

Woman's World

EUSAPIA PALLADINO.

The Famous Italian Medium Who is Doing "Stunts" in This Country.

The American people, and especially the amateur psychologists, are very much excited over the performances of Eusapia Palladino, the famous Italian spirit medium who recently arrived in New York city. She is a middle-aged and unprepossessing woman of the peasant type.

Her hair is gray and decidedly white on the left side. Under that part of her hair rests the famous scar which is said to give out a cold breeze when she awakens from her trances. Her skin is lightly pitted as with an old attack of smallpox. Her large yellowish brown eyes are filmy and dead; they never seem to hold an expression. This is a description of the medium given by a person who attended one of her seances.

Palladino is a woman of no education and no polish of manner. Her family, she says, was of humble origin—in fact, many of her countrymen remember her cooking supper for her husband on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets of Naples and publicly dishing up the macaroni for both him and herself. She has now a second husband, a handsome young Italian of twenty-five, of whom she seems very proud. How did Mme. Palladino come to know that she was "gifted"? She was cleaning up her father's house one morning many years ago—she is now fifty-three—when she saw a chair moving around apparently of its own accord. Young Eusapia Palladino then was, she knew that this was no way for a chair in a respectable household to behave, and so she began to investigate.

Now and then, an acquaintance whispered, she used this gift in her household work, especially at the spring and fall cleanings. Then she gave little exhibitions to friends, and after that professional "mediums" took her up. In 1872 Signor Damiani, an ardent spiritist, began to "develop" her, keeping her under his tutelage for ten years.

About 1888 Professor Chiala of Naples began to write to Professor Cesare Lombroso about her. Lombroso at first refused to take any stock in her, although he became a convert before his death. In 1901 he had his first sitting with Mme. Palladino since which time she has been a force



EUSAPIA PALLADINO, THE FAMOUS ITALIAN MEDIUM.

most figure in spirit investigations and literature.

When she was quite a young woman Mme. Palladino was waked up one night by a shade which stood near by.

"Is that my father?" she quotes herself as asking. Two knocks said "No." She asked if it was her mother, and again there came two knocks.

"Is it, then, my good guide whom I call John?" she asked, and three knocks on the side of the bed said it was truly John.

Mme. Palladino when asked if all spirits used the same code answered that all mediums do. The code, she said, is as follows: Two knocks mean "No," three knocks "Yes," five knocks "Turn off the light" and seven knocks "Call off the seance."

Dr. J. H. Hyslop says that a great many people hear knockings and that they pass them by, thinking them only the creaking of the wood under change of temperature or explaining them by assuming that some one sweeping in the next room has hit the wall with a broom handle. If people who hear knockings would but ask questions, he says, they might get in touch with another world in a most commonplace sort of way.

Mme. Palladino's greatest stunt is making a table rise unaided by some occult means a foot from the floor. Directly under the full light of a sixteen candle power electric lamp, with two men holding her feet and knees and with her hands in plain view a foot above the table, Signora Palladino recently caused it to rise again and again—three times with all the feet clear of the floor. In all of these levitations the spectators on the edge of the circle could look under the table and see her feet and knees quiet and absolutely controlled.

The price of being present at one of her seances is \$250, but doubtless that will make no difference to those who can afford to be psychologists and live in New York at the same time.

The New Woman.

A negro woman has been licensed to drive a taxicab in Paris.

THE PRINCESS SLIP.

One Piece Undergarments Not Novel, but Very Useful.

One piece combination undergarments may not be novel, but they are of especial value at the present moment, when the slender effect is the goal after which every woman is striving, for any extra material beneath the carefully fitted gown is likely to spoil the otherwise perfect effect. Many women have been inclined to regard the princess slip or foundation dress as somewhat of a needless extravagance, but the exigencies of prevail-



A PRINCESS SLIP.

ing fashion have made them readjust their ideas on this subject.

The woman, therefore, who wishes to obtain the best results in her dressing will find this garment of no small importance and a matter of such convenience that, once worn, she will not be able to do without it. The usefulness of this princess slip is to avoid the fullness and gathers which occur at the waist when a separate skirt and camisole are worn and to clothe the hips without any unnecessary material. The bottom of the skirt may be full, but the top must be gored out until the garment fits perfectly.

The model pictured here is carefully shaped to the figure by seams both back and front, and the opening, which comes at the back, must be fastened with snaps, hooks or buttons. If the latter method is adopted, be careful to have small buttons and buttonholes. It is unnecessary to have large buttons, which only make the garment look clumsy.

The combination slip may be developed in one of the lightweight silks or taffetas, lace edging serving as trimming on the waist. The skirt is constructed so that the founce is detachable, a point which increases the utility of the garment, as a change of founces is easily possible.

If the founce is made of the foundation material, seven and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven inch width will be needed. If silk is not desired, lawn or nainsook will give very dainty results.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

If you want white hands do not depend too much on cream and lotions. Redness of the hands, like redness of the nose, is often caused by poor circulation.

Delicate women who fear catching cold from having the hair shampooed in winter should buy a good tonic, which dissolves the dust and dandruff that are bound to accumulate without great care. Ask your hairdresser for a cleansing lotion for the scalp that can be rubbed in every few nights and will keep the head free from dust and dandruff and the hair soft and brilliant.

Women who are compelled to do a good deal of housework and whose fingers are constantly in water should try the plan of washing their hands in the ordinary way with soap and water and while wet of rubbing dry salt wet, over the cuticle. This will remove all grime and stains and will keep the hands smooth and white. A slice of lemon is invaluable for preserving the fine texture of the skin and should be rubbed over the hands while washing.

Light hair is apt to grow darker with age, and anything that would entirely prevent this would be so drying as to be injurious. There is a shampoo mixture, however, that will do no harm and may aid you. It is made of raw egg, a teaspoonful of powdered borax, half a teaspoonful of violet ammonia and a quarter of a teaspoonful of sub-carbonate of potash. Beat well together and then stir into a quart of warm water. Wet the scalp and hair thoroughly, massaging at the same time. Use no soap.

Dyeing Tan Shoes.

Every one does not know that tan shoes can be dyed black. The cost is small, and the result is that the shoe will serve through the winter.

GLOVE THAT MAY BE BOILED.

New Process Makes Perfect Cleansing Possible.

Chamois gloves will be widely worn throughout the winter, and all who favor these durable gloves will be pleased to know that the manufacturers have been able to prepare a chamois glove that is boilable. Although it is said that the kid may be actually boiled without ill results, the wiser plan will be to do the cleansing with hot water if necessary and avoid boiling.

These gloves are made to slip over the hand and are about six button length. A small strip of elastic at the wrist on the front of the hand is the means of giving a snug fit there. The elastic is guaranteed washable also.

There are plain chamois gloves for use with severely tailored suits in the morning and natter designs for afternoon of important day occasions.

One can choose from white and yellow (natural chamois).

The finer grade of chamois gloves is short, closing with two pearl buttons.

A novelty is a heavy suede glove. This should be popular, as this kind of kid has a tendency to make the hand look small, and, with the improvements in manufacture, it is superior in wearing qualities to the old time suede.

Glace kid is preferred for evening in sixteen and twenty button lengths, although suede, too, will be used. The latter is a little less expensive.

The newest colorings are pale yellow, ocher, primrose, banana, maize and white. There are a few delicate colors kept in stock, but it is not expected there will be much demand for them except to match costumes.

As the fashionable colors are few, so are the designs, there being no decoration of any kind upon the newest gloves.

The kid certainly is of the finest texture, but the only ornaments are the plainly stitched back and pearl buttons for closing. Embroideries and fancy stitching are entirely absent.

The new castor gloves for winter include the usual shades—gray, taupe and mode tones. They are all short, being a glove for hard wear.

There is a heavy dog-skin that closes with one clasp that is both smart looking and practical.

Pique may be bought in all the shades seen in the castor gloves, as well as white and the pale yellow tones. Black will probably be worn later on, but for the present there is no demand for this hue except by those wearing mourning.

Suede gloves are always worn for first mourning. In second or slight mourning it is a question of choice whether glace or suede kid is used.

HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Cleveland Cottage at Lakewood Turned Into Tuberculosis Preventorium.

The old Grover Cleveland cottage at Lakewood, N. J., has been converted into what is called a tuberculosis "preventorium" for children, and, unknown to the outside world, it has been running as an experiment since last July. It is only recently, however, that it was decided to make the institution permanent and to enlarge its scope.

The institution has been established to give treatment to children of the tenements who have been infected with tuberculosis and to restore them to health by taking hold of the disease in its earliest stages. The work has been made possible largely by the generosity of Nathan Straus, who made a gift for the purpose of the old Cleveland cottage.



WHERE THE SANITARIUM IS HOUSED.

land cottage, which he owned and which for years the late president rented. The cottage stands in the pines and is surrounded by eight acres of land. Besides giving the cottage, Mr. Straus donated a majority of stock in the Lakewood hotel, in which he has been interested, the proceeds from which will be applied to the running expenses of the preventorium.

Steps to open the Cleveland cottage were begun last May, when Mr. Straus told a group of persons interested that he would aid in the fight on tuberculosis. Under the personal direction of Mrs. Cleveland the house was slightly remodeled, the porch being arranged so that six beds could be put upon it, while fourteen beds were put in the interior. These quarters were set apart for girls, accommodations for twenty boys being provided in an open air camp a hundred feet long near the cottage.

It is the idea of the preventorium to give such speedy relief that the patients may be turned away cured after four months or so of treatment. While the institution is now cramped for space, it is hoped that by next summer sufficient funds will have been received to permit enlarging the accommodations so as to treat 100 patients at one time.

Party to Be Given to Bride of a Few Weeks.

In these strenuous times, in this active, wide awake, pleasure loving world of ours, there is always more or less entertaining for a bride to be, whether it be on an elaborate scale or a more informal plane. From the day a girl announces her engagement her social hours are filled with all manner of entertainments in her honor.

There are dinners and luncheons, teas and card parties, dances and box parties and, of course, "showers" of every description—lingerie, table and bed linen, towel, picture, kitchen utensil and even a rug shower, at which the guests clubbed together in threes and fours and gave the lucky bride elect a number of handsome and expensive rugs.

But what will doubtless prove the most original and unique shower of them all is to be given in the near future for a young matron—a bride of a few weeks—who is now returning from her honeymoon journey.

The shower is to be given in her own home, a perfectly brand new house in the country, which is furnished most tastefully and artistically with the gifts of friends. There are linen presses filled with complete sets of everything a young housewife would ever need, pictures hung, rugs and furniture arranged, a sideboard filled with table linen and embroidered centerpieces and topped with shining silver and sparkling crystal, and in the kitchen is an enviable array of cooking utensils and other necessities. There are even potted plants throughout the house, from the tall palms in the hall to the scarlet geraniums in the broad kitchen window sills.

And this shower, which is for the girls and men alike and which is the subject of so much merry speculation, is to be a grocery shower. By careful planning and comparison it is assured that there will be no duplicating and nothing will be forgotten.

Invitations have been issued, and these consist of the endless variety of small tags and advertisements which any grocer has in abundance, small sacks of flour, cakes of soap, packages of breakfast food and wafers, all of cardboard, with the invitation done in surveyor's lettering on the oink side. It has been arranged that the groceries shall be carried to the bride's home in baskets ranging in size from a large market hamper to the smallest size that can be conveniently used in the kitchen.

The dining room and kitchen are to be decorated with posters and cards advertising every kind of soup, biscuit, washing powder, cereal, flour, etc., strung on twine and festooned across the walls and ceiling. The girls are to wear white skirts and blouses, with the most fetching aprons and caps, frilled and beribboned, and the men will appear in white duck trousers and caps, with large crooked aprons and starched round hats.

HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

In buying table linen be careful to get a piece that is not full of knots, as it is very apt to wear into holes at those places.

Instead of using beer or ale in cooking Welsh rabbit try adding tomato juice in the same way. The acid cuts the cheese taste to which some people object.

Another pleasing variation for scrambled eggs is to stir in a tablespoonful of chopped mushrooms and a tablespoonful of parsley just before serving.

A thrifty young housekeeper who gave much distressed to find her matting had faded treated it with an oak stain of floor varnish and was delighted with the result.

Silver which has become blackened from standing a long time in a closet should first be placed for a few minutes in boiling water in which a lump or two of washing soda have been dissolved. Later clean with a good silver polish.

The best scrambled eggs are those that are done in a chafing dish or else are so carefully watched that they are taken off the fire before they have stiffened. A few tablespoonfuls of cream added just at the last is a great improvement.

The Unmade Christmas Gift.

It has grown to be quite a fad to present the unmade gift upon returning from a foreign country or even at Christmas time. So graciously has this been received that it is being tried more frequently even among less intimate friends.

Perhaps the first use of some strip of silk or embroidered material as yet uncompleted—not made into a finished article—was the giving of a length of eastern fabric, rare in this country, by those returning from a distant port or who were in touch with some importer of exclusive stuffs.

Real lace next came into play, more frequently when some rare piece was obtainable, but now the habit is indulged in quite freely, and it frequently solves the difficult problem of the Christmas gift between women friends or from one who feels herself incapable of choosing for the clever woman who so readily can incorporate the unmade lace.

All sorts of short lengths of good lace are now found acceptable and need only the added touch of the colored ribbon tied about them to make them seem a really truly gift.

Softens Bathing Water.

To soften and perfume the bathing water mix together four ounces of alcohol, one-half ounce of ammonia and one dram of oil of lavender.

A few drops of this mixture will be sufficient for a bowlful of water.

Why We Laugh.

Laughter seems to be a specialized form of either the scream of a startled or injured animal or the cry of triumph common to many beasts of prey. In children the cry of terror and the shout of laughter often shade into each other, and the young child escaping from pursuit will scream with laughter or fear, according to his chances of escape. Some unexpected event that causes slight alarm short of actual terror is the commonest cause of children's laughter, but in adults some sudden event that gives a sensation of triumph over others has much more influence. Really clever jokes seldom cause laughter, and it has been pointed out that a man chasing his hat will produce laughter far more hearty in character than the best efforts of the cleverest wit. The sight of ill fortune in another causes by contrast a feeling of triumph in ourselves. The ticklish parts of the body are for the most part the sites of important blood vessels, and the laughter produced in children by tickling is even more closely allied to the cry of pain.

The Cuckoo.

Where does the cuckoo lay its eggs? What is its staple diet? What course does it take in its autumn migration when it returns to its African haunts? These are questions that await satisfactory answers. Until it was found that the cuckoo laid its egg on the ground and subsequently carried it in its bill to a neighboring nest it was supposed that the bird fed largely on the eggs of smaller birds. This fallacy has been disproved. Probably in the whole range of British birds there is no other that can boast such curious domestic traits as the cuckoo. It makes no nest, does not attend to incubation duties and rears no young and apparently never sees the bird that is hatched from the egg that it surreptitiously places in the nest of some smaller bird. —London Tit-Bits.

Served Him Right.

"You're looking very gloomy today, Tomkins. What's the matter?" "Matter! Do you know Miss Parno, the old maid that lives over the way? Dawkins told me that she was engaged to him, so just for the fun of the thing I went and proposed to her, and she accepted me. Now I'm looking for Dawkins!"—London Tit-Bits.

Light.

Father—You seem to look at things in a very different light since your marriage. Newly Married Daughter—Well, so I ought after receiving fourteen lamps and nine candelabra for wedding presents.

It is easier to appear worthy of a position one does not hold than of the office one fills.—London Tit-Bits.