COAT.

The coat is made with the yoke, which is cut in two portions and fitted by means of shoulder seams, fronts, back and sleeves. The sleeves and coat are shirred at their upper edges to form a band, finished with tiny frills at each edge, and are joined to the yoke beneath the upper heading. The cuffs are wide and flaring and can be made to roll over onto the sleeves or to turn down over the hands as shown in the small view.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide, with seven-eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke and cuffs, five yards of banding and three yards of lace for frills to make as illsutrated.

### Little Fan Heads.

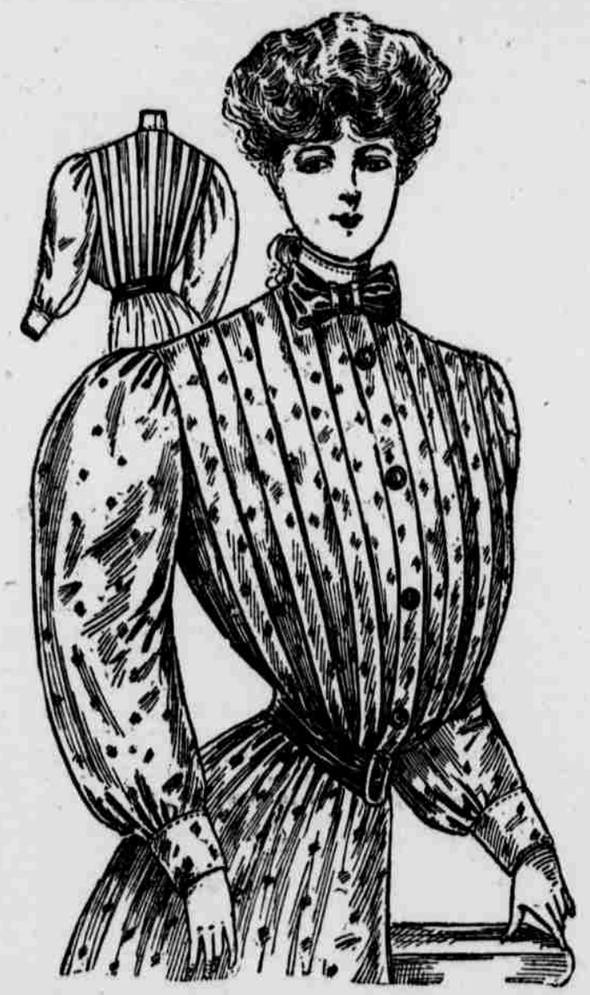
Smart new hatpins have the heads made in shape of a spreading fan instead of in the familiar bead shape. In jet, silver or gilt they are extremely modish. More expensive hatpins in this good shape are enameled in colors to match fashionable winter millinery. Some hatpins show fancy heads mounted with colored beadwork or imitation jewels.

### Shirred Mousquetaire Sleeves.

Fancy sleeves have already become established facts and are necessary to the fashionable gown. These very graceful ones are quite new and are peculiarly well adapted to all the soft and pliable materials of the season. As illustrated the sleeve to the left is made of willow green crepe poplin, the one to the right of mahogany colored messaline but appropriate materials are many. The sleeve to the left is snug just at the shoulder, while the one to the right is more mouffant. Which is better depends entirely upon the special figure to be considered.

The sleeves consist of the fitted lining, which is the same for both, and the outer sleeve, on which the different shirrings are indicated. Each sleeve is cut in one piece the one to the left being shirred in several rows at its upper and seam edges, while the draped sleeve is gathered once only at its edges and shirred on vertical lines for a short distance from the shoulder, forming a draped puff.

## A Late Design by May Manton.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and one-quarter yards twenty-one, two and one-eighth yards twenty-seven or one and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

SHIRRED MOUSQUETAIRE SLEEVES.

### A Beauty in Gray Velvet.

Very lovely is a deep silvery gray velvet coat, with collar and cuff facings of white broadcloth. The buttons are of antique silver. The coat is worn over a broadcloth skirt of the same color.

### Full Skirts.

Full skirts are here, not without much discussion in advance as to their mission in submerging millinery lines and the delightful slender and slim lines of the Gibson girl heroine.

### In Marie Antoinette Style.

A gem of a large Marie Antoinette bonnet hat, sort of mushroom, is of black silk. It is wreathed with small pink roses, a bit of blue bow being at the left front. There's a fall of cream lace under the brim.

### A Velvet Gown.

A mauve velvet gown, richly embroidered in chenille of the same shade has a slightly draped bodice cut low to show a round yoke or guimpe of fine transparent cream lace.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

Two processes, dependent upon the fact that some oils, when brought into contact with finely crushed ore in water, have the remarkable power of absorbing the particles of certain minerals to the exclusion of others, have been developed.

A square foot of uncovered pipe, filled with steam at 100 pounds pressure, will radiate and dissipate in a year the heat put into 3716 pounds of steam by the economic combustion of 398 pounds of coal. Thus, 10 square feet of bare pipe corresponds approximately to the waste of two tons of coal per annum.

But for their expensiveness it is probable that pavements in India-rubber would be largely used in city streets. That, at least, is the inference to be drawn from experience with rubber pavement in London. In 1881 the two roads under the hotel at Euston Station were paved with rubber two inches thick. This pavement, under heavy traffic, remained in continuous use for 21 years. In 1902 it was renewed, having been worn down to about half its original thickness. Lately a rubber pavement has been laid in the courtyard of the Savoy Hotel, London. The cost for covering an area of 75 by 50 feet was nearly $10,000.

It is announced in an English scientific journal that the high-level observatory on Ben Nevis will be closed next month. The annual cost of the double observatory, high and low level, is close to $5000; of this sum about three-fourths is spent on the high-level and one-fourth on the low level station. The treasury has offered to pay direct to the Scottish Meteorological Society on behalf of the Ben-Nevis Observatory the $1750 recommended by the Committee of Inquiry into the administratoin of the Parliamentary grant for meteorology instead of making this sum a charge on the meteorological grant. The continuance of the observatories could, however, only be undertaken on a guaranteed income of $5000 a year. The directors have therefore decided to close the observatories.

In Dr. Charles Repin's method of freeing the blood from toxic substances, which has been applied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the blood is literally drawn from the body, washed and returned. The blood is taken from a punctured vein by aspiration, is at once mixed with eight or ten times its volume of a saline solution, the mixture is sent into a centrifugal separator collecting the blood corpuscles all at one point, and then the uninjured corpuscles—with the artificial serum replacing the poison laden one—and then pumped back into the system. The operation is automatic and continuous. At its close the system contains blood freed from the toxic matter that had been absorbed, and with fresh liquid correctly adjusted in volume, the surplus having been drawn off. The apparatus guards against coagulation.

### Tulip and Poppy Dangerous Flowers.

The florist held a tulip in his hand. 'Some people claim that a tulip has no smell" he said. "As a matter of fact, it has a dangerous smell. Take a tulip of a deep crimson color and inhale it with profound inspirations and it will be apt to make you light-headed. You will say and do queer things—dance, sing, fight, swear and so on. For two hours you will cut up in this way. Afterward you will be depressed.

"The popy is another dangerous flower. A young woman of a nervous temperament, if she lingers among a bed of poppies will grow drowsy, the same as if she had smoked a pipe of two of opium. In Asia Minor, where the opium manufacturers cultivate vast fields of poppies, tourists inspecting the beautiful flowers often become altogether incapacitated. They get so sleepy they can hardly talk. They reel in their gait. In some cases they have to be put to bed."—Boston Advertiser.

### The Many Services of Salt.

Besides being such an essential part of culinary art, salt has many other uses perhaps not generally known. Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens the gums makes the teeth white and sweetens the breath. Salt aded to the water in which cut-flowers stand keeps them fresh. Salt used dry in the same manner as snuff will do much to relieve colds, hay fever, etc. Salt in warm water, for bathing tired eyes, will be found refreshing. Salt and water will stop hemorrhage from tooth-pulling.—Christian Advocate.

### The Health Value of Laughter.

It is good to laugh. There is probably not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The blood moves rapidly—probably its chemical, electric or vital condition is distinctly modified, it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from what it does at other times. The time may come when physicians shall prescribe to a torpid patient so many peals of laughter to be undergone at such and such a time.—London Health.

During the last five years the government of the Dutch East Indies has spent over $8,000,000 on railroad bridges in Java and Sumatra.

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

All service ranks the same with God.

Progress, man's distinctive mark alone.

He who did well in war just earns the right to begin doing well in peace.

What can a man do more than die for his countrymen? Live for them. It is a longer work, and therefore a more difficult and a nobler one.—Charles Kingsley.

A grain of honesty and native worth is of more value than all the adventious ornaments, estates or preferments, for the sake of which some of the better sort so often turn knaves.—Chaftesbury.

God dwells in all things; and, felt in a man's heart, He is then to be felt in everything else. Only let there be God within us, and then everything outside us will become a Godlike help.—Euthanasy.

The true moment at which to call upon one's self to take any new step in virtue is at the fainting-point, when it would be so easy to drop all and give all up; when, if you do not, you make of yourself a power.—J. F. W. Ware.

## THE MAKING OF A MAN.

### School Boy's Plea for an Education Which Revealed His Rugged Qualities.

A boy from the farm stood before the judiciary committee of the board of education and made out a case for himself. He set up an excuse for living that appealed strongly to the other qualities in the make-up of the committee besides its judicial bent. He is a student at one of the high schools, and as a non-resident was confronted with the $40 fee which the board is trying to impartially collect. It developed that the farm lad came to the city to get an education and to support himself by doing messenger work. But he couldn't earn the extra $40 without leaving school for a long time. Hard lines for the boy. He was what they call "up against it." A splendid opportunity confronted him to pass down and out and join the shiftless ranks of the many who, finding the road hard, the hill steep, and the admission fee uncharitably high, take to bemoaning their fate and to cursing the judiciary committee that runs the universe. But this boy did not follow the majority.

"I'll not give up. I'm bound to get a good education and make a man of myself and be somebody in this world." That is what the boy said to the committee, which thereupon sat up and looked at him. "There are a lot of other children on the farm, and my father couldn't afford to educate me properly. But I'll not give up. I'll work until I get money enough ahead," he said. There is good stuff in that farm lad, and it will require more ingenuity that circumstances can usually furnish to defeat the strong purpose that evidently actuates him. No doubt he knows what it is to walk home from the fallow with mud balls on the heels of his boots and to count the wasps' nests on the rafters of his sleeping room, but his ambition has been whetted by a keen wind. It is remarkable how a course of "bringing up" on the ragged edge of a stone-bruised farm gives a boy not only a desire for better things, but the requisite energy to achieve them. This farm lad is in the direct line of promotion, and he is his own promoter.—Detroit Tribune.

### Only a Trivial Error.

In the course of a long and eventful life Martin Boggs had never been known to admit that any of the failures which had bespinkled his career had resulted from a mistake on his part.

If his potatoes did not turn out well in the new place he had chosen for them in the face of advice, it was because he had "planted them there as a warning to his son, who had a notion to try experiments." If his children had scarlet fever because he had failed to take his wife's wishes into consideration in regard to a visit to an infected house, "he wished them to have it, and get over with it, although he hadn't thought best to say so."

If an investment turned out badly he "had just put the money in to encourage the company, although he knew it was no use."

When he opened the cellar door of a neighbor's house one night under the impression that it was the one which led to another room, and then stepped off into space and landed on the cellar bottom, it really seemed as if for once he would have to own to a mistake.

When it was ascertained that beyond some bad bruises and one or two easily remedied dislocations Martin was safe and sound, one of his old friends ventured a little mild banter.

"Seems as if, for once in your life, you did make a mistake, Martin," said this courageous person; but Mr. Boggs turned a bandaged and reproachful countenance toward him.

"It isn't what I'd expect of you, Ezry," he said, mildly, "to call a little miscalc'lation like that a reg'lar mistake."—Youth's Companion.

### A Hundred Years Ago.

At a wedding in a country church in Somersetshire the bride, who had been by her worthy pastor well grounded in the church catechism, and who had not, perhaps, studied the matrimonial service with that laudable zeal which many ladies think necessary, upon being, as usual, asked the question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" cut short the clergyman by innocently replying, "Yes, verily and by God's help so I will, and I heartily thank our Heavenly father that He hath brought me to this state.—London Times, Oct. 8, 1804.