

# Woman's Realm

## Ideal Womanhood.

Above all other things a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow-beings, and an intelligent mind capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any fair one thus endowed by nature undeniably has within herself the possibilities for ideal womanhood, for from these characteristics spring the many little virtues which make a woman loved, admired and needed by those around her.—Woman's Love.

## Japanese Umbrella Handles.

Umbrella handles from Japan are of ivory, exquisitely carved and etched. A downtown umbrella store displayed a windowful of these costly but valuable objects. One was a long handle, nearly flat, with rounded sides. A chain of monkeys swung hand in hand over the entire surface. They were in very low relief and were only slightly colored with pale yellow. The workmanship was beyond ordinary criticism, and the little figures were perfectly brought out. They were carved on another handle, while others show flower designs, cherry blossoms, frs and chrysanthemums. It can hardly be called an extravagance to buy such works of art, since they can be used indefinitely.

## A Busy Woman.

A busy woman once said that she never knew how much she could accomplish until she became the companion of her young sons, sharing their sports and limiting her own working hours to theirs. To-day they are young men and she looks like their sister. There are other young mothers of grown men, and they are rather formidable rivals of younger women. The sons unconsciously make comparisons, generally in favor of mother. It's beautiful to "grow up" in this fashion with one's children, to keep pace with them in new studies and new thoughts; it is something like a second youth, says an exchange. We are quick to put away youthful things unless we have some incentive to hold them.—Indianapolis News.

## The Handkerchief.

About the year 1540 an unknown Venetian lady first conceived the happy idea of carrying a "fazzoletto," and it was not long before her example was widely followed throughout Italy. The handkerchief then crossed the Alps into France, where its use was immediately adopted by the lords and ladies of Henry II's court.

The handkerchief of that period was an article of the greatest luxury. It was made of the most costly fabrics and was ornamented with the rarest embroideries. In the reign of Henry III it began to be perfumed and received the name of "mouchoir de Venus." It was not until 1550 that the handkerchief made its way into Germany, and then its use was long confined to princes and persons of great wealth. It was made the object of sumptuary laws, and an edict published at Dresden in 1595 forbade its use by the people at large.

Slowly, but surely, however, the vulgarization of the pocket-handkerchief has been accomplished, and to-day even the humblest is superior in one important respect to Petrarch and Laura, Dante and Beatrice, who, it is somewhat painful to think, lived in a pre-handkerchief age.—London Standard.

## Difficult to Be Original.

It is a great pity from a writer's point of view that all the best phrases become stale and unprofitable after a time. All the best epithets are used up, and it is nearly impossible to invent anything else half so good. No writer with self-respect can call clouds "fecy," or the sea "the rolling deep," and yet these are the ideal phrases. Clouds are undeniably fecy, and if any one thinks that the deep does not roll we should recommend him, says the London Globe, to cross from Jersey to Southampton the day after a gale.

There ought to be some sort of copyright in the neat phrase. The man who first said that a miss was as good as a mile, or commented on the tendency of lanes, however long, to turn, said a good thing and should have had the exclusive benefit of it. Instead of which, as the judge said to the man who went about the country stealing ducks, a host of rivals crowd in, borrow his neat phrase, without the slightest acknowledgment, and use it as their own throughout the length and breadth of the country. And when the original author with a glow of pride observed during a lull at his next dinner party, "Talking of lanes, I was saying to the Duke of Asterisk only the other day that it was a precious long one that had no turning," the company looked tired, and said to one another: "Good chap So-and-So, but wish he wouldn't use hackneyed phrases."

## Dining-Room Curtains.

Much prettier than lace curtains for a dining or living room window is an arrangement of short curtains which shows the woodwork. If you have a broad, low window, or two windows close together, the following treatment is excellent: Have a wooden shelf about six inches in width made to run across both the upper and lower sashes. Have it stained to match the woodwork in the room, and fit short pairs of curtains the length of the sash to the edge of both shelves by means

of small rods and rings. The rings should have easy action so that the curtains will draw easily, as the best part of the effect is in the variety and checked effect of dark and light given to the casement by the short lengths drawn at different angles. If the woodwork in the room is dark green, have green denim for the curtains, or if it is black have blue, green or yellow, whichever will do with rugs and furnishings. Thin white curtains may be set in close to the panes on the lower windows, and the width of the shelf may be regulated to throw the dark curtains far or near from the window as best suits the woodwork. A groove for plates or platters upon the upper shelf makes this still prettier as a dining-room arrangement, while pieces of pottery and ferneries on the second shelf all combine to make a particularly attractive window.—Indianapolis News.

## Music a Character-Builder.

Good music is a powerful tonic to many people, especially those suffering from melancholia. It lifts them out of their solemn moods, dispels gloom and despondency, kills discouraged feelings and gives new hope, new life and new vigor. It seems to put a great many people into proper tune. It gives them the keynote of truth and beauty, strikes the chords of harmony, dispels discord from the life, scatters clouds and brings sunshine.

All good music is a character-builder, because its constant suggestion of harmony, order and beauty puts the mind into a normal attitude. Music clears the cobwebs out of many minds, so that they can think better, act better and live better. Some writers are dependent upon music for their inspiration and their moods. It adds brilliancy to the brain, and facility to the pen, which they can not seem to get in any other way.

Good music seems to give us a touch of the divine, and to put us in contact with divinity. It drives out evil thoughts, making us ashamed of them. It lifts us above petty annoyances and little worries of life, and gives us a glimpse of the ideal which the actual is constantly obscuring.—Orison Sweet Marden, in Success Magazine.

## On Food Reforms.

The housewife who wishes to change the dietary of her household should go about it diplomatically. The fresh spots have a firm hold on the modern Egyptians. Even the Promised Land of health and success cannot keep them from turning about unless you are mistress of the fine art of flattery.

First of all you should learn to make perfect vegetable purees and soups. To cook vegetables so they will appeal to palate and eye requires no mean skill. Nothing is more unappetizing than badly cooked, water-soaked vegetables. Begin by substituting a well-made puree for the meat dish at the supper or luncheon table. Try eggs instead of meat for breakfast. Reduce the use of meat to once a day. Then once in a while have eggs or fish or vegetables as the principal dish at dinner. It is a great mistake to cram any new theory down your family's throat. Give it to them a taste at a time, and they'll grow enthusiastic. Change all at once and you'll arouse opposition which will make change impossible.

Most people eat altogether too much meat. This induces a hankering for stimulants. A well-known student of sociological phenomena ventures the opinion that the increased use of vegetables and fruits will do more to promote temperance than all the arguments of the prohibitionists.—Harper's Bazar.



Nearly all waists nowadays are made with short sleeves. Even outdoor garments are so made.

Boleros of black will be worn with almost any colored skirt. Everywhere one sees lace boleros, usually Irish crochet or heavy Venetian crochet. These will be worn with white gowns, cloth or linen.

If the advance summer styles are fascinating (and they most certainly are), summer stuffs are as fascinating; and the two form a combination that proves well high irresistible to the average woman.

Rosebuds and wee wreaths, sprays of a single full-bloom flower and its foliage and dots of a dozen small sizes makes the most popular of the designs, with innumerable changes rung upon each theme.

Yet, while handkerchief linen makes nine out of ten shirt waists, that tenth one is given an odd little style by the very weight of its weave. And handkerchief linen does crush terribly under a coat, so that, for every day, those of heavier linen are better.

Swisses are about in greater profusion than ever last year saw them, most of them fairly powdered with small figures, so well are the grounds covered. Even when a rather large figure is used, the space between is dotted with tiny additions of that figure or with dots.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



### SMALL TOWELS.

One noticed in the toilet room of a parlor car recently little towels, fourteen inches square at the most. It occurred to her to wonder why similar small towels were not in use in kitchens and bathrooms. They are easy to launder, cheap to buy, and answer many purposes better than large towels.

### AVOIDING ODORS.

It is hard to cook onions, cabbage and other strong-scented vegetables without rendering life hideous. An authority suggests a mitigation of the evil. When boiling onions, drain from time to time and add fresh water. This does not materially lengthen the cooking process and does prevent too much odor.

### A KITCHEN CONVENIENCE.

A kitchen convenience which is not present in every household is a pair of sharp scissors. Scissors are used to trim lampwicks—which is wrong—and to cut papers and string; but seldom for trimming bacon and ham rinds, skinning parts of fowls which need skinning, and trimming salads. These are proper uses for scissors, and the use of them saves much labor.

### FIVE MINUTE RESTS.

Every housewife should cultivate the habit of five-minute naps. After working hard a few hours a woman is apt to feel sleepy or "dragged out," and imagines that it is only that ordinary sin of the flesh—laziness. But if she gives in to the feeling and rests a short time on a comfortable lounge she will feel wonderfully freshened and will do better and quicker work than if she had foregone her cat nap.

### A USEFUL HINT.

We do not often see the old-fashioned base burner. Did it ever occur to any one that the ashpans could be utilized to cook Boston baked beans, Indian pudding, or any other dish requiring long, slow cooking? The ashpans could be emptied, of course, and the food has to be carefully covered so that ashes from above shall not drop into the baking dish. The plan has been tried successfully in one household, at least.



Raisin Griddle Cakes—Into a cup of sour milk and the same amount of sweet milk stir two cupfuls of wheat flour and one-half cupful of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of soda and one-half cupful of chopped raisins. Lastly beat in two eggs and have the griddle, on which the cakes are to be cooked, as hot as possible without burning.

Spiced Wafers—Cream together two-thirds of a cupful of butter and one and one-half cupfuls of confectioner's sugar; add one-half teaspoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon and just a dash of ground cloves. Stir into the mixture one-half cupful of cold water and two cupfuls of flour, sifted twice. Roll to wafer thickness, cut into shapes and bake in a very moderate oven.

Banana Pie—Free enough bananas from skin and coarse threads to fill a cup when the pulp is pressed through a sieve or ricer. To the pulp add a beaten egg, one-half cupful of sugar, one cracker, powdered fine, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one-third of a cupful of cream, and one-half cupful of milk; mix thoroughly, and bake until firm in a pie pan lined with pastry as for squash pie.

Cup Omelet—An old dish that will be found very appetizing for breakfast is a cup omelet. Butter six custard cups and fill lightly with soft bread crumbs and any nice cold meat, chopped fine, with plenty of savory seasonings, such as the family like. Beat three eggs; add one cupful of milk, pour gradually into the cups, using more milk if required; set the cups in a pan of water and bake (or steam) until firm in the centre. Serve in the cups or turn out on a platter. These savory custards are delicious made entirely out of breadcrumbs and seasoning, omitting the meat.

Rice Waffles—One and one-half cupfuls of soft boiled rice, two ounces of butter, one pint scalded milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful wheat flour. Use cold, well-mashed rice, melt the butter in the milk which has cooled, beat the egg yolks and whites separately, making the latter come to a stiff froth; mix the rice and milk, beat thoroughly, and then add one-half teaspoonful salt and one of baking powder, and the flour; put the yolks into the batter, first blending well, and, lastly, add the whites and beat well again. Use an extremely hot, well-greased waffle iron. Pour the batter from a pitcher, and fill the iron quickly, close quickly, and set on the fire. Two minutes should be all the time required to make a waffle nicely. Remove carefully, place on a hot dish, pile in double rows, and butter generously. Serve with ground cinnamon and sugar mixed, or with butter and syrup.

### Those Cat Brooches.

The very newest brooch is a cat design; a large black cat at that, with big diamond eyes. The cat has come down through the ages loved by one people, hated by one and feared by another, but among all peoples, at all times, the black cat is linked with good luck. They look stunning on a white gown or on a low-necked bodice. The handsomest are made of dull black solid enamel, which is relieved only by the eyes of diamonds or emeralds.—Indianapolis News.

## COSTUMES STREET WEAR

New York City.—Short, loose coats known as "pony" jackets are exceedingly fashionable at the moment and will continue so both for between seasons' wear and throughout the entire

Fancy Blouse Waist. The fancy blouse is one that is in constant and certain demand, and this one is among the most charming and most attractive that yet have been seen. In the illustration it is made of crepe de chine in one of the lovely peach shades, and is combined with cream colored lace and applique, while the belt is of chiffon velvet in the same color as the crepe. Appropriate materials are, however, more numerous than ever this season, for there are a great many new silk and wool fabrics offered with the opening of the spring, and the waist suits each and every one. Among the prettiest is what is known as "plee-tee" crepe, which is exceedingly attractive, and which shows embroidered dots in self-color over the surface. The elbow sleeves will continue all their vigor throughout the spring and summer, and always are pretty when becoming, but the model includes long ones also,\* so there is a choice allowed. Again, when liked, the fullness at the shoulders can be arranged in gathers in place of pleats.



spring. They make exceedingly serviceable little jackets for the coat

The waist is made over a fitted lining that is closed at the front and itself consists of the front and the back with the yoke and plastron. The front is draped most becomingly, and the belt is shirred at its front edges and joined to the corselet portion, the closing of both the waist and the belt being made invisibly at the left side. The



Eton with Belt.

Design by May Manton. Three-piece Skirt.

suits of the plainer sort, and are so much in demand. This one can be closed in either single or double breasted style and is absolutely simple at the same time that it is smart and novel. In the illustration a mixed gray suiting is stitched with beading silk and trimmed with handsome braid and buttons, but all seasonable suitings are appropriate for the costume, while for the separate wrap of the spring covert cloths and the like will be found desirable, and for immediate wear the jackets are shown in velours as well as in cloth.

The jacket is made with fronts, side fronts, backs and side backs, the seams all extending to the shoulders and giving becoming lines to the figure. The sleeves are in "leg o' mutton" style. When closed in double breasted style two rows of buttons are used, but when the single breasted is preferred the coat is cut off at the centre and closed either with a single row of buttons or invisibly, the button holes being worked in the fly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-seven, two and a quarter yards forty-four, or two yards fifty-two inches wide with four yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

### Those Cat Brooches.

The very newest brooch is a cat design; a large black cat at that, with big diamond eyes. The cat has come down through the ages loved by one people, hated by one and feared by another, but among all peoples, at all times, the black cat is linked with good luck. They look stunning on a white gown or on a low-necked bodice. The handsomest are made of dull black solid enamel, which is relieved only by the eyes of diamonds or emeralds.—Indianapolis News.

sleeves are quite novel and are shirred at their edges and again through the centre, the trimming being arranged over this last. When cut in elbow



length they are finished with a succession of pretty little frills.

### Made of Twisted Straw.

A hood hat was made of twisted and folded pale blue straw, very soft and pliable. This was set on a foundation brim of brown tulle, which showed high on the sides and very slightly in front.

### Washable Lingerie.

Lingerie hats that can be washed will be voted a delightful innovation. A lingerie hat must be absolutely immaculate, and to send it to the cleaners every few days is expensive.

## MEN WHO WERE BARBERS

And Became Statesmen, Writers and Men of Affairs.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

It has been the delight of the biographers to show how the printer's devil, the poor farm lad, the street waif and the mechanic's lad have struggled onward and upward to distinction.

Apparently they have ignored the barber's achievements.

Nevertheless, there are numerous instances of barbers who have become celebrities in various fields of human endeavor.

In former times the barber's craft was dignified with the title of profession, he it known. It was conjoined with the art of surgery. In the time of Henry VIII. of England it was enacted that the barbers should confine themselves to the minor operations of blood-letting and drawing teeth, while the surgeons were prohibited from barbery or shaving. Later on—about the middle of the eighteenth century—the two callings were entirely separate.

The striped pole in front of shops to-day is symbolic of former times, suggesting the period when the barber was also a surgeon and indicating the ribbon for bandaging the arm in bleeding.

It was long after the vocations became distinct that Edward Burtenshaw Sugden rose to eminence. Sugden was the son of a hairdresser in Duke street, Westminster, and was assistant in the shop. When he was forty-one years of age he was made king's counsel and chosen a benchman of Lincoln's Inn. Under the first administration of Lord Derby he was raised to the peerage as Lord St. Leonards.

It goes without saying that there were not lacking envious persons to twit him with his former occupation, and this story is told: Once when addressing a crowd in the interest of his own candidacy to Parliament a man called out to know what soap was worth and how tather was made.

"I am particularly obliged to that gentleman for reminding me of my origin," said Sir Edward. "It is true that I am a barber's son and was once myself a barber. If the gentleman who so politely reminded me of these facts had been a barber he shows here that he would have remained one to the end of his life."

Then there was Charles Abbott, a barber's son, "a scrubby little lad who used to wait on his father with razors and a pewter bowl." Abbott was also made a peer of England.

An English writer has said of a certain inventive Englishman: "While his inventions have conferred infinitely more real benefit on his own country than she could have derived from the absolute dominion of Mexico and Peru, they have been universally productive of wealth and enjoyment."

This genius was Sir Richard Arkwright, and his inventions were in the cotton spinning industry. He was born in 1732, turned from wig making when the trade fell off, became enormously wealthy, was made a peer, and died in the sixtieth year of his age.

English literature has been made richer by at least three barbers. Jeremy Taylor was brought up in his father's shop at Cambridge, England. He is perhaps the most famous of all the barbers, his books remaining popular after 250 years. A critic says truthfully that his work is especially literary. Weighty with argument, his sermons and books of devotion are still read among us for their sweet and deep devotion and their rapidly flowing and poetic eloquence. His most important work is "The Liberty of Prophesying."

The greatest English naval poet—Charles Dibdin taking rank as second—was William Falconer. He was a barber in Edinburgh until his poem "The Shipwreck" not only made him famous but won him a career in the Royal Navy. This poem, by the way, was based on his own experience.

When yet young he had a chance to take a voyage on an English vessel bound for Venice. The ship was overtaken by a dreadful storm off Cape Colonna and was wrecked, only three of the crew being saved. One of these was Falconer, and the incidents of the voyage and its disastrous termination formed the subject of his poem. Strangely enough the terrors of the sea which he so eloquently described did not deter him from following it, and he was lost in the wreck of another ship a few years later.

Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, who died the year before the birth of Burns, is justly celebrated in the literature of England. "The Gentle Shepherd" is especially worthy of remembrance, being a pure, tender and genuine picture of Scottish life and love among the poor in the country. He carried on the song of rural life and love and humor which Burns perfected. Allan Ramsay was at one time a prosperous wig maker.

Benjamin Franklin made more than a national reputation with his "Poor Richard's Almanac." No doubt Franklin got the name for his almanac from William Winstanley, the barber who issued the "Poor Robin" almanacs from 1682 onward. It was this same barber who set the example of publishing the "almanac joke."

Charles Day, who made a fortune in blacking, was a barber before he invented his famous shoe polish. Craggs, who was secretary of the South Sea bubble, was a barber turned promoter. At on time he was enormously wealthy. Being a fearless plunger he went as far as the most daring in his speculations and when the crash came his fortune went with it and he committed suicide.

Giovanna Belzoni, who learned the barber's trade in Padua, had a varied career, ending in his enrichment. He

removed to Rome when a young man but went to England in 1803. Nine years later he began traveling, in time becoming one of the most gifted Egyptian explorers. He removed "young Memnon" from Thebes to England, was the first to penetrate into the second great pyramid of Ghizeh and opened up several splendid tombs.

Few barbers, however, have been as successful as the penurious and miserly speculator of London, John Courtois. He did not hesitate to pocket a stray penny when in his best circumstances. It is related that Lord Gage, at a meeting of the East India Company, once found Courtois present.

"Ab, Courtois, what are you doing here?" he asked.

"I am here to vote, my lord," was the answer.

"What! You a proprietor? And with how many votes?"

"I am a proprietor and have four votes," said the ex-barber.

"Ah, indeed! Well, better we go to vote, suppose you fix my curls a bit, Courtois."

And the wealthy proprietor arranged the curls deftly, pocketed the fee gladly, although at his death a short while afterward he left a fortune of a million dollars.

## WOMAN!

A Scientist Gives His Views of the Fair Sex.

Dr. Bernard Hollander of the Ethnological Society is too learned a scholar to say that he understands woman, but in a recent lecture on the interesting subject the other day he said much that was acute and sympathetic, and that shows that he has at least observed, even if he does not understand well, the sex that, as he says, "is not mentally inferior to man, but only dissimilar." Woman, he says, is often gifted by nature, but she rarely has the strength of impulse to exert her powers, that characterizes man. If she had, there is no reason why she should not equal man, or even excel him. This is proved frequently at different examinations where the most brilliant students are often women.

The lecturer traced the scientific bearing of the points he advanced, and occasionally generalized upon the vexed questions of woman's character and capabilities as a whole; as in the following passage:

"A woman loves extremes. A man may like or dislike a person or object, a woman loves or hates it. A woman can be generous in her action, but not always so in her feelings. Women, as a rule, are good conversationalists. They love talking. Men will talk, too, if you give them a subject, but women can talk for hours upon nothing. Yet her conversation, at least to men, is not uninteresting, and sometimes most charming, for, unlike man, she does not talk of herself. She is quick to enter into his thoughts and feelings, and can readily identify herself with his aims."

Then follow a score of subtle contrasts and distinctions, such as: "Mas loves power, woman loves admiration. A man respects, woman adores. A man has pluck, a woman fortitude. A man has push, a woman patience. Mas is greater in conquest and achievement, woman in self-sacrifice. Man may take the lead, but it is the woman who guides. Man may oppress woman, but it is woman that influences man. Women dearly love to establish a dominion over any creature that is larger and stronger than themselves, and a study of history will show us how often they have obtained their way where man is concerned. Some men—not always of the weakest sort—seem to take a real pride in submitting to the commands and punishments of the women they love."

Many women, he said, acquired culture at the expense of their emotional nature; they starve the heart at the expense of the intellect, till they find themselves incapable of love. Not being happy themselves, how can they make man happy? He wants repose, and they are incapable of giving it. Women themselves suffer most because of this universal education, the effect of which, Mr. Hollander declared, is that it is easier to obtain a secretary than it is to obtain a good cook, and that, too, at lower wages.

## Hated to Do It.

During the last Congressional campaign the candidates for the honor of representing a certain East Tennessee district, says the Washington Post, gathered to meet the voters at a country court house.

There was a rough looking old mountaineer in the audience. He looked over the aspirants on the platform with a critical eye. One of them had done him several favors, and he felt in duty bound to vote for him.

"Not a very promising lot, are they?" he remarked in an audible whisper to a man three seats away. "Them's only the kind we used to run for constable when I was a boy. That's my candidate—that yaller headed chap, third from this end. I've got to vote for him, but I'd give \$10 if I hadn't seen him first."

## Skipped With the Coin.

When a ruined gambler kills himself at Monte Carlo the employees of the Casino, to avoid a scandal, fill his pockets with gold and bank-notes. Thus the real cause of his suicide does not appear. A Yankee came to Monte Carlo with about \$100 in five-franc pieces. He lost the money slowly and painfully, and late that night, in a black corner of the gardens, he fired a revolver, and, with a loud groan, fell full length on the grass. Instantly three or four dark, silent figures rushed up, filled his pockets with money, and left him there to be discovered in the morning by the police. But long before morning the enterprising Yankee, his pockets distended with gold, had shaken the dust of Monte Carlo from his feet.