

Woman's Realm

Reading Fortunes.

One of the newest fads in entertaining at luncheons, teas, etc., is to engage the services of a woman who is clever at reading fortunes by tea leaves. At a girls' tea party recently this amusement was the greatest hit of the afternoon, and now this woman is in great demand at girl graduation functions, lunch parties, etc., and, in fact, any time or place where women congregate over the teacups and desire a novel amusement.—New York Telegram.

Choice of Hats.

Among the between season hats there are three really sensible, pretty shapes to choose from, all equally fashionable. There is the natty, smart turban in horsehair, crushed novelty braid or jet for the elderly woman. A neat little high crowned narrow brimmed hat, becoming to the petite figure possessing small features, but lacking height. And the bowl shaped toque or hat, named according to its size—for it may be an inverted bowl or an immense mushroom—that will suit the tall figure.—New York Telegram.

The Real Home.

The real home is built on a foundation of love, and when it has this stable base it will endure, and the atmosphere of home will pervade it as the perfume lingers in the flower. "Home is where the heart is," and it matters not if it be a brownstone-front, or an humble cot. We have seen homes, so-called, with every luxury—a beautiful house, elegant furniture, costly drapery and rare pictures—that had not the faintest atmosphere of home about them. They were abiding places, where the family lived and had their being, but did not merit the sacred appellation of home. The real home—that cherished spot whose gentle influence follows the girls and boys through life, though they be many miles from it, is more often than not, an unpretentious place of abode, but within its sacred confines no jarring words are ever heard, no unkind thoughts are ever known, and there, in that place, is always a loving consideration for each

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Jugged Gravy.—Take two pounds of shin of beef, three slices of lean ham, two shallots, half a head of celery, one blade of mace, a bunch of sweet herbs, one carrot, a little salt and some whole peppers, one quart of water, a tablespoonful of catsup and one of soy. Cut the beef and ham or bacon into small pieces and put them into a stone jar with alternate layers of the spices and herbs, the latter chopped up. Pour in a quart of water and cover the jar with paraffine or buttered paper, tying down tightly to prevent the steam escaping. Set the jar in a moderate oven for eight or ten hours, then strain off the gravy. Add the catsup and soy. When cold carefully remove the fat from the top.

Alexandra's Ban on Diaries.

Queen Alexandra has exacted a promise from her maids that they will not keep diaries. This is like imposing a hardship on posterity, for many important conversations and little happenings of the courts of former days would have been lost to history had it not been for the diaries of ladies in waiting with a keen sense of news values. Fanny Burney's diary of the court of George III. is an interesting document and gains in value every year. Alexandra, like King Edward, is cautious and diplomatic. She knows that in court there are many conversations which in after years might make interesting and none the less embarrassing reading. So she has impressed upon her maids that any secrets they may feel inclined to give to the world must be set down after they have severed their connection with the court. These maids are all women of title, and several of them have strong literary tendencies. It is said the Queen exacted the promise after the discovery that one of her attendants had a diary containing comments of both Alexandra and King Edward which were the reverse of complimentary to other reigning heads in Europe, and also on certain men at the head of the English Government. The Queen is said to have demanded the diary, together with a large bundle of notes for elaboration, and destroyed them all, as an object lesson, in the presence of her full company of waiting maids.—New York Press.

Women Who Marry at Thirty-five.

A German professor, after a long life spent in observation, says the woman of thirty-five is the one most likely to find happiness in marriage. He says when a woman waits to be thirty-five for marriage she is practically proof against such an anticlimax as divorce. Probably the professor is right, still there are few women of the temper to make the experiment. At thirty-five there is the chance that the woman will not find a husband at all. Again, it is

easy to comprehend why happiness awaits the woman who, after half her life has passed, enters wedlock. When the woman of thirty-five goes to the altar it is without one of the illusions of youth. She has had time to see the reverse side of romance; she is not filled with the belief that married life is one long, unbroken period of bliss. On the contrary, she knows that as soon as the honeymoon has waned she will descend to the commonplace. She knows that married or single life in the main is made up of cold, hard facts. She is ready for sacrifice and she has lived long enough to understand the whims and oddities of man. Besides, in nine cases out of ten, the woman of thirty-five marries for companionship and a home, and is fully alive to the value of both. So, after all, the German professor has merely dwelt upon a truth which we all know.—New York Press.

Dark Gowns For Evening.

It is interesting to watch the widespread acceptance of the decree that dark shades are for evening and light ones for day wear. The fashionable woman now buys a coat suit of Chinese blue cloth for afternoon wear and one of intense peacock blue for her evening gown.

Paris has always insisted upon a brilliant contrast between the gown and the bare neck and arms, but the majority of people have stood for pastel tints in the evening. Since the former fashion has been adopted over here by well-dressed women the observers have instantly seen the brilliancy of the result.

It is certainly true that the neck and arms are made whiter and lovelier by being placed against satin and velvet in intense dark tones.

The English fashion of allowing the line of the material to come against the skin is not adopted over here yet. The French method of draping the material with flesh-colored tulle is the accepted thing.

In many cases it must be admitted that the result is quite startling. A brilliant dark tone of satin ending at the bust line, with the remaining inches of the bodice made of this

flesh-colored tulle, which is the only thing that drapes the shoulders, does give the appearance of being unclothed from the satin up.

The colors chosen for evening gowns now are black, peaceful blue, fir green, bishop's violet, American Beauty red, King's purple, cerise.

In contrast to these the colors chosen for afternoon wear in coat suits, as well as kowns, are Chinese blue, old pink, malachite green, pale wistaria and white.—Philadelphia Ledger.



There is a growing possibility of pleated skirts again.

Gold tissue will be very much used for sleeves and yokes.

Satin of the palest pink is the new color for evening wear.

The "flower-pot" crown of 100 years ago bids fair to be a favorite millinery shape.

It is said that light hued stockings will be worn, even with dark shoes or slippers.

Colored net over silver or gold net forms sleeves and gumpes in some recently imported models.

Colored foulard with a black dot in place of the more familiar white dot has found favor in Paris.

White braids, ornaments and buttons are being considerably used upon serge and cloths of light color.

A new shade of blue has made its appearance in millinery under such names as Bosphorus and Danube.

Embroidery in cross stitch and in bold colorings is seen upon some of the smartest new models in linen and pique.

The modish linens for the new season are very soft and rather heavy, in order that they may be readily adapted to the prescribed frock lines.

Raffia has been woven into extraordinarily smart bags and belts, the straw often being oddly but delightfully studded with semi-precious stones whose color shows attractively upon the soft shade of the straw.

Among the band trimmings in embroidered net are some tartan plaid effects produced by darning with coarse silks. The colors are delightfully blended and the trimmings would be distinctively effective on a certain type of frock or blouse.

BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—The blouse that is pretty and attractive without being over elaborate is one that is always in demand for simple gowns, and this model is charmingly graceful, while it has the very practical merit of closing at the front. As illustrated, it is



made of one of the new voiles with trimming of taffeta and chemisette and under sleeves of embroidered batiste, but all the materials that are used for separate blouses as well as those that are used for afternoon

Scent Caps Are Worn.

A scent cap, like a dusting cap, will protect and perfume the hair at night. Sprinkle sachet powder thickly between the outer cloth and the lining.

Use of Fillet Tulle.

The coarse net which has a silky finish, and is said to be quite durable, is called fillet tulle. Possibly it got this name because it is finer than fillet net, but much heavier than bridal tulle.

Child's Apron.

Such a protective apron as this one is always desirable for the younger children. It can be worn over a frock or in place of one as liked, it can be made from chambray or gingham. It can be made from percale or any one of the inexpensive printed wash fabrics, or it can be made from the more sturdy and durable linen. It includes patch pockets that mean convenience and comfort, and just as illustrated is an exceedingly practical little garment. If something slightly more ornamental is wanted, however, the neck can be cut out to form a square and the sleeves omitted, and, when treated in this way, the apron becomes adapted to crossbarred muslin and the more dainty materials of a similar sort.

The apron is made with front and backs. When the high neck is used the collar finishes the neck edge, but when it is cut out to form a square the edge is designed to be finished with a narrow frill. The patch pocket



gowns are appropriate, silk as well as wool. For the trimming any contrasting material that may be liked can be used, or bands of the same overlaid with soutache or with a little embroidery. For the chemisette and under sleeves either lingerie material, net or lace is appropriate. When used for the entire gown the trimming on the front can be continued down onto almost any skirt, giving the semi-princess effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourth yard of silk for the trimming and one and one-half yards eighteen inches wide for the chemisette and under sleeves.

Hedebo Work.

Handsome pieces of Hedebo work are seen in some of the shops. This work of the Danish women is among the most effective and exquisite needlework in the world. It is not only effective, but will last a lifetime, so carefully is every stitch placed in the linen. It is expensive in Denmark and, of course, is much more so on this side of the water. Yet while the initial expense is heavy, Hedebo work is not extravagant, considering its wearing qualities.

Scarabs in Fashion.

The dull green or brown mummified beetle worshiped by the Egyptians is in high favor as a jewel. It is worn as a pendant, as a little finger ring, as a collar pin and at the back of the hat to catch the veil.

ets are arranged on indicated lines. The sleeves are moderately full, gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is

two and one-half yards twenty-four, two yards thirty-two or one and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide.



two and one-half yards twenty-four, two yards thirty-two or one and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A paint is soon to be placed on the market to indicate excessive heat in machine parts. Red when cool, it becomes black when heated. Mercuric iodide and cupric oxide are two of the ingredients.

Professor Dolbeare, of Tufts College, has found that at sixty degrees Fahrenheit the rate of the chirp of crickets is eighty a minute; at seventy degrees Fahrenheit the rate is 120 a minute, a change of four chirps a minute for each change of one degree.

A new method of treating cholera in India by intravenous or peritoneal injections of strong salt solution, is attracting wide attention. Whereas two-thirds of the cholera cases terminated fatally before the new treatment was introduced, since its adoption two-thirds of the patients have recovered.

The flaming arc light can be given a great variety of colors by varying the material impregnating the carbon electrodes. Yellow, pearl, white and red carbons are now sold, calcium salts yielding the yellow, strontium the red or pink and barium the white. The yellow, usually preferred, gives the highest efficiency, and white the lowest, or just a little more light than the open arc from pure carbon.

The most interesting and revolutionary feature of the new centrifugal pump is in the fact that the power is applied directly to the water, only about three per cent. being lost in journal, speed resistance and friction. The pump will draw water at a speed of forty revolutions per minute, and its capacity increases in proportion to the speed of its revolutions.

A record with long distance direct telegraphy has been achieved by the transmission recently of messages between London and Karachi, a distance of 5523 miles. The abolition of intermediate handling is responsible for no little saving of time. It is understood that the advantages of direct transmission will be extended to Liverpool and Manchester.

LOVEMAKING FINNEGAN STYLE.

A Case of On Again, Off Again, Gone Again, in Japan.

Until lately it was illegal for male and female actors in Japan to appear upon the stage at the same moment. As love is the stage subject of plays there, as elsewhere, this separation of the sexes in histrionic lovmaking produced the most ridiculous effects, to the uncontrolled amusement of the chance European spectator.

A confession of love, says the Travel Magazine, had to be made somewhat after the following manner. The Romeo of Japan comes alone upon the stage.

"Ah, my beloved Ya-Fa-Pau-Lu, when will you discover that 'tis you who are the sweet cause of all my pain!"

He goes off to the right. The Juliet of Japan enters from the left.

"And I, my dear Tsen-To-Perri, I love you, I love you!" She disappears.

Romeo, reappearing upon the stage: "Oh, my joy, I offer to you the sacrifice of a thousand thanks! But will you, sweet one, grant me the great favor which I now beg of you?" He retires.

Juliet, after assuring herself that the stage is empty: "Certainly—I promise it before I ask what it is." She withdraws.

Romeo, entering again: "Will, you, my beloved, as a proof that you love me, bestow on me one little kiss?" He flies off rapidly.

Juliet, coming forward: "There—now you have it!" She runs away at full speed.

Romeo, rushing wildly upon the stage: "Oh, my beloved!"

Hereupon he opens his arms and passionately embraces the air. The excitement of the audience reaches the highest pitch and everybody in the theatre is smiling or weeping.

The Test of True Love.

"Alicia," cried the ardent lover, burning with the flame of a hot, rapturous passion, "will you marry me? For your dear sake would I brave the perils of both fire and water, the anger of the elements! Say but the word!"

"I cannot, Arthur!" replied the maid.

"Say not so, fairest one! Over hot plowshares would I walk for you, plunge down precipitous chasms into the very jaws of death! Be mine!"

"Arthur, I cannot!"

"Ah, cruel maid! Cast me beneath the feet of wild horses, throw me to the wild beasts for food—all these things will I suffer gladly for your sake!"

"And still I cannot, Arthur!"

"But, really, Alicia," cried the young man—"now, really! Look here, I'll sell my dog, and buy you a Sunday hat, if you'll walk out with me—THERE!"

"Arthur," replied the maiden, kissing him affectionately on the brow, and linking her arm in his, "let us go out and sell the dog!"—New York World.

Brazil being anxious to have Japanese immigrants, one steamship company has promised 3000 within the next two years, the State paying about \$40 for each individual over twelve years of age.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WEEKLY TRADE SUMMARY

Better Showing Made in Several Lines of Iron and Steel Manufacture.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"The stimulating effect of fine spring weather is shown in the reports from nearly all the principal cities. Some progress is making toward better things in iron and steel, although conditions as a whole remain very unsettled. The continued uncertainty as to prices in some finished lines is the chief drawback, widely circulated reports of further price cutting having a depressing effect. The best feature is in the structural division, the low prices named resulting in a heavy movement, while orders pending aggregate a substantial volume.

"In the primary cotton goods market manufacturers are disposed to refuse contracts for future shipments, indications pointing to higher, rather than a recession in prices.

"The print cloth market is well sold up both in the East and South, while plaids and other colored goods are in satisfactory shape and both staple and dress gingsams are sold ahead for some distance.

"In the woolen goods division, the distribution of sample pieces is now completed and clothiers will begin to go on the road next week. Some duplicate trade is already reported in the primary market, an indication that orders have been placed by retail clothiers.

"The Eastern boot and shoe market is quiet, wholesalers as a rule limiting the volume of new orders, but trade shows a slight increase over the volume of business effected during the past six or eight weeks.

"Sole and upper leather continues quiet, although there has been a slight increase in the demand, and tanners are holding prices steady, owing to the high market for hides."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	53	91
Rye—No. 2.....	71	72
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	69	70
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	64	65
Mixed ear.....	51	52
Oats—No. 2 white.....	52	53
No. 3 white.....	52	53
Flour—Winter patent.....	5	55
Fancy straight winter.....	13	14
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	11	12
Clover No. 1.....	20	21
Feed—No. 1 white mid.....	20	21
Brown middlings.....	20	21
Brass, bulk.....	24	25
Straw—Wheat.....	8	9
Oat.....	5	6

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	32	33
Ohio creamery.....	28	29
Fancy country roll.....	19	20
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	16	16 1/2
Chickens—dressed.....	17	18
Chickens—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	21	22

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	75	80
Cabbage—per ton.....	35	38
Onions—per barrel.....	1	1 1/2

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	50
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1 1/2
Corn—Mixed.....	70	71
Eggs.....	34	35
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	32

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	50
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	69	70
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	52
Butter—Creamery.....	33	34
Eggs—Pennsylvania fresh.....	31	32

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	5	50
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1 1/2
Corn—No. 2 white.....	71	72
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	52
Butter—Creamery.....	33	34
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	31	32

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6	50
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	6	45
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	6	35
Fair, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	5	75
Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds.....	4	85
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	4	45
Bulls.....	4	35
Cows.....	2	50

HOES.

Prime, heavy.....	7	40
Prime, medium weight.....	7	35
Best heavy Yorkers.....	7	25
Light Yorkers.....	6	80
Plas.....	5	75
Roughs.....	5	70
Stags.....	4	75

SHEEP.

Prime wethers.....	5	35
Good mixed.....	5	25
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4	25
Culls and common.....	4	15
Spring lambs.....	5	90
Veal calves.....	6	90
Heavy to thin calves.....	4	55

A Little Matter of Franking.

"What can I do for you today, Senator?" inquired the urbane Bing City postmaster.

"Oh, nothing much," answered Senator Pluribus, easily. "I merely desire to have my coal house, my sectional book cases, my blue ribbon Jersey cow, my wife's kitchen cabinet, my daughter's upright piano, my little son's Shetland pony, my mother-in-law's Morris chair and my secretary's winter supply of cordwood franked to Washington. Thank you, very kindly."—Puck.

The prize for the longest sentence ever written may fairly be awarded to the elder Dumas, who probably holds a further record for fertility of production. In the seventh of the twenty-nine volumes which compose the "Impressions de Voyage," notes the London Chronicle, there is a sentence describing Benvenuto Cellini which fills three pages, or 108 lines, averaging forty-five letters apiece. The sentence is broken by sixty-eight commas and sixty semicolons; but as it contains 195 verbs and 122 proper names, the reader is somewhat bewildered before the end is reached.