

Talks About Womankind

An Odd Hat.

One of the oddest of the new hats is of fancy braid straw of silk tussan with a cluster of cherries, over which hovers a small black bird.

Bravery of a Woman.

Millie Hennius, the Indian woman, of Vancouver, who recently received the medal of the Royal Humane Society, was going with her husband, her three children and a woman friend, in a boat to the north arm of Burrard Inlet. The boat was overturned in a storm. The husband, weighted by a cartridge belt and heavy rubber boots, sank, and was followed by the woman. Mrs. Hennius took her four-year-old child in her teeth, and ordering each of the others to cling to one of her shoulders, swam, keeping the heads of all three above the icy water for an hour, until rescue came.

Real Wash Wash.

Far prettier than the stitched belt for the little girl who as yet is in a quite undeveloped state is the wash wash. A real wash wash, that is, and not one of silk ribbon with washable tendencies. Fine India linen serves admirably, and so do any of the muslin or other sheer white fabrics. For a little girl these broadly hemmed shawls are long enough to tie in an ample bow with ends about as long as the loops. Pulled through the belt straps they are much more graceful than a belt. Even for grown-ups they are simple and lovely with white or light wash dresses. In this case, though, they usually have longer ends.

Fashions in Foot Wear.

Shoes have changed tremendously this year as regards style. The heels are so much higher, there is so much more curve under the instep, and the toes are so much more pointed. The low heels and broad soles of the common-sense plan will never go out of style for people who want to walk and who are more or less conservative. There is always the danger that this style of footwear will become too pronounced and eccentric, but there is a happy medium to be found; the flat, broad sole has been rather overdone for the last few years. Almost all American women have high insteps, and the perfectly flat last is not comfortable, and certainly not becoming. The present styles of so-called Colonial ties and slippers are very becoming. —Harper's Bazar.

Well Kept Hands.

Over my sink are two bottles and a small cleanser. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rain water which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel, also a little good faint perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables, I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are dry, soft and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place. —Woman's Home Companion.

An Impression of Helen Keller.

Helen Keller, the wonderful blind and deaf girl, has been on a visit to the Jersey coast. A woman who met her and talked with her—just as she has been taught to speak—gives the following picture of her: "She is a small, slender creature, with a small, thin face, alert to the verge of sharpness. She is lively and filled with enthusiasm and interested in everything. Her movements are remarkably quick and agile and have nothing of the pathetic timidity and hesitancy of most blind persons. She wears the daintiest and smartest of frocks, and seems to take pleasure in her prettiness. Aside from her unusual intellect and attainments, she is a woman of the world, having traveled and met women in all walks of life. She has been made much of by scientists and leaders of educational thought; she has shaken hands with royalty and been feted by personages who remain mere great names to most girls of her age. All this unusual experience has helped to make this wonderful girl more interesting to talk to, but she is not absolutely unlike other girls at all, and one proof of it is that she is a bit—just a wee bit—spoiled by adulation and attention. But it makes her more human and natural."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In the Shirt Waist Feasting?

Two guests at a well known Saratoga hotel the other day were talking about the tendencies of the times as regards fashions. "Isn't it strange not to see more shirt waists worn here?" exclaimed one. "The women put on in the morning gowns of lawn or light silk, elaborately trimmed with lace, and almost always long." "Yes, I've been noticing it," returned the other. "They are wearing here, mornings, gowns that I should think myself lucky to have for evenings." And she was the daughter of a man of wide reputed wealth. "Does it mean that shirt waists are going by, I wonder?" continued the first woman. "Even the women who

dress most simply are wearing all-of-a-kind gowns."

"Dear me, it doesn't seem as if any fashion could rout the shirt waist," replied the other. "Fussy as it is to get into, there's nothing more comfortable than a shirt waist. But I can't help thinking that the tide has set the other way, just at present. Now, they look comfortable and sensible, don't they?" she continued, as three persons, evidently mother and daughters, passed along Broadway, all dressed in suits of dark blue duck, with lighter blue sailor collars—charming, complete, cool summer morning costumes.

Then, having nothing better to do they decided to note the number of shirt waists worn by the people coming and going along the hotel veranda. The result was significant. It was barely one in fifteen, oftener only one in twenty.

The estimating gave them an active interest for that morning, unlike most of their neighbors. There is a serenity and contentment about the women of hotel piazzas that is seldom seen in other walks of life. No housekeeping cares to disturb, no starting of children off to school, not even calling or clubs to interrupt the mild tenor of their days—only the easy duty of wearing pretty clothes, dressing for breakfast, luncheon, driving, dinner, and taking more or less share in the hotel gossip. New arrivals, their station in life, the allusion to the man who is revisiting with wife No. 2 the place where three years ago he seemed so happy with wife No. 1; the wonderment whether Mrs. N's pearl necklace is real or was bought on some side street for \$7 or \$8—the days are filled with all this passing light comment which, harmless as it is, leaves the partaker no better, if no worse off here and there a young girl reading Guizot, or a devoted woman brightening an invalid's weary day.

But, in the main, they are just fair, contented women, representatives of that great growing class of people who are fast learning the art of taking life easily. —New York Tribune.



There are more than 60,000 women servants in Berlin.

Japan's first statue in memory of a woman was unveiled recently at Shijo, Nawate, near Kioto.

A bronze medallion of Miss Susan B. Anthony is soon to be presented to Rochester University.

In Mexico there is a strong prejudice against the employment of women and girls in industrial enterprises.

Finding a nine-leaved shamrock, a farm laborer at Groningen, Holland, sent it to Queen Wilhelmina, who accepted the gift and rewarded the donor with £2 1s 8d.

Miss Lucy Allen Patton and Miss Ethel Deuch Puffer have been given the degree of Ph. D. by Radcliffe College, the first persons so honored since the founding of the college in 1879.

Mrs. Helen Clarke Balmer, of Chicago, is probably the first woman who was ever graduated from a university in the same year with her son. Mrs. Balmer has completed a three-year course in literature at the Northwestern University, while her elder son, Edwin C. Balmer, took the full course, completing it in three years.

Kate Douglas Wiggin is extremely fond of the little village of Quilcote, Me., where her childhood was passed, and never fails to spend some of her time every year there. An entertainment, whose proceeds go toward beautifying the village, is given by her each year. She plays the organ in the old church and sings in the choir. She teaches in the Sunday-school, lends her house for church and social festivities, and gives help with open hands wherever it is needed.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR

Fresh water pearls linked together with gold chains make pretty bracelets.

Passengeries and braids will be the first and popular choice in the autumn.

Medallions of white muslin, embroidered with silk in colors to match, are inset in silk blouses.

Jeweled belt slides in sizes that can be used with ribbon belts of every width have stones to match any ribbon.

Green veils are now no longer considered novelties, and they are rivalled by brown veils, which may be found in many different shades.

Stiff linen collars and starched cuffs are things of the past. In their place are soft tucked bands or bands of lace edged with a tiny lace ruffle.

Narrow velvet ribbon, in pale blue or black, run through the open work of lace to outline certain portions of its pattern, is a new charming notion.

Pure white lace, used on tan and biscuit gowns, walle ecrú and string colored laces adorn tulleis of pure white silk, poplin, satin and louisine.

There is a double stole effect given to an unbleached linen and white sock. The stock is white, with an edge of the linen, and in front are two straight stole ends of the white, and above these a little smaller, to show the white, are other ends of the linen.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



HOW TO USE CELERY.

Every Part of the Plant Can Be Put to Account.

Celery, which belongs to the parsley family, is in season from September until April, and should be in daily use on the family table. It is one of the best nervines known, is invaluable as a salad, and is of great importance in the kitchen, where it may be used in many ways as a flavoring, as a vegetable in soup, or as a salad. Every part of a bunch of celery is available in some department of cooking.

For table use, select firm, white stalks; wash them thoroughly, then scrape them and lay them in water until they are crisp and cold. When ready to serve, dry in a cloth and split the stalk down almost to the bottom, allowing a few of the tender white leaves to remain. Serve in a celery glass or on a dish, with a little salt.

Celery Salad—The larger stalks may be used for salad, by cutting into pieces three-quarters of an inch long. After cutting, measure, and to each pint of celery allow half a pint of mayonnaise dressing. Do not mix the dressing with the celery until ready to serve.

Waldorf Salad—Waldorf salad is made by using equal parts of celery and dice, cut from crisp, spicy apples, covered with a very heavy mayonnaise dressing that will thoroughly mask the celery and apples. This should be served with crackers and cheese, as a separate course at a dinner.

Cream Soup—A delicate cream soup may be made by mixing one quart of chicken jelly with one quart of rich cream, after both have come to the boil in separate saucepans. Put the jelly to boil, and in it put three or four stalks of celery or an equal number of the coarse stalks. Remove after it has boiled for an hour and mash through a colander, returning the celery to the stock. When the cream has come to the boil mix into it two even teaspoonfuls of flour mixed with one tablespoonful of butter until well creamed, then stir it into the cream until it is well thickened, and pour the mixture into the stock. Stir until well heated, and serve immediately with croutons, which give a favor that cannot be imparted in any other way, and seems especially necessary to celery soup.

An Inexpensive Soup—A less expensive soup may be made by using a knuckle of veal instead of chicken. Cover a large knuckle of veal with three quarts of cold water and put it over a slow fire. Simmer gently and skim frequently. When it has boiled for three hours remove and strain. Put on the stove again, with a bay leaf, a carrot, a turnip, a blade of mace, a small onion, two cloves and a sprig of parsley, and three or four stalks of celery. Boil half an hour, remove and strain. Take an equal amount of this when it has jellied and cream and proceed as directed for celery cream soup.

Celery Vinegar—Celery vinegar is useful for flavoring, and may be made of pieces of celery covered with some pure cider vinegar, or the celery seeds may be used. If the seeds are to be used, cover one ounce of celery seed with one quart of pure cider vinegar, and let it stand two weeks, shaking it every day. It will then be ready for use.



Hints for the Housewife.

Round vegetable dishes are much preferred to the oblong, as being the newer and less ordinary.

A very wide rim and a deep, rather narrow, bowl marks the most fashionable shape in soup plates at present.

Do you know how to remedy the excess of salt in your soup or gravy? Add a pinch of coarse brown sugar.

If a carpet is wiped over occasionally with a cloth wrung out of a solution of alum in water the colors will stay bright for a long time.

An effective eradicator of mildew and ink is salts of lemon, which may be had at any drug shop. Wet the spot, moisten the salts and apply.

Markers that have been made on paint by scratching matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, and washing with soap and water.

The secret of always having potato light is not to allow the lid to be removed from the kettle while boiling. It is the cold air striking the dough that makes it heavy.

Muslins, laces and embroidery should be washed in soap suds, rinsed well, starched immediately and then pulled into shape. Embroideries should be ironed on the wrong side over flannel.

In putting away white wooden dresses for the winter, a few pieces of white beeswax folded in cotton cloth and placed among the goods, which should then be wrapped in dark blue paper, will prevent discoloration.

It is estimated that 60,000,000 red roses alone were grown by florists for the coronation.

FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Started in Charleston, S. C., in 1808 and is Still in Operation.

The city of Charleston boasts of the first library in this country supported by public funds. In the year 1808 the South Carolina Assembly appropriated a substantial sum of money for the purchase of books for a public library. The Lords Proprietors supplemented the appropriation later, and the library was governed by officials appointed by the Assembly, under the oldest library laws of America.

In 1749 officers of a Library Society were elected in Charleston, and soon had a membership of one hundred and sixty. At the time of the Revolution this society owned between six and seven thousand books, besides pamphlets and philosophical instruments, all of which save about 200 volumes were destroyed by the great fire of 1778. The society, however, preserved its identity, began the labor of collection, and in 1836 removed to the building which it now occupies. It was endowed in 1900 with the property, real and personal, of the South Carolina Jockey Club, including the historic Washington Race Course, now leased by the Charleston Exposition.

The society's collection includes much that is rare and interesting—several volumes of Incunabula, "Mr. Wm. Shakspeare's comedies, histories and tragedies, published according to the original copies. Second impression; London." "Printed by Thos. Cote for Robt. Allot, and are to be sold at the sign of the Black Bear, in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1761." There are also collections of newspapers from 1732 to date, a file of autograph letters and one of MSS.

Home For Friendless Dogs.

Washington has a home for friendless dogs. The dog farm is on the side of a fine hill, near the reservoir, and there is plenty of ground for the friendless animals to run around in, as well as comfortable buildings to shelter them when the weather is bad. Admission is easily gained. All any well-to-do dog has to do to get in is to run away from home, and wag his tail when the policeman asks him if he has an owner. But such a dog goes in the free portion of the farm. For the dogs whose owners can afford to pay their board there is a large field separated from the free farm by a close wire fence. At night each dog boarder has a compartment all to himself. His meals are more elaborate and better cooked than are those of the charity ones. Every month or so the ladies who are interested in this charity give a dog party. The grounds are illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the visitors are told to be there at feeding time. The society people think it great fun to watch the charity curs fight for cones. At the last party over 500 persons were present.

Mines of Wax.

In several parts of the world a resinous substance, called ozocerite, and bearing considerable resemblance to beeswax, is found, usually in connection with rock salt and coal. There are deposits in Austria, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, Algeria, Canada and Mexico, but, says the Brooklyn Citizen, ozocerite has, so far, not been discovered in sufficient quantities to pay for mining anywhere except in the district of Roryslav, in Austrian Galicia, and on an island on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. In mining this mineral wax shafts are sunk until a bed or "nest" of ozocerite is struck. Then connecting galleries are dug. There is considerable danger, and many lives have been lost in consequence of the sudden forcing up of the soft wax into the shafts by the enormous pressure to which it is subjected. It is used largely for manufacturing ceresin, which is employed, together with beeswax, for making wax candles, as well as in the manufacture of phonograph cylinders, and for many similar purposes.

To Hang a Scythe.

During one of their college vacations Daniel Webster and his brother returned to their father's farm. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father gave them scythes and requested them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps and then stopped to wipe his brow and rest.

"What's the matter, Dan?" asked his father.

"My scythe don't hang right, sir."

His father fixed it and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was wrong with the implement, and it was not long before it needed fixing again, when his father said impatiently:

"Well, hang it to suit yourself."

Daniel, with great composure, hung it on a near tree, and retired from the field.—Philadelphia Times.

Birds' Eggs and Seneca.

It is not often that science acknowledges herself at fault in an apparently simple matter, but she frankly does so in regard to the color and marking of a large proportion of birds' eggs. A reason there must be for their infinite diversity—it cannot be an esthetic one, and all we can say with any confidence is that the ever-prevailing instinct of distrust is probably exhibited in egg shells as in more important things, and the main idea in their scheme of coloration has been the securing of safety from many enemies by harmonizing them with their surroundings. But it is a scheme full of perplexing exceptions, which any one can study for himself at this charming season.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Awkward.

The awkward man may not be slow, yet he always waits a day of grace.—Chicago News.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Short, jaunty jackets of taffeta, peau de sole and moire are much worn by young girls this season, and have a youthful appearance.



PLAID JACKET WITH HAILOL COLLAR.

ance that is very pleasing. The illustration shows an attractive mode developed in black taffeta stitched with white silk.

It is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams. The back and front are pleated at the shoulder and neck. The stitching on the pleats ceases near the lower edge, where the jacket flares prettily.

The garment is straight across the back and under the arm. In the front it extends in a deep point that reaches below the waist line.

A broad lace collar completes the

Bands of green velvet ribbon fasten under rosettes at the back of the caps and finish the yoke, giving a decided touch of color to the gown.

The skirt is made in one piece, with a plain space in front that stimulates a panel. The box pleats extend from each side of the front all around the belt. They are narrow at the top, and grow wider toward the lower edge. The stitching terminates about half way down, and a band of lace is applied to fasten the pleats tightly at the knees.

From this point the skirt flares widely, and has a graceful sweep at the floor. Skirts in this style are apt to increase the size of the figure around the hips, but this fault may be remedied if the pleats are stitched on the edges.

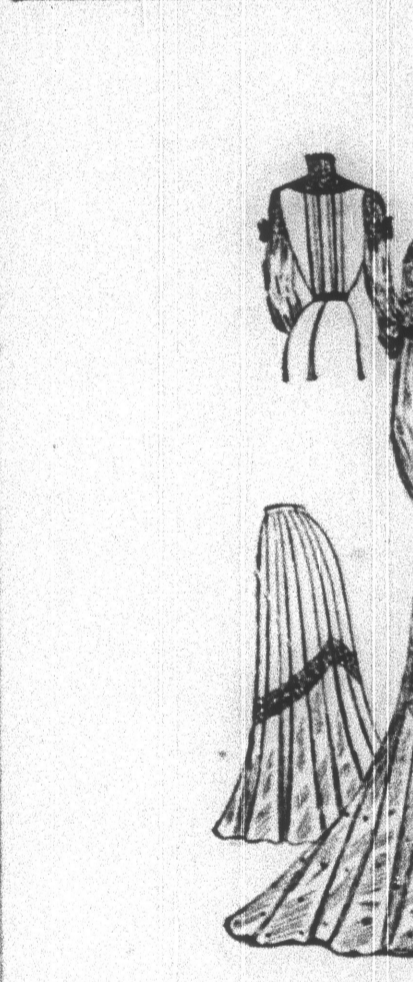
To make the waist in the medium size will require one and a quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material, with one yard of all-over lace and three-quarter yards of contrasting material for puff.

Stylish Little Costumes.

Rose pink mercerized gingham is used for this stylish little costume, with saffron lace and black velvet ribbons for trimming.

The blouse is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams only. The box pleats extend from neck to belt in the back. The fronts close in slightly double-breasted style, the right side fastening invisibly on the left.

The neck is completed with a broad sailor collar that is round at the neck and forms pointed revers in front. It is edged with a narrow ruffle mounted by a band of lace.



FANCY WAIST AND BOX PLEATED SKIRT.

neck and is drawn together by a black and white satin cravat. The sleeves are pleated to correspond with the fronts. They fit the upper arm closely, and flare widely at the lower edge in bell effect. Small pearl buttons are applied on each pleat where the stitching ends.

Some of these jackets are lined throughout with white satin; others are made up without any lining, and are ideal garments for summer wear. The collars often show beautiful specimens of the weaver's own needlework, and are a charming addition.

White lace is preferable to the ecrú or saffron shades, as it makes a more decided contrast.

To make the jacket for a miss fourteen years will require three and seven-eighths yards of twenty-two-inch material, with one-half yard of all-over lace.

A Popular Mode.

Embroidered barege in the palest shade of gray is tastefully combined in the costume shown in the large drawing with silver trimmings and white mousseline de soie.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the centre front. The back is faced with contrasting material to a round yoke depth. The full backs are box pleated from shoulder to belt, and a smooth adjustment maintained under the arms.

The plastron is permanently attached to the right lining and closes invisibly on the left. Two box pleats are arranged at each side of the plastron, and the fronts blouse stylishly over the narrow belt.

The quaint-looking sleeve is a special feature in this waist, and gives a picturesque effect to the garment. The full under sleeve is gathered and arranged at the lower edge of a tight-fitting cap. It droops gracefully over a narrow lace wristband from which depends a frill of lace that partially covers the hand.

The shield is made of linen trimmed with bands of velvet ribbon. It fastens in the back, and is completed with a plain collar.

The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, fit the upper arm closely and are adjusted on pointed cuffs, the fullness in the sleeves being arranged at the back of the cuffs, over which they droop prettily. Bands of velvet ribbon trim the cuffs and belt.

The skirt is shaped in two pieces. A box pleat is arranged at each side of the centre back seam. The pleats are the same width at the belt as those in the blouse and flare prettily at the lower edge.



GIRL'S BLOUSE DRESS.

To make the dress for a girl eight years will require three and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material,