

Talks About Womankind

A Reminder of the Sixties.
The bobbing brims of children's hats weighted down with a bunch of flowers in front reminds an elderly woman of the days of the 60's, when to the front of similar wide-brimmed hats was attached a "puller," or narrow ribbon, which was used to pull down the brim to secure the effect now obtained by the weight of flowers.

The Wedding Gown Box.
The wedding gown box is one of the latest fads to be adopted by the bride-to-be. That every bride possessed of any sentiment wishes to keep her wedding gown in a state of preservation is a foregone conclusion, and this receptacle is admirably suited for the purpose for which it was designed. It is made of light wood, enameled white, and has the bride's initials in silver letters on the top. It is lined with tufted white satin, and the lock is of silver.

Cabochons For Fall Trimmings.
The new cabochons are of very large size. They are faster than they have been, and are often in arabesque open work set with cut jet or steel, or in chaste oxidized silver or dull gilt. Some of the gilt cabochons are sold in pairs, the two joined by a double festoon of gilt beads. These are used to trim the under side of hats. When a feather is placed on or under the edge of the brim, it will often be fastened by a large cabochon, says the Millinery Trade Review. A new ornament is provided to serve this purpose. It is a chaste metal snap that clasps over the edge of the brim, securing the feather to it. Rhinias of opal or algaite are sometimes fastened in this way by their middle, to the edge of a plume. Milliners are also using small gilt or steel buttons to fasten down straps of ribbon.

Ostrich Plumes and Feathers.
By what has gone before, the important place which ostrich feathers occupy at the present writing will be realized. It is understood that the trade is prepared to satisfy a very large demand for ostrich and also for feathers of medium length and tips. High class milliners will do a great deal in shaded and variegated feathers. The arrangement referred to above, namely the twisting around of the tip of the feather into a pouf, gives a massive and rich effect to an arrangement, but only the very largest can be so treated. Plumes of cock's feathers in natural colors, as well as dyed in different bright tints, are likely to be very much favored, possibly, however, white more than any, says the Millinery Trade Review. Wings continue in much request, particularly large, stump shaped wings and quite small ones, such as those of blackbirds and parakeets, and there is a renewed demand for coqueux, which are mostly asked for in pairs. They are not very long, but wide and often dyed in variegated tints, including checks and plaids. Some are colored to imitate leaves and broad grasses. In fashionable shops frequent mention has been made of frills. These will divide favor with reasonable flowers for the autumn months. It is understood that black flowers, mounted with green leaves, will be worn, they already having been shown on some hats.

New Methods of Making Bows.
Special interest must be attached to the different new methods of making up bows, rosettes and other arrangements of ribbon or piece materials, as applicable to early winter hats. Louis XV. bows are now made of quilled ribbon wired in the ordinary way. A piece of the quilled ribbon may be sewn in a circle round the centre of the plateau, and the rest of the ribbon be arranged in a very large wired bow resting on the back of the hat, which shelves down in the neck. The under sides of some hats are trimmed with narrow Pompadour ribbons laid on flat in the form of Louis XV. bows. Bows made of No. 12 ribbon velvet are often placed under the brim, loops and ends hanging down behind the ear. Fan shaped bows, with a great many loops, for the backs of hats, are sometimes made of this ribbon, sometimes of piece velvet. Large bows of four or more large loops, fastened in the centre by a buckle, are laid flat on plateau hats, says the Millinery Trade Review. Another arrangement consists of a wide piece of accordion pleated satin, forming a big flat rosette, the pleats being smoothed out on either side. Ball rosettes about the size of a big orange are very fashionable. These may be made of loops of rather wide ribbon or of a fold of material closely gathered. Wide Pompadour and plaid ribbons may be used for the purpose. Large flat rosettes or cockades are equally favored, particularly made in two shades of bright green or golden velvet, or of chine flowered ribbon bordered with black satin.

The Women's Hotels.
The following data are collected in the interest of the movement in cities for housing and feeding women workers en masse. It is "girls, girls, girls," that appear chiefly as beneficiaries of the movement, but any self-supporting woman should be entitled by right and not by grace to the advantages of the collective home or hotel. Reports from ninety of these homes in forty-six cities are given very fully in Bulletin 15, 1898, United States Labor Department.
The first started in New York City in 1855. Almost none has become en-

tirely self-supporting in the half-century of development. This fact will show in history the small share of the commonwealth allowed the working women of the country at this period. The wages of our working women in Boston are a little below those of New York and Chicago, while the cost of subsistence is much higher. Taking data from one of our more recently established homes, the boarding house under Unitarian auspices formerly on Berkeley street, we learn that in its first seven years in a hired building, with about forty boarders and few transients, the average cost per capita for board, laundry and other incidentals, was \$3.30 per week. (Price of board and lodging \$4.) The cost of raw material of food averaged \$2.15 per week. There was a surplus of \$600 or \$700 per annum to go toward the salary of superintendent and rent. In Chicago, a woman's club, grown to 100, self-managed, for some years covered all costs of their home at \$3 per week per member.

There are thousands of working girls and women in Boston who cannot pay even the lowest rate charged by the present homes in Boston, including the latest, the Franklin Square House, \$3.50 per week, and must still live in garrets, or worn-out lodging houses with "relief" in plain sight. One important fact, not strictly apropos to increase of wages, is from the Maria Louisa Home for temporary guests, New York City. In 1896, 561,000 pieces were laundered at a cost of seven-eighths of one cent per piece. This item, if none other, decides for such a home against the average private house, with its piqueing methods, where the difficulty of washing a handkerchief makes the thought of cleanliness a perpetual nightmare.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Boydell's CHAT.

Mrs. John W. Mackay was declared in London to be the richest widow in the world.
A bronze medalion of Susan B. Anthony will be presented to Rochester University this fall. It was Miss Anthony's efforts which made co-education possible at Rochester, N. Y.
An international exhibition of women's arts and crafts will open in Paris soon in the great glass building on the banks of the Seine, in which were held the horticultural shows during the World's Fair of 1900.
The woman who lives in the suburbs might get a lot of ferns from the woods, and when they are thriving in the fall get orders for them. Being so popular they ought surely to be in demand, and if not, there would be no less incurred.

Representative George H. Fall, who introduced and championed the bill which recently passed the Massachusetts Legislature making mothers equal guardians of children with fathers, states that two-thirds of the credit for its passage is due to Mrs. Fall. He is a lawyer, and after her marriage Mrs. Fall studied law also.
Mrs. Clara L. Kellogg has raised modern embroidery to an art. She furnishes entire homes in embroidered textiles, producing harmonious effects throughout. She travels abroad every year, studying embroidery and design. All her designs are original and are founded upon suggestions received from old paintings, mosaics, furniture, anything, in fact.

FADS + FANCIES

Chantilly is a revived classic. Persian effects are still favored. Embroidered linen discs are smart. Jeweled velvet bands are very good. Crystal and jet figure with spangles. Pongee blossoms in applique are here.
Some passementeries boast five materials.
Lace appliques adorn many parasols effectively.
Posies of taffeta often adorn Chantilly applique.
Linen applique is used upon dresses of hop-sacking.
Bulgarian embroidery is the rage on tulle as well as linen.
Chenille in a color touches point de Venise most attractively.
Orboid patterns in delicate shades of chiffon are ideal on silk gauze.
Striped veiling makes very pretty gowns and requires but little trimming.
Soft shaded Roman stripes are appearing in some of the wider white ribbons.
Many new designs are being produced in fobs, which have become a pet feminine fad.
Silk mill waists are very much tucked this season, the tucks being of the wide variety.
Pongee suits in the natural color are trimmed with bands of black taffeta, stretched with white.
Linen gowns in the pretty new shades of green, blue, pink and gray are made with Gibson waists stretched with white.
A yellow pongee gown with yellow and white embroidery, and a tucked white silk vest and front of skirt, is artistic in the extreme.
Silks in black and white and blue and white checked effects are expected to be very fashionable in the fall for gowns and separate waists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

CLEANING CURTAINS.
Neither a Complained Nor a Difficult Process.

Cleaning curtains is not so formidable a task, and it is sometimes necessary when the curtains are too much worn to be entrusted to the over-developed muscles of the professional. Take Madras curtains, say, that have been wet by the rain and baked by the sun till they are brittle. Of course, they'll not be equal to any very severe treatment; yet by care it is quite possible to have them clean without ruining them. The same rules will be found to hold good for most other curtains that one would wash at all.

DUST OUT FIRST.
First of all, as much of the dust as possible must be removed. A good shaking is the first move in this direction. If this does not remove all the dust the rest must be routed by means of a whisk broom, or a fine, soft brush, according to the texture and remaining strength of the curtain.

To prepare the washing water, boil four ounces of soap in a quart of water until it becomes a jelly. Have ready two tubs full of hot water, and to these add the boiled soap. A handful of bran in each tub will prevent the colors from running.

Do not rub the curtains unless they are new and very tough; even then it is far from improving their appearance. Sash curtains gathered carefully in the hand, at first one end and then the other may be carried up and down, allowing the suds to run freely through. Then squeeze them gently, time and again, until they are clean as possible. Then squeeze out the water and put them in the clean tub of water, and go through the same process.

Long curtains must, of course, be doubled, and, perhaps, doubled again, in order to be manageable to the average arm.

The rinsing is important, and there must be enough waters to remove every bit of soapy water. The handling is the same as in the washing, only there's less of the squeezing and more of the carrying up and down. As for putting bluing in the last rinsing water, that is a question. Some women are addicted to bluing. They will bluing! It may be all right in dead white curtains, but it ruins the beauty of those in cream, ecru and the warmer tints.

THE DRYING.
Quite as important as any other detail is the drying. While it may be much the best to dry either in frames or pin out on the floor, a careful worker may put them on a tightly stretched clothes line. Care must be taken to pull them gently into proper squareness as they begin to dry.

Handy Flour Can.
An ingenious convenience for household use is a flour can which has just made its appearance. It is large enough to hold a bag of flour and is equipped with a sifting device operated by a crank, so that the contents come out sifted, ready for use, and may be taken by the handful. The receptacle resembles an inverted milk can, but is labeled "Flour," so that there need be no mistake about its use.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES:

Marmalade Ice-Orange marmalade may be used for an ice. Mix four cups of the marmalade with a quart of boiled custard, a tablespoonful of currant jelly, the juice of a lemon and freeze.

Sorrel For Salad—At a farmhouse table recently a delicious salad of shredded cabbage was sprinkled with the common sorrel, which grows wild in the fields. The delicate tartness of the sorrel gave a delightfully piquant quality to the salad.

Coffee Cake—One cup sugar, one egg, half cup of butter. Beat well. Add one-fourth of a nutmeg, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls baking powder in two and one-half cups of flour; one coffee cup of strong coffee, one cup chopped raisins. Bake an hour in moderate oven.

Puddings—A cheap and delicious rice pudding is made by boiling three-fourths of a cup of rice in a quart of milk, using a double boiler or using a pan set in kettle of boiling water. Boil two hours. Remove from fire, stir in yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Spread over the pudding in a pudding dish. Brown in the oven. Serve ice cold.

COLORED GLOBES.

Bulbs Used in Druggists' Windows Are Going Out of Fashion.

Those huge glass bulbs of red and yellow and blue water, which are called show bottles, are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of druggists' windows. In the past they were necessary to every drug store as a red and white pole is to a barber shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well-defined history.

All that druggists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made cheaply and plainly of chemicals and water.

Thus, a solution of copper and ammonia makes blue; bichromate of potash makes orange; aniline dyes have of late been used in the chemicals' place, but the liquids fade in a strong sunlight, and have frequently to be renewed. The liquids colored chemically, on the other hand, last well nigh forever.

In the drug store at the southwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets there is a show bottle of a very clear and delicate shade of green. This is a green so fine that many druggists have asked for the recipe that makes it. This, unfortunately, is unknown.

A clerk in the shop twenty-five years ago colored the water and filled the bottle, and a little later left for unknown parts. Preserved only by a cork of cotton from the air, the liquid has ever since remained as brilliant as it was in 1877.

There are, indeed, many show bottles in this city whose contents are from twenty to fifty years old.—Philadelphia Record.

No Eyes in Chicago.
A student of the Chicago Directory, says an exchange, find that there are in the city 700 Adams and not a single Eve. But of Cains there are 55 and Abels. The city is well supplied with patriarchs—100 Abrahams, 49 Isaacs and 600 Jacobs. And of Solomons there are 110. There are 15 Darlings and but two men whose name is Kill, and there is a total of 90 Loves, but not a Lover, although there is one Mormon. The most abbreviated name is Re. Some of the other odd names are Papa, Morningstar and Paradise. The only man in Chicago, who, according to the directory, is a Fake, is Fred L., one of the Assistant State's Attorneys. It seems that, after all the men in Chicago are divided in about the same proportion as the men of the world, according to New Testament infereences. There are 25 Hopes, 7 Faiths and one poor, lonely Charity among the names. There are 8 Pains and only one Well.

Power From a Sewer.
City Electrician Elliott, of Chicago, has long been an earnest advocate of the utilization of the water of the Chicago drainage canal for the purpose of generating power for city use. He has figured that the city could save a large sum of money yearly by lighting its streets from current thus obtained, but he has been unsuccessful in having his plan adopted because of the great original cost of such a plant, which is estimated at two and a half million dollars. However, the scheme is about to be carried out by a group of capitalists of that city, headed by Robert Gaylord. It is said that the company has secured options on lands both sides of the Desplaines River, for three-quarters of a mile south of Joliet, Ill. A dam will be erected at this point and 20,000 horse-power developed. The scheme is meeting with some opposition on the part of the Sanitary District Board of Trustees.

Prize For a Gold Process.
The Government of New Zealand has offered a reward of \$10,000 to any person who, before the first of January, 1900, shall invent appliances to successfully save gold from black sands in New Zealand. The invention shall, in its main features, differ from all machinery and appliances at present in use for the saving of gold, whether coarse or fine. It shall be readily transportable from place to place, and shall be capable of utilizing local water for all its requirements. The invention must be capable of treating not less than thirty cubic yards an hour of black sand or any coarser material. It must be capable of treating such material profitably where there is not more than a value in gold of six cents per cubic yard, not less than eighty per cent. of the gold contained in the material to be recovered by the machine.

Cured by X-Rays.
According to the London Chronicle, a remarkable case of cure of lupus by means of the application of X-rays is one of the topics of interest in Newcastle-on-Tyne medical circles. A woman who had suffered from the disease for over thirty years was operated upon at the hospital. For nearly 200 consecutive days she was subjected to exposures of fifteen minutes' duration, and after inflammation of the tissues had set in a complete cure ensued. The woman's face is practically free of scars, and for the first time for thirty years she has given up wearing a veil. During last year alone twenty lupus cases were treated, and fifteen of them resulted in successful cures.

An Eight-Legged Horse.
In a consignment of Western range horses from Colorado received at the stockyards, Sioux City, Iowa, there was a curiosity in the shape of a sorrel gelding with eight legs. The horse is owned by John Huey and John Wenzel of White Pine, Cal., and they had raised him. They refused \$1500 for him. The animal is six years old and weighs 300 pounds.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Dark blue and white polka dot dimity is used for this comfortable house sacque with ecru lace for trimming. It is shaped to the



MISSES' DRESSING SACQUE.
figure with under-arm gores and fitted backs, a smooth adjustment being maintained under the arms and over the hips. The neck is cut slightly low and square, finished with band of lace.

The full fronts are gathered at the upper edge and arranged on the lace, falling in long, loose folds over the bust. In some sacques ribbon is run through a casing or beading at the neck and

To make the waist in the medium size will require one and a half yards of forty-four-inch material with one yard of all-over lace.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

The Embroiderer's Art.
Although plain materials are to be in mode for autumn, it is not for an instant to be supposed that it means plain costumes. The embroiderer's art will transform many of the plainest fabrics to dreams of beauty, while fancy effects will be produced on the soft stuffs by lace or chiffon or by the deft treatment of artistic trimmings, applique, etc.

The Vogue of Motre.
The vogue of motre, revived last spring, will continue throughout the autumn and winter. Motre Velour will also come in for a share of this popularity.

Hopsack Weaves.
Hopsack weaves in solid colors are to be much worn by ultra-stylish women for knockabout street gowns.

When Long Coats Are Too Warm.
At this season of the year, when long coats are too warm for general wear, short reeferers are considered quite comfortable garments for little folk whom



FANCY WAIST AND FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

ted in a bow, the fulness being adjusted in this manner.

The lower edge of the sacque is turned up in a deep hem. The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, and have comfortable fulness on the shoulders. They are gathered at a short distance from the lower edge, and drawn close to the arm with a band of lace. The sleeve below this forms a ruffle that flares prettily over the arm. Sacques in this style may be made of thin wash fabrics, lawn, swiss or mercerized cotton, with lace and ribbon for trimming. It is also appropriate for albatross, French flannel, chaille or wash silk. To make the sacque for a miss of fourteen years will require two and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

A Stylish Toilet.
White velveteen is used for the stylish toilet shown in the large drawing, with saffron lace and black velvet ribbon for trimming. White is the color par excellence for dress occasions this season, and many lovely silk and wool fabrics are developed in this cool, airy color.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted feather-boned lining that closes in the centre front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn close to the belt, where the fulness is arranged in tiny pleats. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arms. The front plastron is included in the right shoulder and neck, seams fastening invisibly on the left. The full fronts are tucked from the yoke to belt, and open to display the plastron to the waist line. Narrow revers of lace finish the upper part of the full fronts.

A transparent lace collar completes the neck. The sleeve is tucked from shoulder to elbow and forms a puff below the tucks that are gathered and arranged on a deep-pointed line-cut. The skirt is shaped with five well-proportioned gores, fitted smoothly around the waist without darts. The fulness in the centre back is arranged in two underlying pleats that are pressed flatly. The skirt closes invisibly under these pleats.

One or two flowers may be used as preferred. The illustration shows two circular bouffes that are trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon and flare widely around the bottom. A band of lace finishes the upper edge of the bouffe.

the mornings and evenings are cool enough to require some slight protection. No lining is required, the seams being prettily bound with narrow ribbons in self-color.

This reefer is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, fitted smoothly on the shoulders and flaring in box effect at the lower edge.

It closes in front with large pearl buttons and buttonholes worked through the scallops on the edges. A broad cape collar extends over the shoulders in a becoming manner, and the turnover collar is scalloped to correspond.

The lower edge of the jacket is scalloped, also the flaring cuffs that complete the sleeves. These are shaped with upper and under portions and have slight fulness on the shoulders. Fancy feather stitching in a contrast-



CHILD'S REEFER.
ing color provides an attractive finish to the edges.
To make the reefer for a child two years old will require one and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material.