

Woman's Realm

A Useful Dressy Gown.

Dainty womanhood likes a soft, fluffy gown. Crepe de chine is a very good material to use for matinee or room gowns. It washes perfectly and is light and soft to the touch. Other materials in which these garments are seen are pongee, surah, louisine, cashmere, light wools and flannels.

Capes at Wedding.

At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore cavalier capes of white satin lined with rose red velvet. These were slung from the shoulders and held in place by straps of rose red velvet ribbon fastened to the waist. Their hats were ivory white beaver, trimmed with loops and bows of rose red velvet ribbon and large white ostrich plumes. They carried sheaf bouquets of red flowers. Their gowns were ivory white satin having near the hems of the full skirts silver gauze and ecru lace threaded with silver. The bodices had guimpes of ecru net appliqued with Mechlun lace motifs.

Striving For Beauty.

Let every woman strive for a beauty which all will recognize as being genuine through and through. That which is superficial will fade and pass away, leaving a flood of disappointments and unhappy memories, while the true beauty will prove a "joy forever." She who possesses this gift will be blessed. And yet it is not a gift, for beauty represents the ultimate result of sincere striving for the best in life, for the noblest in character, sweetness of grace and purity of soul. Every woman may possess these divine attributes if she will. The way is open and mankind will smile approval if she chooses to become the woman beautiful. The "woman who thinks" will shape her life to this course and will call to her aid the supreme source of strength and wisdom.

An Index of Character.

A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushions of flesh upon, indicates a pleasure-loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise. Generally feckle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long-lived. Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty. Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters. Long, thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis. Generally short-lived.

The Little Woman.

This is undoubtedly the day of the little woman; but before going farther, let us clearly understand what particular fraction of femininity is implied in that term. On this point the little woman herself is naturally the best authority. But here a difficulty crops up. No woman who is not tall will admit that she is a little woman. If you endeavor to thrust littleness on her she will draw herself up to her full height, and with an eye glittering with latent greatness, declare that she is of that average height of which every reasonable woman is so immeasurably proud. A little woman, therefore, is a woman of average height. She is a pocket Venus, who may have blossomed into a library edition by the time she has come to the end of this eulogy. She is womanliness concentrated, energy incarnate, cleverness compressed, the essence of elegance, and the précis of prettiness. As for the energy and vivacity of the little woman, what need be said? There is a dash about her impossible to larger women. Nor must personal magnetism be overlooked. It is eminently characteristic of the little woman.

Vegetable Diet.

For the cook who wishes to substitute vegetables for meat, a knowledge of food values is imperative. Some vegetables are perfect substitutes for meat. You might grow strong and vigorous on them, while if you made a wrong choice, your family would slowly starve to death. All the grains, such as whole wheat, rice, barley, oats, corn, are perfect substitutes for meat. They have the same nutritive value without the wastes of animal flesh. Nuts, cheese, peas, beans, lentils, raisins, figs, bananas, are meat foods. Tomatoes, onions, celery, asparagus, carrots, beets, spinach, apples, are all valuable and important articles of diet, but if you attempted to make them the basis of your dietary, your family would either starve or strike. Many vegetables have medicinal value which if more widely understood would diminish the need for drugs and the doctor. Raisins, grapes, asparagus, spinach, lentils, carrots, contain considerable iron. They are valuable for anemic people. Celery, onions, carrots and lettuce are nervines and should occur frequently in the diet of the high-strung nervous person. They may be served in a variety of ways, together or separately or in combination with other foods. With the addition of milk and butter, they become nutritious. Carrots are delicious in combination with celery or cut-up of beets. Eggs

take the place of meat always. Two eggs equal in food value the quantity of beefsteak usually served to one person.—Harper's Bazar.

A Marriage Compact.

Unquestionably the root of many domestic troubles and marital controversies may be traced to the looseness and vagueness of the marriage contract. It formulates no definite and practical *modus vivendi* for the contracting parties. Even the "obey clause" is either omitted altogether or is no longer taken seriously. The mutual rights and duties of married life are left to be determined by combat and compromise, arbitration and conciliation. If the two parties got together at the outset and drew up a form of agreement to govern their partnership the chances of controversy and disruption would be greatly diminished. Here is a project for reform upon which the anxious students of the divorce problem might well concentrate their efforts.

The path of reform has already been blazed by a foresighted couple in Denver, Col., under the guidance of the mother of the canny bride and the father of the groom. The bride's mother drew up an agreement, or, rather, a catalogue of don'ts, which she asked the groom to sign. The latter submitted the draft to his father, who framed a counter pledge for the bride to sign. The concordat possesses high sociological interest. The groom pledged himself, in part, as follows: I will not smoke in the bedrooms. I will not join more than two secret societies, and will spend at least two nights a week at home. I will not pretend to have business downtown that calls me away right after supper. I will not conceal business conditions and financial conditions from my wife, pretending to be afraid she will worry. I will not quit dressing well, and run around looking like a tramp, saying, "I'm married now, it doesn't make any difference," but promise, if able, to buy at least two new suits of clothes each year. I will not insist on choosing the names for all the babies. I will attend to the furnace myself or hire a man to do it. I will not refuse to discharge the cook. I will not complain or get sarcastic if the meals are disarranged or bad, and, finally, I will go to church with my wife at least three times a year. And the bride promised, among other things: Not to invite all my friends to visit, and not to exclude my husband's friends from the house. Not to join more than three women's clubs or insist upon reading my papers to my husband. Not to keep pet dogs. Not to pick out some other man in the neighborhood and hold him up as a model. Not to complain of feeling sick, tired out and nervous oftener than is necessary. Not to go shopping more than three times a week. Not to drag my husband out to evening parties when he comes home tired out and worried. Not to insist that the baby gets its temper and bad traits from its father's family. Not to insist on trying to economize by doing home repairing, painting, or making home furniture. Not to tell my husband the shortcomings of the servants every evening at dinner; not to insist on talking to him while he is reading the paper at breakfast; not to ask him to suggest what to have for dinner, and finally, not to insist on buying his clothes.

Pretty Things to Wear.

Fashion has the scarf-habit. Never were so many beautiful, filmy scarves seen. Prettiest of all are the printed chiffon affairs. A sailor shape in eyelet embroidery on snowy white linen had a wide scarf of pink satin ribbon tied in the back and falling in long ends. Many debutantes of the season count a Renaissance lace and a white Spanish robe among their treasures. These may be worn with var-colored slips of silk. The broadest distinction exists nowadays in the gowns we wear, and the occasions on which we wear them. A dinner gown and a ball gown must not be confounded, and this means more gowns.

Candied Orange and Lemon Peel.

We would like to know if any one has ever tried the following method of making candied peel? If any one has a method of her own we would like to have it for our readers. E. L. L. says: "Soak the peeling twenty-four hours in salted water. Place in fresh, cold water on the stove, let come to a boil; turn off this water and put on fresh boiling water. Let it cook until tender, then boil in thick syrup made of granulated sugar. Let the syrup cook all out, being careful not to burn; place on the platters to dry. This is fine for fruit cake, mince meat, or to season common loaf cake. It will keep any length of time, if placed in a glass jar."

Household Matters

To Clean Painted Walls.

Put five tablespoons of salaratus in a pail of warm water and wash with a soft cloth; rinse with another pail of clear water and the walls will look as if just painted.

To Keep Ham.

To prevent ham from moulding after it has been cut, rub it with dry corn meal. When wanted, simply rub off the meal and the ham will be as fresh as when first cut.

For Cleaning Windows.

Take one cup of whitening, one tablespoon ammonia, one and one-half cups of water; take soft rag and rub on glass; let stand fifteen minutes; then rub off with soft flannel; will leave glass clear and remove all spots.

Using Cold Meats.

What to do with cold roast meats is often a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly. Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a mould. Cut the lamb in thin slices of uniform size, and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly is hard, arrange the slices with layers of jelly, and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm, unmoild and decorate with small olives, truffles, capers, or pimentoes, and garnish with water-cresses.

Care of Celluloid Articles.

A manufacturer of celluloid articles says that the danger of these articles exploding into flame when near a fire is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, he adds this long list of "Don'ts": "Don't place hot curling irons near your celluloid hair comb; don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hair brush or handglass after you have lighted the gas in your dressing-room; don't use the celluloid handle of your paper-cutter to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe; don't put your celluloid beads near a light; don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light; don't keep loose matches in the same pocket with your celluloid card case or diary." It would be simpler not to use celluloid at all, as a matter of fact.

Canning Notes.

Label your cans with name and date. Do not allow draft of cold air to blow across the hot cans. Wash and dry cans thoroughly after the contents are used and then put away each with its own cover on. Light and warmth are enemies of all canned goods, preserves and jellies.

The rubber ring is the most dangerous part of the can. See that the ring is in perfect condition before using. Sugar is sometimes omitted in fruit canned for pies.

Cans should be examined two or three days after filling. If syrup leaks out around the rim, they should be unsealed and heated again. A box of sand is excellent to set jars of fruit in, as it keeps them dark. The light will spoil some varieties of fruit, strawberries and tomatoes being very sensitive to it.



Sauce For Cold Meats—

Pour sufficient water over three heaping teaspoonfuls of ground mustard to form a paste, rub smooth, then add half a cupful of vinegar, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolk of two eggs. Stand the vessel containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water and stir constantly until the dressing thickens, then add a generous lump of butter and stir until it is dissolved.

Sauce For Boiled Meats and Steaks—

Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter; heat one cupful of meat liquor to a boil, skim and season with salt and pepper; stir in one tablespoonful of browned flour, wet up with cold water, and as it thickens add the browned butter, also one teaspoonful mixed parsley and sweet marjoram, a few drops of onion juice and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil up once and serve.

Marshmallow Cake—

Make the batter after any good white cake recipe, and bake in layers. For the filling, boil one cup of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of water until it "ropes," then add a half pound of marshmallows torn into bits, and stir until they dissolve. Whip the whites of three eggs until very stiff; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and stir into the syrup, beating hard all the time. Spread between the layers while warm, as it stiffens very quickly.

Lobster Farcié—

Cut up a pound of canned lobster; put a cupful of milk on to boil; rub a tablespoonful of butter and flour together, and stir into the milk; take from the fire, mix in half a cupful of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the mashed yolk of four hard-boiled eggs with the lobster meat; salt and pepper to season. Put the mixture in a baking dish, brush the top over with beaten egg, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, set in a quick oven for fifteen minutes to brown. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

GOOD TIMES FOR THE FARMER.

Large Crops and High Prices Make Him Prosperous.

The following from the Cincinnati Times-Star will give you some idea of what that paper thinks of the condition of the American farmer as he stands to-day: "These are great days for the American farmer. Many times in the past he has had big crops to sell at low prices or small crops at high prices. On a fair number of occasions big crops and high prices have come together to make him forget the vagaries of nature, the whims of sun and wind and rain, and to think that after all there was something more than a fair living in farming."

Probably never before in his history has the American farmer enjoyed the combination of big crops and high prices to the extent that he does this year. On the basis of the Government crop reports, it is reasonable to presume that the American corn crop of 1905 will prove to be the greatest on record. The wheat crop is one of the largest in the country's history. And both corn and wheat are selling at prices which mean a good deal more than a mere living from the land for the American farmer.

When his farmers are prosperous, Uncle Sam should be glad. Our agricultural population is still the backbone of the Republic. As the years go by we are becoming more and more a manufacturing, city-dwelling people. Whether or not this is cause for thanksgiving there is serious reason to doubt. But the backbone of our national strength is still to be found in the country. When the farmer is prosperous the cities are prosperous, too. When hard times touch the farmer it is only a question of time before the cities feel the chilling breath of industrial stagnation as well.

The American farmer deserves all the good things that come to him. It would be a mean-spirited individual, indeed, who would grudge him his almost unprecedented prosperity of to-day.

Twenty-nine Languages in One School.

Eighteen languages were spoken in New York before the War of the Revolution, and that number has now risen to sixty-six or seven. There is a school in the Syrian district of the city in which, it is reported, twenty-nine languages and dialects are used! The greatest problem to be solved in New York, not only as a municipality but as the gateway to the United States, is the naturalizing of this host of children—not by the forms of law, but in spirit, temper, habit and speech. How is this army of children from Europe or of recently immigrated parents to be transformed into an army of American citizens?

Much is being done for men and women in these congested quarters; more probably by the atmosphere in which they live than by all other agencies combined; but the most searching, effective and fruitful work is being done with the children. They are full of love of country; eager to assert their Americanism on all occasions and often in very humorous ways; but they sorely need training in the rudiments of wholesome living. Education is the only means by which they can be made safe, healthful, law-abiding and self-supporting men and women.—Hamilton W. Mabie, in Harper's Magazine.

Where Patriotism Reigns.

While the Spanish-American War was being "fought" and every one was tremendously patriotic, it was the prevailing custom in all restaurants where one has to eat to music for the diners to stand up whenever the national air was played by the orchestra. It was practiced steadily until hostilities ceased, and then a custom which is a feature of British life always was gradually abandoned except in one place.

Over in Second avenue there is a prosperous restaurant of the type which calls itself "Cafe Something," in which this admirable custom is still preserved. A man who had not been to the place since the wartime wandered over to the cafe a few nights ago, and, much to his surprise, when the band played the national air every one stood up in the good old way, with all its accustomed exhibition of shamefacedness on the faces of the men. The curious part of this survival is the fact that a goodly proportion of the patrons of the place are foreign born.—New York Press.

Sees With Her Eyes Shut.

There is a woman in Chicago who is totally blind while her eyes are open, but who can see with them shut. Her eyes are normal, except that the nerve that conveys the image to the brain has become misplaced. The woman's eyes are bright and clear. They perform all their functions properly. They dart about, regarding everything, but on account of their misplaced nerve, they see nothing. Yet let the woman close her eyes and the last object gazed upon is clearly visible to her. She sees with her eyes closed. She looks at you, and everything is black. She seals up her lids, and there you are, distinct and bright before her.

An Awful Possibility.

"When I was a boy," said an old gentleman, "I attended the old Grahm Academy in Maine. One time the Rev. Caleb Bradley, of Scarborough, Mass., came to talk to us. It was during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, and his remarks showed how much higher political feeling ran in those days than now. He said, 'If you make good boys you will make good men. Some of you might make a Washington, some of you a Jefferson, and the Lord knows most any of you might make a Polk.'"

There are four Governors that served during the Civil War still living.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Recording Bird Migrations.

Otto Herman, a Hungarian ornithologist, is surprised to find that swallows take 105 days to complete their passing from Gibraltar to Lulea, in Sweden.

The tails of comets are found by Professor Barnard to be shaped by several causes in addition to the sun's repulsion. Short, straight minor tails, issuing from the nucleus at considerable angles to the main tail, seem to be due to an eruptive force of the comet itself.

If Mars and Saturn reflected the same proportion of the light which falls upon their surfaces the smaller and much nearer planet would look three times as bright as the much more distant and much larger Saturn. As a matter of fact there is no great difference between the two. It is inferred from this fact that the visible surface of Saturn consists of clouds, since no surface of land and water would reflect so much light as that planet gives.

M. de Wilde has a new method of separation, from which he expects great results. He treats ocean water with a concentrated solution of salt of tin, which transforms the gold into purple of Cassius, an oxide of gold and tin, and this is fixed by hydrate of magnesia, which is liberated from the sea water on adding lime water. The hydrate of magnesia has been charged with as much as fifteen per cent. of gold, which is removed with cyanide of potassium solution.

That electricity is soon to replace the manual labor of the housemaid is the prediction of Colonel R. E. Crompton, the English electrician. It is capable of washing dishes, kneading dough, chopping meat and even doing the family washing, as well as many other things. The use of the motor to compress air may give a cold storage room for every man's house. Domestic motors have been greatly cheapened and electric lighting companies are profiting by selling current for day use at reduced price.

The radium clock described some months ago by the Hon. R. J. Strutt is now manufactured by a London chemist. It consists essentially of a small glass tube in which a twelfth of a grain of radium is supported by a rod of quartz in an exhausted glass vessel, the lower end of the tube containing an electrocope of two aluminum films. Treatment with phosphoric acid renders the surface of the glass conductive. The positive charge received from the radium expands the leaves of the electrocope until they touch the sides of the tube, when they are discharged to earth and the leaves fall together. This is repeated at intervals of one minute, the estimate being that action will continue several thousand years.

NEW CREATIONS IN PLANT LIFE.

The Remarkable Work of Luther Burbank, the Horticulturist.

Much has been written in the newspapers and in the magazines about the work of Luther Burbank, who has accomplished such wonderful results in the breeding of plants and the improvement of old species and the creation of new species of fruits, flowers and vegetables. A new volume by W. S. Harwood contains the most complete and comprehensive account of Mr. Burbank's great achievements, his methods of work, and his personality. The things that he has done are little short of miraculous, and not the least miraculous phase of his work is that he has accomplished in a few years what it takes Nature, unaided, generations of centuries to bring about. He has made a daisy six inches in diameter, that will grow anywhere from the Arctic Circle to the Equator; a potato that is recognized as the best in the world; a fruit, made by crossing the potato and the tomato, which grows upon the potato plant, and which is "dine eaten raw out of hand, delicious when cooked, and excellent as a preserve." He has bred a calla lily with the perfume of a violet; a dahlia with its disagreeable odor replaced by the fragrance of the magnolia; the plumcot, which is a combination of the plum and the apricot; a plum without a pit; blackberries without thorns; a full list of his creations would fill pages. Perhaps his most remarkable achievement is the creation of a thornless edible cactus, which promises to redeem our desert lands by providing a crop which will grow without irrigation and will furnish palatable, nutritious food for cattle and for man.—New York Outlook.

Golf at Sea.

Few of the older sports are now indulged in at sea. The exceptions are quoit pitching and shuffleboard. Sea golf is fast driving shuffleboard from the list, and athletes at sea view the suggestion of ring pitching with about as much contempt as old-time poker players accord the idea of playing cassino. Golf at sea is more or less on the shuffleboard order, except that the field is bigger and the pastime more exciting.

Suicide Fails; Asks Damages.

Because a revolver which he had just purchased to commit suicide missed fire twice, Paul Schlarbaum, of San Bernardino, Cal., has begun suit against a hardware firm for the price of the weapon and damages for its failure to kill him. He says he will postpone further attempts on his life until his famous suit is tried.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes Criticizes Careless Women of Wealth.

The women of wealth who wear diamonds, "careless where the purchase money comes from, when the cost means the misery of their working sisters," received especial mention in an address by Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, who was Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, before the "People's Meeting" at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany in New York City.

Mrs. Stokes was one of a notable list of speakers, the others being the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch.

"Working Women's Wrongs" was the subject, and the miseries of the women of the greater cities, whose lives are spent in the sweatshops under inhuman masters who drive them to consumption and early graves, were discussed. Mrs. Stokes' address received earnest attention.

"Educating the wealthy to sympathize with the condition of the workingwomen," "giving the workingwomen the right of the ballot and having them form unions," and "legislation against employers who pay insufficient wages," were some of the remedies suggested.

"The men who amass wealth by paying starving wages, and whose minds are never disturbed by any thought of justice toward their employes, also came in for criticism.

"The Bible utters its anathema against such men," Rev. MacArthur said. "The cries of the wronged toilers have entered into the ears of the Lord, and the gold and silver of such accumulation is cankered, tainted and hopelessly condemned."

Mrs. Stokes was introduced by Rev. Peters as a "young woman whose name on the lower East Side is a household word for sympathy and humanity."

"What I say I know to be true from my own experience of twelve years in a factory," Mrs. Stokes said. "A great deal of the discontent among workingwomen is due not so much to any specific wrong, as to the general feeling of absolute indifference as to the welfare evidenced by employers."

"People who draw dividends should know where the dividends come from. They should know the conditions from which these earnings spring. What would Jesus say to the women who wear diamonds, when the cost is untold misery and all health on the part of their less fortunate sisters? I think I could guess, and so can you."

Mrs. Stokes was questioned about this declaration by one of her audience and she said: "I do not mean women should not wear diamonds. I have no objection to the wearing of jewelry by women who work for the money which buys them."

"Happiness is impossible for the working girl who sees herself handicapped in the struggle toward stronger, nobler womanhood; who cries out, or is terribly silent, when she finds herself held down, ignorant, weak and helpless, in the pitiful struggle for bread, and by the intensity of brutal disregard and industrial competition over which she has not the slightest control.

"All possible joy is generally excluded from the workshop," Mrs. Stokes continued, "by the rigid rules against talk and intercourse among the workers. Under such conditions, life becomes mere monotonous drudgery, and work becomes absolutely hateful."

Mrs. Stokes declared that "one-third of all workingwomen between the ages of twenty and forty-five die annually of consumption, because of the conditions under which they are employed."

Antique Furniture.

It is quite true that persons possessing antique furniture have come to have an exaggerated idea of its value, and it is daily growing more and more difficult to pick up bargains, even in the more remote towns of Connecticut. But one New York woman is rejoicing in the possession of a highboy for which she paid only \$2. She has since had an offer of \$150 for it.

While autoing not far from Ridgefield, Ct., recently, she stopped at a farmhouse for some water, and casually inquired if the family had any antique furniture to sell. The family looked at her, not seeming to understand what she meant.

"Old mahogany furniture—have you any that you would like to dispose of?" she repeated.

"Well, now, there's that old chest of drawers on the back porch—maybe that's what you want," and the farmer took her out to inspect the article in question.

It proved to be a handsome highboy of unusual pattern and large proportions. It was battered and one leg was broken off, but when the farmer offered it for \$2 the offer was accepted, and it was shipped to New York.

It was renovated, rubbed down and repaired, and to-day is the admiration of all the woman's friends who know the value of antique furniture.—New York Sun.

Exclusive Theatre.

The experiment of a "national" theatre is to be tried in America. Several wealthy men in New York have subscribed sufficient funds to build and endow the theatre. The highest price for a seat is to be \$100, and the lowest ten dollars, though a certain number of seats are to be given to students at the nominal price of a shilling.

The sale of typewriters has been forbidden by the police in Russia. This was done to prevent their use by revolutionists in issuing