

HOW TO GET BUDGET FOR WOMEN



BIRTH MONTH PINS.
Birth flower pins for collar and cuff fasteners are among the novelties for which a decided fad is developing. The various months are represented as follows: January, wild rose; February, pink; March, violet; April, Easter lily; May, lily of the valley; June, the rose; July, the daisy; August, pond lily; September, the poppy; October, the cosmos; November, chrysanthemum; December, holly.

DRESS HATS.
The most recent development of fancy in hats for elegant dress in summer are those which are made objectively of embroidered mill and lace. The muslin and the laces in these hats show specially designed crown-tops and brim-coverings, and these in the making up of the hats are stretched tightly and smoothly over the wire frame, the creation being transparent or semi-transparent, according to the absence of lining or the character of the lining employed.

A large hat with wide and medium low square crown, and brim flaring around the front and drooping at the back, of white embroidered mill, faced with folds of white tulle, and the crown and the brim edged with a cluster of tulle folds, has the crown encircled with two smoothly laid bands of folded white satin ribbon, and a little to the left of the front of the crown a tuft of three demi-curling ostrich tips, posed upright and nodding forward.—Millinery Trade Review.

HOW TO BE GRACEFUL.
Grace in growing girls is never conspicuous, nor is it a calculated drawing and drooping, nor exaggerated nervous intensity, nor more than it is a stolid quietness or a rude violence of manner. Grace is much simpler than any of these things, and in fact is often overlooked because it seems so natural and so absolutely what one would like to see. Grace is literally ease of motion. Where motion is difficult or awkward or over-tense there is a great loss of strength.

The horse that runs the swiftest and that is usually the prize-winner is the horse that steps the lightest and easiest and is the most delightful to look at. The woman who accomplishes the most household work is not the woman who does it with her teeth set, every nerve tense, and stamping about on the heels of her shoes. The woman who is the least tired after a day's work or a day's exercise of any sort whatever is the woman who goes about it with a springy step, breathing easily, with her chest held well, the woman who is more apt to have a smile than a tight look about her mouth, whose nerves are perfectly peaceful, and whose muscles are relaxed so far as consistent with accomplishment.—Woman's Home Companion.

GET CHESTY.
A girl's chest is coming to seem almost more important to her than the complexion upon which, as a rule, she has spent so much time and thought. To increase the chest measurement and to raise the chest so as to produce the full-chested appearance in vogue is the ambition of every girl who is not already full-chested. To increase the chest measurement—and every inch added to the chest means more vitality—place a pipette in the mouth. Breathe out through it until the lungs are completely empty. Then inhale until the lungs are packed full of air. This is a simple exercise, but excellent. In performing, do not breathe with the abdomen, but use the lower chest. Even when not using the pipette, try to breathe deeply. Make both the inhalations and the exhalations a little slower and longer than usual. Deep breathing has a close bearing on the nerves. The author of a famous work on nervous tension and rest advises as a means of calming one's self out of a nervous flutter the taking of fifty long breaths, opening and closing the eyelids gradually with each breath. Such a simple method of "keeping cool" mentally is certainly worth trying, to say the least.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SHOULD PARENTS CHOOSE?
It is most likely that to the question, "Should Parents Choose Their Daughters' Husbands?" all "young men and maidens" will answer unhesitatingly in most emphatic negative. But, in spite of this fact, there is much to be said in favor of parents choosing their daughters' life-partners.

In the novel, of course, ambitious or impetuous parents are desirous of wedding their daughters to men through whom their own interests may be furthered. The results of such unions are most naturally disastrous to the happiness of all concerned. Such cases in real life are strong arguments in favor of the negative reply.

A parent takes a practical view of things. She looks at the aspiring young man with an experienced eye; she considers his income, his qualifications, and other points that go to equip him matrimonially speaking. The loving maiden looks only in the eyes and there sees not only his devotion but

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

SOMETHING ABOUT SCREENS.
The ordinary window screen offers no protection from prying eyes, but the wire netting can be easily made to serve the purpose of a real screen as well as a protection from flies and other insects. This is accomplished by giving the outside of all screens a coat of thin white paint. Strange as it may seem, the paint will not be noticeable, and while those inside the house may look through the screen the same as ever, outsiders cannot look into the room. The paint should be thinned with turpentine, and applied with a brush. If the paint is not sufficiently thin and the work carefully done, it will not have the "dashed" appearance one sees in so much home painting.—Woman's Home Companion.

MARKING TABLE LINEN.
The marking of table linen is an operation that often bothers the average housekeeper. If she is well to do she can hire other women to embroider the initials or monogram in the solid white embroidery that is so handsome—and so expensive. Or she may simply stamp her table napkins and towels with a stencil and India ink. This looks cheap, as it is. Spoon embroidery, which is novel, easy and pretty when done, offers a happy medium between the two. One woman who does a good deal of it says the first step is to select a spool and draw a circle faintly around it on the article to be marked. Start at the bottom of the circle and brier-stitch around nearly half way. Then start again at the bottom and stitch around the other half. At the top leave a tiny space, and the effect will be that of a dainty laurel wreath. If the wreath is extended at the bottom in two small straight lines crossing each other the wreath effect is heightened. A small bow knot at the base is also pretty. In the center draw the desired initial with a pencil, working it finely and closely in over and over.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MONDAY MEMS.
To set the dye in colored cotton goods, soak the article thoroughly in cold water before the first washing; and to make assurance doubly sure, add a teaspoonful of sugar of lead or a handful of salt to the water.

Many laundresses abuse the use of soap altogether in the washing of colored prints. To do this, plunge the articles in a bath of lukewarm water, and scrub gently with bran. Rinse immediately in soft, cold water, and hang to dry in a shady, unheated place. Iron when nearly dry, on the wrong side.

To prevent buff or gray lines from fading, add a teaspoonful of black pepper to the water in which they are first washed.

Lace-woven and fine silk stockings should be cleaned with benzoin or naphthalin—preferably the latter. Turn them inside out, shake free from dust, lay them flat on a dish, and cover with the cleansing fluid, taking care not to do the work in a room where there is a fire or light. Stir briskly in this bath, and then remove to a fresh one of benzoin or naphthalin, which will effectively remove all traces of softener. This process completed, the stockings should be padded as nearly dry as possible, and hung in the open air until all odor of the fluid has disappeared.

For washing silk underwear a strong soap made of warm water and pure white soap is the best medium, but in no case must soap be rubbed upon the garment. Wash the latter thoroughly but lightly in two successive baths of the soap and then rinse it in lukewarm water. Pat the water out between the hands, shake the garment and pull it into shape; then, when it is almost dry, press it on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

RECIPES

Strawberry Canapes—Crush fresh berries with sugar; spread generously on buttered white bread without crust. Cut in uniform oblongs and pile daintily on plate garnished with small lettuce leaves.

Poultice Soup—Melt three tablespoons of butter, add three tablespoons each of diced celery, turnip and carrot, one tablespoon of minced onion, a bay leaf, a blade of mace, bit of parsley. Cook slowly twenty minutes, then add three tablespoons of flour; when blended pour over it gradually three quarts of milk, add one teaspoon of salt, a little pepper and cook in a double boiler twenty minutes. Strain and add two egg yolks beaten with one-half cup of cream.

Rhubarb Ice—One quart of cream, one pound of sugar, two pounds of rhubarb, half a pint of water, juice and rind of one lemon. Wipe and cut up the rhubarb and put it into a pan with the water, lemon juice and rind. When quite tender press it well to get out all the juice. Put half the sugar and cream into a double boiler; when the sugar is melted take off the cream and when cold add to it the rest of the sugar and cream. Put into a freezer and when nearly frozen add the cold rhubarb juice and continue to freeze until firm. Let it stand for two hours before serving.

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POLONIUM'S MARVELOUS QUALITIES

The New Element Discovered by Professor and Mrs. Curie.

Professor W. Marzard, of Berlin, exhibited to the electro-chemical and physical section of the Chemical Congress, a smudge of dark powder on a piece of paper. It was the first time any of the eminent scientists he showed it to had seen the metal polonium, discovered by Professor and Madame Curie, of Paris. They doubted whether polonium was a primary element or related to bismuth, but Professor Marzard demonstrated that it was indeed a primary element.

He exhibited a bit of the metal weighing 15-100 of a grain, which was produced from two tons of uranium at a cost of \$75.

It is more thinly distributed in uranium than Xenon is in the atmosphere. The latter is the most rarified of gases known. In several other countries, it gave a marvelous exhibition of the powers of its spark of polonium. It intercepted a strong current of electricity passing through the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the fishes.

The room was then darkened and pieces of beam, platinum and glass, were placed near the polonium, glowing with a bright, greenish light.

Polonium rays differ from radium rays inasmuch as they contain no cathode radiation. It has hitherto been assumed that polonium only emits canal rays—i. e., positive ions suffering only slight deflection by a magnetic field and undergoing absorption easily; in other words, heavy particles of considerable momentum, but small free path. If Becquerel has now discovered another form of radiation, of high penetrative power, polonium appears, therefore, to possess two out of three forms of radiation exhibited by radium, and only lacks cathode rays.

WISE WORDS.

Blessed are the joy-makers.—Willie.

Vigilance is watching opportunity.—Austin Phelps.

Bird's guide, but breedin's better.—Scott Proverb.

Common sense is the genius of our age.—Horace Greeley.

Every man is the architect of his own character.—Boz.

People do not lack strength; they lack will.—Shakespeare.

Sincerity is the highest quality of good manners.—Emerson.

Despondency is ingratitude; hope is God's worship.—H. W. Beecher.

The man who is good at an excuse is good for nothing else.—Franklin.

The more we study the more we discover our ignorance.—Shadley.

Adversity is the diamond dust Heaven polishes its jewels with.—Lighthouse.

The cheerful live longest in years, and afterward in our regards.—Bovee.

No man is born in the world whose work is not born with him.—Lowell.

We hand folks over to God's mercy, and ask none ourselves.—George Eliot.

Both man and woman kind believe their nature when they are not kind.—Balfour.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.

The diligent fostering of a candid habit of mind, even in trifles, is a matter of high moment, both to character and opinions.—Howson.

Razor Don't Tire—They Get Dirty.
"Do you know why we dip a razor in warm water before we begin shaving, and do you know why some ignorant men say a razor is 'tired'?" asked the barber. "Well, this is all due to the fact that a razor is a saw, not like a knife. Examined under the microscope, its edge, that looks so smooth to the naked eye, is seen to have innumerable and fine saw teeth. When these teeth get clogged with dirt all the honing and stropping in the world will do good—the razor is dull, and nothing will sharpen it. Then is the time the ignorant say it is 'tired' and stop using it, but the wise know it is only clogged.

"The wise, though, don't suffer their razors to get clogged. They dip them in warm water before they use them, and thus the teeth are kept clean. It is because a razor is a saw that latter is used on the beard. The latter doesn't soften the beard, as so many people think; it stiffens it, so that it will present a firm and resisting surface to the razor."—Buffalo Express.

Slender by Telephone.
A curious action for compensation, in which, for the first time, the telephone appears as the medium of slander, has just been tried at Milan. The parties were a Signor Venturini, a chemist, and Signor Guanbarotto, a barrister, who had acted as counsel for the former, and, as his fee had not been paid, continually called up by telephone his former client at his place of business to demand payment, in language declared to be abusive. When Signor Venturini happened to be absent other persons frequently had to listen to the barrister's angry language. The court condemned the unwary lawyer in damages.

An Orogenianian Cop.
They kept policemen on the active list in Chicago for a long time. One, Alexander Beaubien, was retired on July 1 in his eighty-third year. He has the added distinction of having been the first white male child born in Chicago. As his name indicates, he belonged to the French-Canadian family prominent about Detroit for the last 150 years.

Talking and Thinking.
It is both trite and true that where there is most talking there is least thinking.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS

Several patents for producing solid alcohol have been granted in Germany.

Seventy-six per cent. of all Bremen steamers and eighty per cent. of the Hamburg fleet are built of steel.

The catching of snakes and the collecting of their venom, which fetches \$1 per grain, is a new industry in Australia.

An electric machine which is intended to produce rain in times of drought is being constructed in Paris by a municipal engineer.

The South African cycle trade is practically in the hands of British manufacturers, even American makes being imported in very small quantities.

Telegraph poles the lower end of which has been soaked in creosote last more than thirty years, in Ireland, there are some erected in 1858 and still in good condition.

There is a large demand for pocket knives all over South Africa. The Kafir, however, seldom pays more than twenty-five cents for a knife, and consequently cheap knives would find the best sale.

The opinion of Sir John Herschel that the southern portion of the Milky Way, near the southern cross, is nearer to us than the northern, is quoted against the assertion of Professor Wallace that we are in the center of the universe.

Electricity is a great economizer of space. At Essen two electric machines are now being built, which will require about 10,000 horsepower. The whole apparatus occupies a space less than nine feet in height and width and about sixty feet in length.

Capers are the flower buds of a bush that grows in France, Spain and Algeria. The buds are picked by women and are placed in barrels of vinegar for preservation. An expert can gather forty-four pounds a day. It is believed that the bush would do well in California.

All new schools in Switzerland now have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for purposes of baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used, and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin diseases are excluded.

Hysteria in Dogs.
Nerves are the disease of the present day among human beings, but I did not know until recently that hysteria is also a malady of dogs. A friend of mine owned a dog which suddenly one day was seized with an attack of nerves. Since then it has been very ill, wandering incessantly round and still recognizing its owner. Another little dog suffered from hysteria in consequence of fright from railway traveling, and it really seems as though civilization, in rendering dogs more delicate and more susceptible, had done them a distinct physical injury.—London Graphic.

New Safety Lamp.
At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, Professor Moleschot, of Prague, communicated a paper upon phosphorescent bacteria. He has been able to photograph the colonies of a phosphorescent micrococcus by means of his own light. By insulating large glass flasks of half-litre capacity containing a suitable culture medium with the organisms, a "bacterial lamp" is obtained with which it is quite possible for an observer at a distance of one or two meters to read a thermometer or to see the time of a watch. On a dark night the "bacterial lamp" is visible at a distance of more than sixty paces.

Running Extraordinary.
If we would see the most remarkable racing in the world we must go to the cave-dwellers of Mexico. Endurance and distance covered are more esteemed among these people than speed in running. They will run a distance of 170 miles at a stretch, going at a slow trot, running steadily and constantly. Frequently a letter has been carried from Guaymas to Chihuahua, a distance of over 600 miles, in five days, the carrier living all the time on a simple diet of pineapples, a finely ground corn mixed with water into a thin kind of gruel.

Clark's Fine Residence.
United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, intends to build the finest house in Washington. To make sure that it will surpass all other mansions and will possess the best features of others, he will not break ground on site of the old Stewart castle, facing Dupont circle, until the Massachusetts avenue residence of Thomas F. Walsh, a Colorado millionaire, is completed. Then if there are any features of the Walsh's house that Senator Clark desires to incorporate in his own dwelling he can easily alter his plans.

Jackal Worse Than Tiger.
It is not generally known that the jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Statistics published by the Government of India show that while 928 persons were killed by tigers more than 1000 children were carried away by jackals.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPERS

Present Day Conditions in Journalism Show Change and Improvement.

"In America," said Wordsworth to Emerson, when the two poets were discussing our country together, "I wish to know not how many churches or schools, but how many newspapers." Poets often strike out brilliant criticism. Wordsworth, long before the press had become what it now is, saw its importance in the development of our people. The newspaper is the characteristic expression of contemporary thought. The skill and intelligence employed upon the editorial pages of our leading newspapers is greater today than the skill and intelligence which goes into the making of books. Foreigners are sometimes surprised that so many Americans, with a literary career already assured, choose journalism. The book means less here than it does in other countries; the newspaper means more. The best work in it is anonymous. It goes not into literary, artistic or dramatic criticism, as it does, for instance, in Paris, but into the handling of the news and the expression of editorial opinion. The arts are, thus far, at least, not our main concern. We are more occupied with the interests of the many than with the refinements of the few. The reading public here is the million, as it is in no other land. Democracy, in our sense, where millions read, think and vote, is new in the world, and our concern is to reflect, guide and clarify it, much more than to make art along established lines. Newspapers, every year cheaper, reach a public every year bigger. A Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has just given out the opinion that the press, in enabling us every day to know our fellow citizens throughout the land, has removed antipathies and misunderstandings, increased our sympathies and helped us to realize the purpose announced in the Constitution, "to form a more perfect union." He also sees in the press a powerful influence toward the solution of our many and deep social problems, especially by bringing them before the court of public opinion, "a court of increasing wisdom and power, mightier than any organized tribunal." The newspapers have their faults like individuals. Some are controlled by money, like municipal councils. Some are religiously subservient to the established, like many politicians. But they are improving. One of the greatest and most successful was, a short time ago of the deepest saffron. Today, with some sensational left, it has abandoned inaccuracy and violence. Among journalists it is now deemed the most complete and veracious daily newspaper in the city, in news service, with the most interesting page of editorial opinion. Its position is strengthening, and its former rival, now almost alone in the yellowed field, is every day losing its hold.—Collier's Weekly.

A Social Receipt.
Great musicians, like other men of genius, are not infrequently erratic and inclined to unsociability; but this was never the case with Mendelssohn, one of the most human and compassionate of men. There are many anecdotes of Mendelssohn's delightful biography of the composer which illustrate his geniality and kindness. This little story, which has not before been printed, bears testimony both to his excellent memory and his love of a quiet joke.

On one occasion, while he was directing the orchestra at the Hanover Square concerts in London, the concert happened to fall upon Strove Tuesday. As the orchestra assembled in the band room, the conversation turned upon the feast day and the various ways in which it was celebrated in different countries.

Some one asked Mendelssohn how the carnival was spent in Germany.

"Well," said he, "first we eat pancakes."

"And how are pancakes made in Leipzig?" interrupted his questioner. Slowly and gravely, as if discussing a matter of serious importance, Mendelssohn began:

"Flour, milk, sugar"—but at this moment the bell rang, and every one hurried in to the concert hall.

It happened that this was the last concert of the season and the two men did not meet again until the next year.

The moment Mendelssohn entered the band room he caught sight of his friend, and with a beaming face, shouted out:

"And eggs!"

The American Farmer.
When the American farmer rises early in the morning it is to look over his land and fertile acres that are his own. When he goes forth it is to fields that no human being can lawfully step upon without his consent. When he gathers and garners the harvest he stores up what, in a vast majority of cases, no greedy and rapacious landlord can take from him. It is all his. The proceeds of it are to clothe and feed him and his family and educate his children; to be the support of his old age and the heritage of his posterity. Looked at from every point of view, it is doubtful if there is another human being under the heavens who has more cause for carrying a light heart and a contented mind, for regarding the past with satisfaction and the future with hope, than the American farmer.—Kansas City Journal.

Hot Weather Cannot.
Don't hurry and don't worry, no matter if the quicksilver is beating records with its high jumps.

Be calm, should it be impossible to be cool. Use plenty of water on your head, your wrists, your ankles and your feet, provided you can beg, borrow or steal the time for plentiful lustrations and ablutions, and, above all, don't fret and don't get excited.

Then, with good luck, you may possibly outlive dozens of fiery summers.—New York Tribune.

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