

# Woman-kind



## American Women's Jewelry.

American women as a rule wear very little jewelry, and it is rather the fact of women with beautiful figures, hands and feet not to wear any ornament at all—not even the smallest brooch, or a single ring, or the smallest bangle. One evening the Sherry's I looked around and saw quite a dozen women beautifully and most extensively gowned, with not a single jewel. One woman wore a pale gray crepe de chine trimmed in rare old Italian fifteenth century lace, with elbow-sleeves and a graceful skirt. It outlined her figure like a corset. Her fair hair was crowned by a black picture hat of good definite lines, and she wore no ornaments or jewels of any kind, either on arms or hands or neck, and she looked most beautiful and distinguished—M. A. P.

## Making Old Clothes New.

In many cases light summer dresses which have not been much worn, may be turned to advantage for winter evenings. A delicate organza may be cut low with a decollete of applique lace—a bit of duchesse or point that has been tucked away in the piece box. The skirt may be lengthened to a round-train length (if the goods can be matched, or there was some left) by two or three rows of small fluffy ruffles. A most valuable suggestion for covering a multitude of sins is a lace coat, made preferably with a long tail. Some of the wide laces are quite inexpensive, and when the edges of the jacket are caught down close upon the dress and the waist is snugly fitted and held firmly in place by four or five inches of velvet ribbon facing, a practically new dress is the result, at comparatively little cost. The lace coat, if the material is carefully selected and well fitted, makes a very handsome evening dress, either low or high neck.

## Fault-Finding.

Fault-finding is one of the commonest vices even of the virtuous. We are all infested more or less with it, and the great charm of it is that it has a curious way of raising us in our own good opinions, and making us feel superior to the rest of the world, says McCall's Magazine. We cannot lament (the virtuous fault-finder always laments—never exults) over the shortcomings or vices of our neighbors, without being conscious of a little glow of satisfaction over our own immaculate reputation, and our own virtues. We despise the gossip and the busybody from the bottom of our hearts, but this does not prevent our telling our friend Mrs. Brown, "what a horrible man that vulgar Mr. Jones is," and that "it is a well known thing that he spends all his time and energy in betting and gambling." Then comes a little qualm of conscience, for we know we have been guilty of evil speaking, so we add hastily: "Of course, it does not matter to us, it is not our affair, but we do feel so for his poor wife!" And so we find fault without the last good purpose, and on some pretext or other we make excuse for our hateful pleasure, and continue as self-satisfied as ever.

It would be well for fault-finders to remember that their conversation may be amusing to a certain class of people, but that they are perfectly sure to win for themselves dislike and contempt. A love of fault-finding is a repulsive characteristic to a right-minded person, and it has a most deteriorating effect on the character of those who indulge it. A person who is always on the qui vive to detect what is bad or unlovely in people and things around her must become like that which she is always contemplating. A morbid taste for the ugly side of life destroys our powers of appreciation of that which is good and beautiful, and makes us like unto human birds of prey, who have cultivated in themselves a love of carrion till they no longer possess appetites for that which is good and wholesome.

## Intellect and Speech.

That mental aptitude and ability to talk are very closely related, so that not only is defective speech usually an indication of inferior intellect, but also that the latter may be raised in grade by training the former, is asserted by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen of Philadelphia in a paper recently read before the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Persons. Says Dr. Makuen.

"Speech bears somewhat the same relation to the mind that the hammer and saw bear to the carpenter. It is the mind's most effective and important tool. It is not only the vehicle in which the products of the mind are transferred and delivered, but it is essential also to the creation of these products, to their crystallization,

collection and classification. Thought, in its highest sense, therefore, cannot exist independently of speech. Hence it is if you train and perfect his speech you deprive him at the same time of development, and it also follows that if you train and perfect his speech you must greatly improve his mentality. In the normal child mental development and speech development progress simultaneously. Neither can be said to precede the other. The child thinks and speaks. If he does not speak when he thinks we at once suspect that there is something wrong with the organs of speech, and if he also fails to make use of the other forms of expression, such as gesture and pantomime, we even doubt his ability to think.

"If there is no outward mechanical obstruction to speech, and if the hearing is intact," Dr. Makuen says, "the character of the speech is our best index to the operations of the mind, and the response to training shown by the speech will be in direct proportion to that of the mind. Thus the study of the speech of the feeble-minded becomes valuable and in diagnosis and prognosis of their condition. Defective speech is both a physical and mental sign of feeble-mindedness, though it may be a cause and not a result of the latter." To quote further:

"A child's educability depends more than anything else upon his desire to be educated. The desire to speak is inherent in every normal person, and if this desire is not gratified, the desire to be educated will be diminished or blunted. What is the use of knowing things if you cannot communicate them? The child who will not be educated will retrograde and become feeble-minded. Being out of harmony with his environment, his normal nature will become perverted. He will grow destructive and show other signs of degeneracy and imbecility. He does this because he does not understand his surroundings, and he is not himself understood by those about him. He elicits the sympathy of the household, and his every wish is anticipated and granted without even the asking. Under these circumstances, of course, education becomes an impossibility. There is no necessity for the child to talk, and there is no inducement for him to learn to know things. He is what we call a spoiled child, and he differs but little in his actions from the imbecile.

"Our whole system of education, beginning at the cradle, has been developed to meet the requirements of the normal mind, and is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the abnormal or feeble mind. It must be remembered also that the mind is the product of a complex physical organism, and that speech itself is, in part at least, a product of this same organism. Even the so-called peripheral mechanisms of speech, in the development period, are under direct control of the cerebral mechanisms, and the muscles employed in the articulation of speech sounds have been called the mental muscles. As Max Muller has said, 'To think is to speak low and to speak is to think aloud.' It follows, therefore, that the training of speech should occupy an important place in the curriculum of schools for the feeble minded."

In the course of his paper Dr. Makuen described several cases in which he had successfully treated imbecile children by training them to speak clearly. Improvement in quality of thought and intellect ran parallel to improvement in language. —Literary Digest.

## Fashion Notes.

The newest sailor suit for boys and girls has a blouse which draws over the head instead of closing with buttons. In Paris there is a fad for the old fashioned Spanish lace, black and white, but very little of it is seen here. Children's fashions are said to be growing more simple, while those of their elders are becoming more elaborate. A most beautiful hand-made blouse of ivory white satin was an unusual combination of lace, embroidery and crocheted silk floss. Some lovely princess gowns in Irish crochet, Brussels, and Cluny lace have been seen lately. The gowns are made up over several interlinings of chiffon, the upper one accordion plaited. A pale blue taffeta waist was made very simply with tucks on the shoulders and the neck cut in a deep square with rounded corners. Below were three little black velvet bows fastened with tiny gilt buttons. If something would happen to improve the quality of linen sold in the shops one could become reconciled to paying a little higher price for it. Good materials are difficult to find says the New York Evening Post.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

## Fire for the Invalid.

When a fire has to be kept up all night in the room for an invalid, an old, loose glove should be kept handy with a long wooden stick. With the glove on, a piece of coal can be picked up with the fingers and put on the fire without making a sound, while when the fire requires poking this can be done with the stick with far less noise than with an ordinary poker.

## Handy Clothespin Bag.

The best clothespin bag is a bed ticking apron with a large pocket across the bottom. The worker can then fasten the apron about her waist and fill the pocket with the clothespins just before going out of doors to hang the clothes up. This apron will save her much trouble as the usual basket of clothes will, in itself, be enough to carry. Clothespins should not be left exposed to the air where they can collect dust, but should be kept very clean and dry.—New York Tribune.

## Importance of Kitchen.

The importance of the kitchen in the house plan is being more and more recognized every day. Two widely different causes have brought this about. A more intelligent appreciation of the house plan, a keener realization of the necessity of having only good rooms, no matter what their uses might be; a knowledge that any badly lit, badly placed, badly ventilated room means a bad spot in the house, has helped mightily in the advancement of the kitchen. And the cook herself has been an enormous agent for reform. Her importance far transcends that of any mere room. As her personal estimation of her value has grown, her demands for accommodations have increased in proportion. The good cook now flatly declines to work in any but a good kitchen, and the helpless housekeeper often knows that cooks of a very inferior quality will take the same high-minded position. So the kitchen has been improved in many ways to meet these modern conditions, neither of which are concerned with the possibility of doing good work in a good room, but both of which unquestionably lead to that result.—American Homes and Gardens.

## Recipes.

**Virginia Waffles.**—Beat three eggs to a stiff froth and add, little by little, one cupful of sifted flour; beat again, then add four teaspoonfuls of melted butter; one cupful of sweet milk, a little salt, and lastly two teaspoonfuls of baking powder dissolved in a little water. Cook on well buttered waffle irons.

**Fruit Cottage Pudding.**—Make a batter of one-third of a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of milk, two cupfuls of flour and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake as ordinary cottage pudding, cut in squares and serve with fruit preserves poured over it and whipped cream around it.

**Baked Apple, Cuban Style.**—Select firm, tart apples, pare, core, and dip in cold water. Steam till tender, but keep firm; remove to a well-buttered pan; fill the cavities with cocoanut, stick the apples full of blanched almonds and baste frequently with a thick syrup. Just before serving place a spoonful of jelly in the cavities on top of the cocoanut.

**Chestnut Custard.**—Have a cupful of boiled and mashed chestnuts, three eggs and a cup of rich milk. Beat the whites and the yolks of the eggs and mix the yolks and one white into the chestnut pulp, proceeding gradually. Add the milk, sugar to make the custard sweet enough, and enough vanilla to flavor delicately, and bake in a buttered mold. Of the two whites of eggs left, make a meringue and spread over the custard, browning lightly.

**Hash in Baked Potatoes.**—A small quantity of almost any kind of meat is required for this dish. Choose half a dozen round potatoes of equal size, wash them perfectly clean, and bake. Cut each one in two, scoop out the interior, heat it until smooth and light, with salt, pepper, once ounce of butter, and the yolk of an egg to every three potatoes. Put a spoonful of the prepared potato into each half skin, then a spoonful of the finely minced and seasoned meat, and pile up with the potato. Put in the oven, pile up until the tops are brown, and bake quickly.

**Gingered Pears.**—These are a delicious sweetmeat. For this purpose the harder varieties of pears are best. Peel, core and cut in very thin slices. For eight pounds fruit measured after slicing allow an equal weight of sugar, a pint of water, the juice of four lemons, with the yellow rinds cut into long thin strips, and half a pound of ginger root, also sliced thin. Put all together in a preserving kettle and simmer gently for an hour, or until the pears are tender, then put into jelly glasses or cans. Be sure your lemons are not bitter and that none of the white skin goes in. These are sometimes known as chip-ped pears, an old colonial sweetmeat greatly prized by our grandmothers.

# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The vogue of the short coat is a thoroughly established one, and almost every costume of the dresser sort shows one variation or

The skirt was untrimmed, save for two wide simulated tucks at the hem. The gown was closed invisibly in the back.



another. Illustrated is a model which gives all the jauntness and style essential to fashion at the same time that it means actual warmth, a fact which should commend it to all sensible folk. There is a genuine blouse, which is attached to the fitted belt, and

## Run on Simple Waists.

There is a great run on simple crepe de chine waists, although one can buy simple ones only at very high prices. The cheaper waists are very much trimmed.

## Blouse Waist With Chemisette.

The waist made with a simple chemisette is a well deserved favorite of the present and promises to extend its vogue indefinitely. This one is cut on most becoming and satisfactory lines, and will be found equally well adapted to the gown and to the separate waist. In the illustration it is made of taffeta and lace, with trimming of narrow silk braid, but all reasonable materials are equally correct. The combination of box pleats with tucks is a novel and attractive one, and renders the model well adapted to all the soft materials that are in vogue. The box pleats at the back give the tapering effect to the figure that always is becoming, while the tucks at the front provide graceful and attractive "fulness." Also the waist has the advantage of closing at the left of the front.

The waist is made with the fitted lining, which is closed at the center, and consists of the fronts, centre front, chemisette and back. The chemisette and centre front are joined one to the other, and are stitched to the right



over this is the little tucked Eton, so that protection against Jack Frost is amply provided. The sleeves are in full length, but finished in quite novel fashion at the wrists, where they are tucked and trimmed with buttons. The material from which the model was made is chifferon velvet with trimming of handsome Oriental applique and carved gold buttons, but all suitable materials are appropriate. Again, if liked, the blouse can be silk faced with material to match the Eton from the front and lower edges, so making a wrap of lighter weight that becomes available for the heavier materials.

The blouse consists of the fronts and the back and is arranged over the waist, while the sleeves are full shirred at their upper edges and seamed to the two together, so making one garment of the whole. The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards twenty-one, four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven or two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with four and three-fourth yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

**With a Corsalet Skirt.**—One gown had a corselet skirt, the upper part draped slightly. The upper part of the corselet was cut heart-shaped, back and front, and was trimmed with chenille and tinsel embroidery in tones of pink, green and mauve.

**Covered With Mirror Velvet.**—A large hat with wide, low, square crown, and brim widened, cleft lapped over, and turned up at the left side has the brim covered with mirror velvet in silver gray, the facing shirred, and binding on the edge one inch wide; and the crown covered with gold tissue.

**In Jacqueminot Red.**—A remarkable hat, of medium-large size, constructed of mirror velvet in the dark Jacqueminot-red of the sea-

son's syndicate card, has the brim faced with the velvet tucked around, and its low wide crown draped with the velvet over at the left side after the fashion of the crown given the Phrygian cap. —Millinery Trade Review.



seven or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace and seven yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

**Care in Buying.**—Buyers should carefully examine waists before accepting them, for otherwise one may have the experience of seeing an elaborate waist go to pieces after the first tubbing.

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

"He only possesses time who profitably uses it."

To spot another man's faults and not detect your own is a kind of color blindness.—Jones.

How much the sum of human happiness in the world is due to this one feeling—sympathy.

For love reveals, love sees, love breaks the bars, love reads the secrets both of man and God.—G. H. Morrison.

We shall one day forget all about duty, and do everything from the love of the loveliness of it, the satisfaction of the rightness of it.—George McDonald.

The man, or woman, who believes well, is apt to work well; and faith is as much the key to happiness here as it is the key to happiness hereafter. —Donald G. Mitchell.

There are natures in which, if they love us, we are conscious of having a sort of baptism and consecration. They bind us over to rectitude and purity by their pure belief about us, and our sins become the worst kind of sacrilege, which tears down the invisible altar of trust.—George Eliot.

## DOGLESS SLEDS.

An Ice Automobile for Travel in Winter Over Land and Sea.

A combination of the bicycle and sled has been proposed. The vehicle would go on runners, and progress would be affected by having also a spiked wheel that would take hold of the ice. The wheel would be driven, of course, by pedals. A modification of the idea is described in the Technical Magazine. A light automobile might be equipped with adjustable runners, one under each wheel, and also with a sail. When no wind was available for navigation, movement would be secured by a device called an aeropion, which looks like an auerg, comes down on the ice and is rotated by a gasoline engine. Aero-car, pneumoslit and ice automobile are some of the names applied to the vehicle itself.

According to the periodical just referred to, the hope is entertained that this sled could be used for travel in the frozen parts of the world. It may mean the discarding of the sled pulling dog and the reindeer as beasts of burden, and may make traffic in the far north much more speedy and secure than ever before.

Traffic on the ice was the primary object for which the aeropion and pneumoslit were designed; but the strange power the device has displayed has led its inventor to anticipate a wider field for it, including traffic on land and water and even the navigation of the air.

In fact, if the enthusiastic inventor's claims are borne out, this wonderful device may soon become a combination automobile, ice sled, motor boat and airship, all in one. From his statements it might be inferred that the aeropion is an appliance designed to make traffic possible without the interruption by ordinary obstacles, such as earth, air and water afford. For instance, such a machine as an automobile, equipped with an aeropion, might start out for a cross-country trip in the Middle West. If the chauffeur, in the course of his journey, should encounter Lake Michigan and find it to be partially covered with ice, he would merely have to attach big ice skates to the tires, and his machine—now transformed into a pneumoslit—would go on faster than ever.

## Folly of the Consumptive.

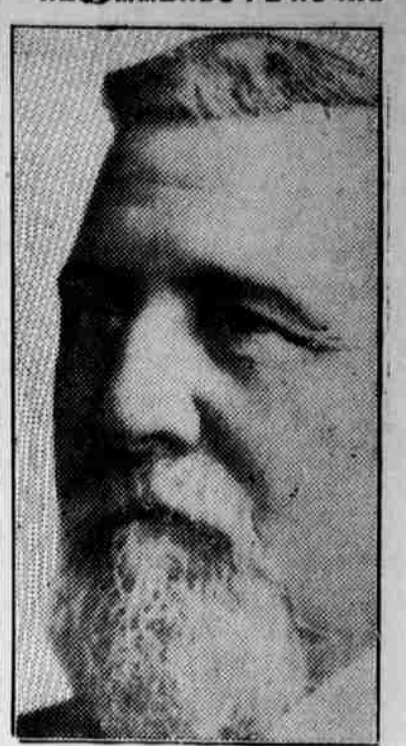
Twenty thousand new cases of consumption come to the great southwest every year. From all parts of the north, the east and the middle west they begin, as soon as the mild days of autumn give place to frost and snow, to flock hitherward in the belief that the disease from which they suffer will yield, speedily or slowly, but surely, to the milder climate which they know awaits them here. I asked a thoughtful, conscientious man whether any of these consumptives died. "Die? did you say? They used to get well when they came in time, but now over 60 percent of them die sooner or later. They don't take care of themselves; they won't let us, take care of them very long, and they are a burden to us, a harm to the community and often a discredit to the doctors who sent them here and who should have known better."

"They are fools, fools," said another doctor of high standing and large experience. "Fools and crazy," he added. Then he walked the floor in his anger at the folly and ignorance of many of those who come, as well as of those who sent them. "Why do they leave home? Don't they know any better? Do they think that climate will cure everything, or that we have nothing to do but to look after them, give them advice which they will not follow, pay their bills when they have no money and bury them when they are dead? Yet they still come, and we can do nothing for most of them except to help them die."—The Reader.

## Impassioned Fiction.

A reader for a prominent magazine recently received a manuscript which contained an exquisite bit of emotional writing. The young writer thus described how a beautiful young woman refused the hand of a despicable wretch responsible for the ruin of her father: "Scornfully and spurtingly she refused the cad and slapped his face!"

## EX-MAYOR CRUMBO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.



"My endorsement of Pe-ru-na is Based on Its Merits."

—Ed. Crumbo.

ED. CRUMBO, ex-Mayor of New Albany, Ind., writes from 31 E. Oak street:

"My endorsement of Pe-ru-na is based on its merits."

"If a man is sick he looks anxiously for something which will cure him, and Pe-ru-na will do the work."

"I know that it will cure catarrh of the head or stomach, indigestion, headache and any weary or sick feeling."

"It is bound to help anyone, if used according to directions."

"I also know dozens of men who speak in the highest terms of Pe-ru-na and have yet to hear of any one being disappointed in it."

Mr. Crumbo, in a later letter, dated Aug. 25, 1904, says:

"My health is good, at present, but if I should have to take any more medicine I will fall back on Pe-ru-na."

Quite Among the Peaks.

There are no fewer than 50 lofty volcanic peaks clustered about the city of Quito, the capital of Ecuador. One of these, Cotopaxi, is the highest active volcano in the world.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHEENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALTER KISSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Creek's Medicine Man.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking; in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he as well as the patient will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies, the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself of the fumes or odor of the dead. The pall-bearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again, when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defense, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the full of each moon it was the custom of the medicine man to cleanse his system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.—Indian Journal.

Wages and Cost of Living.

The bureau of labor has issued a bulletin on the cost of living of workmen's families, showing that of 2,567 families in 33 states, from whom data was obtained, the average income per family was \$327.16; average expenditure for all purposes, \$768.54; average expenditure per family for food, \$326.90, and the average size of family 5.31 persons.

A BOY'S BREAKFAST There's a Natural Food That Makes It's Own Way.

There's a boy up in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., who is growing into sturdy manhood on Grape-Nuts breakfasts. It might have been different with him, as his mother explains:

"My eleven-year-old boy is large, well developed and active, and has been made so by his fondness for Grape-Nuts food. At five years he was a very nervous child and was subject to frequent attacks of indigestion, which used to rob him of his strength and were very troublesome to deal with. He never seemed to care for anything for his breakfast until I tried Grape-Nuts, and I have never had to change from that. He makes his entire breakfast of Grape-Nuts food. It is always relished by him and he says that it satisfies him better than the ordinary kind of a meal."

"Better than all he is no longer troubled with indigestion or nervousness, and has got to be a splendidly developed fellow since he began to use Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pages.