



Talks About Womankind

The Business Side of Art.
Women are winning success in the "business side of art" in many directions aside from the fashion drawings that produce a good income for clever artists. Several preserving houses employ women to design the labels, suggest names for the new brands, draw the pictures that are used in advertising and arrange exhibits at fairs and exhibitions.

To Match a Colored Border.
The handkerchief, plain white, with a colored border, has long been in use. Now comes a dainty scrap of a mouchoir, with one initial letter embroidered in delicate color. You have the initial in pink, red, blue or black. The initial is usually colored to match the border of the handkerchief, but you can obtain a colored initial on a plain white handkerchief with a hemstitched border if you do not care for a line of color on the edge.

Duchess d'Aosta.
The Duchess d'Aosta, wife of the heir apparent to the Italian throne, is thoroughly English in her tastes and ways, having been born at Twickenham during the exile of her father, the Comte de Paris. The Duchess has three charming sisters, the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess de Guise and the Princess Louise, who is only seventeen. All are said to be bright, unaffected English girls, notwithstanding their French parentage.

Hints for the Fall Bride.
Do not inaugurate any departure from the usual manners and customs of the place in which you live. Let the minister who officiates at the wedding direct you as to the ceremony, your only suggestion to him being that the rites be very simple. Try, when arranging for the wedding, to plan everything so that there will be a spirit of peace and calm in the house when the hour for the ceremony arrives. Let all jarring, worldly suggestions be banished during the hour when you formally pledge yourself to the duties and lifelong responsibilities of a wife, and receive the solemn promise of protection and devotion from the man who has chosen you.—Ada C. Sweet, in the Woman's Home Companion.

A Schoolgirl's Outfit.
A young girl going away to school does not need many frocks. For every-day wear she should have two wool or serge costumes of dark color, prettily made, two or three shirt waists to wear with short cloth skirts, and a loosely-fitting dress for the gymnasium. For church and visiting she will require precisely the same dress she would need at home—something simple, yet becoming—and, if there are occasional evening receptions at school, she should have for them a white frock made high and trimmed with ribbon and embroidery. Her changes of underclothing, stockings, handkerchiefs, and the little accessories which every girl prizes, should be the same as at home, except that she will need one-third more of everything, as, in absence, a wardrobe cannot be easily replenished. Every article must be plainly marked. A thick jacket, stout boots, golf cape and rain cloak are necessities. Hats should be very simple, and two are enough—a toque or felt hat for every day and a dainty little hat for Sunday, though the latter may be done without. Even in very cold weather, college girls flit bareheaded from class to class and are none the worse.—Collier's Weekly.

The Use of Perfumes.
Few people know how to use perfumes, although everybody thinks it is a very simple matter. The delicate extracts favored by the majority should never be used by tipping up the bottle and soaking a small part of a garment. It must be sprayed through a very fine atomizer, and even then used sparingly. Sachets are everywhere among the belongings of a luxurious woman, and have developed from the original small scented bag to generous proportions. In Paris it is an ordinary thing for closet walls to be lined with cheese-cloth or silk pads scented with powder, which must be renewed every two or three months. Shelves are covered with sachet pads of the same sort. Bureau drawers are lined with them. Scented sachet cotton is used by tailors and dressmakers for the padding of gowns. Perfumed flannel or chamois skin soaked in perfume until it resembles the old Cordova leather, or peau d'Espagne, is cut into strips and sewed inside gowns, hats and other articles of wearing apparel. Air-tight boxes or movable closets are made, in which gowns may be hung while perfumed oils are burned under them, filling every thread of the goods with fragrance. Even beds are perfumed, sachet pads being put between the mattresses and the sheets. Lavender and orris are more used for these pads than the heavier perfumes. Small perfumed tablets, the size of a nickel and a quarter of an inch thick, are made to be tucked into a glove while it is on the hand, or into purses, card cases and pockets. Perfumed boxes, escritoire pads and perfumed sealing wax are used to scent note-paper. Small cones, made of charcoal and perfumed oil, about the size of a finger end, are burned for perfuming a room. Incense burners of all sorts, consuming perfumed oils, may give to a woman's boudoir or salon the fragrance she affects. Pastilles dropped into the bath perfume the water, and soaps, toilet water, cold creams, almond meal, lotions, powders and rouges must all

have the same fragrance. Perfumed hair washes are made for shampooing purposes. Perfumed toilet vinegar is used for a tooth wash. Lip salve, eyebrow pencils, even the blue powder and brush for painting veins, may be had in almost any perfume.—Chicago Chronicle.

Boydor Chat

Three women graduated in the three years' course at Chicago this year, receiving degrees of bachelor of laws.

St. Louis is endeavoring to lead a reform which shall substitute the word "femmolin" for "bachelor girl," as an improvement on "old maid" and "spinster."

It is said that Mrs. Clemens (Mark Twain's wife) plays a very important part in her husband's literary life. All that he writes passes under her severe censorship.

Lady Sarah Wilson, the famous war correspondent, who endured all the terrors and privations of the siege of Mafeking, has returned to London from South Africa.

A woman owns one of the largest orchards in this country. She is Mrs. Laura A. Alderman, and owns 150 acres and 8000 trees near Harley, Turner County, S. D.

Miss Rose E. Cleveland, sister of President Grover Cleveland, has purchased the Warren farm, at Isleboro, Me.—one of the finest pieces of property at that resort.

Queen Christina of Spain is in the habit of sending a confidential messenger all the way from Madrid to London for the purpose of depositing her wealth, which she keeps in the Bank of England.

The burial of Mrs. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey recalls the fact that this national distinction has been granted in recent times to only two others of her sex—Lady Palmerston, in 1869, and Lady Augusta Stanley, in 1876.

Miss Mary Yardley, of Chicago, is 105 years old, and attributes her great age to the fact that she has always been precise and temperate in all things. One of the rules of her life is to retire at 9 o'clock every night, and she has never broken it.

The revival of book-binding as an occupation for fashionable women is reported. Some beautiful specimens have been produced by them, the work including not only exquisite cover designs and illuminated pages, but the actual binding of the volume from start to finish.

Miss Lucy Skinner, of Royalton, Vt., enjoys the distinction of being one of the very few whose fathers served in the Continental army from 1775 to 1783. Although her birthday dates back of our second war with Great Britain, she is not bent with age, but stands erect. In mind as well as body she is remarkably strong and vigorous.

Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, of New York City, seems still willing to gratify her husband's most expensive whim. He recently secured what furniture experts declare to be the most magnificent wardrobe set ever seen. The set was made for Louis XV., and is of tortoise shell veneer, almost covered with carved brass. The price paid was \$280,000.

FADS AND FANCIES

Silk and wool mixtures will be favored this fall, and silk will drop into the background.

Imitation overskirt effects are being used on silk underskirts, but the overskirt as a part of the costume is a thing of the past.

Persian and other Oriental embroidery designs are the newest idea in shirt waist decoration, embroidered bands being inserted diagonally at the front.

A chic arrangement for the neck is made of gold ribbon dotted with black chenille. It passes twice around the neck, through a gold slide, and is finished with a gold fringe.

A chou with two ribbon ends made of black velvet and gauze is a smart addition to the front of a bodice. In fact, a note of gold seems essential. Gold gauze will be used extensively for evening frocks this autumn.

Shepherd's checked taffetas, in handsome color blendings suitable to the season, have been revived for the making of shirt waists to wear beneath short open jackets of plain or fancy wool autumn suitings and for linings, vests, yokes and separate waists.

Hats to be worn with youthful costumes of tweed and cheviot this fall are Ladyship models of rough felt—Sangler felt is called. Upon them quills and stiff feathers are secured with knots of brilliant gladiolus-red or equally brilliant nasturtium-yellow velvet.

One of the most sensible trifles introduced in years is the clasp for keeping short hairs in place when the coiffure is high. They are made not only of shell—real and imitation—but also of gold and silver. All are of the utmost possible lightness, that they may not drag the hair down.

Handsome qualities of lightweight Venetian cloth, in blues, pinks and rich fruit colors, including red, will be much used for the first wool costumes of autumn. They are extremely plain in effect, except the red suits, which are trimmed with boucés edged with narrow fields of velvet of a deeper shade.

FASTEST WHEELMAN.

FRENCHMAN WHO HAS LATELY WON WORLD-WIDE FAME.

For One Year He Will Be Known as the Cycling Champion of the Whole World—Has Been a Racing Man for Many Years.

surprise. Jacquelin, however, made one good win this year when he captured the Grand Prix de Paris, which, outside the world's championship, is regarded as the blue-ribbon event of the European path. The win, however, was looked upon more in the nature of a fluke, but since that time he has shown consistent form, al Jacquelin of France, the new champion cyclist of the world, is not unknown to fame, having been a most consistent performer for years. That he should win the title over one of the finest fields that ever gathered for a world's championship meeting is surprising, for he has been regarded for the last two years as a good old relic of former greatness, something on the order of George Banker, the American now racing in France. Banker in his time held the world's championship twice, but of late years his pretensions to fame have not been taken seriously.

If Zimmerman, Tyler or Windle should come to life and win out over the present field of American racing men it would have occasioned no more



JACQUELIN.

though it was not thought to be of championship caliber. Four or five years ago Jacquelin was the most popular racing man in France and looked upon as a comer. He divided honors with Morin and Bourillon, but he had the hearts of his countrymen, for he had more of

the true sportsman about him than his rivals. Just at the height of his fame he was drafted into the army and his year of service set him back in his racing when he again appeared on the track. He found that his lightning sprint had vanished and for a time he devoted himself to middle distance racing with not much success. This year he again turned to the sprints and that the effect of his army life have worn away is shown by his surprising win in the world's championship.

Several attempts were made to get Jacquelin to cross the Atlantic and race in America. That was when he was in the heyday of his fame and was regarded as the real champion of Europe. But the Frenchman had a horror of the water and although rich purses were offered he turned them all down. He did consent to cross the English channel once or twice, but even this short voyage upset him.

NOT FANATICS.

Mistaken Notions About Cause of Chinese Disturbances.

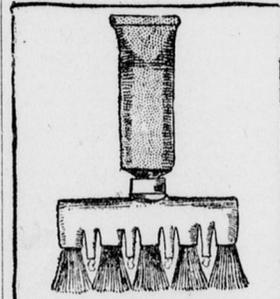
It is a mistaken notion that the attacks upon the foreigners by the Chinese are inspired by religious fanaticism. Indeed, there is nothing in the three religions of China to arouse fanatical emotion. It might be said further that the religions of China are less religion and more philosophy. Confucianism is a philosophy, with religion as an incidental. The Buddhism of China lost in its translation from India its intense religious fervor, and converted its poetry into a cold and unfeeling idolatry. Lao Taoism is about equal parts of religion and philosophy, the religious part corresponding to western spiritualism; the philosophy is that founded and exploited by Lao-tze, who was born in the fourth century before the Christian era. There is nothing, as said above, in any of these religions to impel the greater portion of 400,000,000 people to commit the brutal excesses recently recounted by the cables from China.

Really Too Polite.

An American, who will never allow a woman to stand in a street car if he has a seat to offer her, met with disaster in Hamburg lately, writes a foreign correspondent. He was not familiar with street car rules in Hamburg, and lost a fare in consequence. As he stepped on the car and took the only vacant seat at the rear end, the conductor lowered a sign that read "Besetzt." He did not know that the word meant "occupied" nor understand its significance. At the next corner the car stopped, one passenger got off and two women got on. One of the women took the vacant seat and quick as thought our polite American arose and offered his seat to the other one, who accepted it. The conductor came from the further end of the car, explained to the polite man that the vehicle was overcrowded, contrary to law, and that as he was the one who was standing he must alight. He did so.

FOUNTAIN PASTE BRUSH

Below is shown a newly patented brush, which is adapted to apply paste or mucilage to surfaces without the necessity of dipping the brush in a receptacle at intervals, the main advantage of the invention being the evenness with which the paste can be spread. The rear portion of the handle is formed of a collapsible tube, or the supply may be obtained by attaching the end of the handle to a tube leading to a reservoir. In the latter case the reservoir is suspended above



CONTINUOUS FEED DEVICE FOR BRUSHES.

The brush, and valves control the supply. When the paste is supplied through a tube the connection is made by screwing the tube to the end of the hollow handle, and the tube is squeezed at intervals to force the paste through the feeding tubes to the bristles.

The Struggle to Save.

I know men in this city whose struggle to save a dollar for a rainy day is pathetic, says a writer in the New York Press. Theirs is a generous nature. They take an occasional today, perhaps, and being treated must treat back. With money in pocket this is an easy accomplishment, and money files when four or five good fellows get together in front of the bar. There are close-fisted sealawags who will be treated all day and never come back at you, but they generally wear out their welcome. They have big voices and impress strangers with their apparent godfellowship. The man who stands his treat right along has old R. E. Morse sitting on his pillow every morning, after he has slept off his drunk. When he looks at his empty pocketbook, he makes vows, saying:

"Great Scott! If God will only forgive me this time I'll swear I'll quit! I don't mean that I'll quit drinking entirely, but I'll quit hanging out at bar-rooms and treating fellows who are of no earthly good to me."

FALSE TEETH.

What Becomes of the Myriads of Them Made Every Year?

What becomes of the hundreds of thousands of artificial teeth made and sold annually? Before attempting to answer the question it may be as well to consider how these artificial teeth are made. When plates were discovered and the expert dentist was able to supply a whole mouthful of new teeth the teeth themselves were carved out of ivory. But constant grinding would wear away the ivory, and these elephant teeth were not satisfactory. To-day all artificial teeth are made of porcelain, and will outlast a Methuselah. The porcelain material, which contains various mineral proportions, is worked up like a sort of dough or plaster, forced into molds and fused by intense heat in a furnace. Each tooth is covered with enamel, and has one or more metal pins in the back to hold it to the plate. In large lots these teeth can be made very cheaply, but there is one item of expense that cannot be overcome, and that is the cost of the metal holding pin. The only metal which will stand the intense heat of the porcelain furnace is platinum, and that costs at the rate of a cent a pin simply for the raw material. But as there are people who are not satisfied with ready-made clothing, so there are people who are not satisfied with ready-made teeth. False teeth may look just as well or better than real ones, but public speakers, singers and other prominent people want their own teeth reproduced in all their peculiarities of form and color, and fillings, if they have them. In teeth that are made to order nothing is impossible, from the short, white teeth of normal youth to the long, discolored ones of extreme age. And now for the answer to the question, "What becomes of false teeth?" Sometimes they are lost, sometimes stolen and sometimes left as a family legacy. Generally, however, they are buried with the owner and lie forever hidden in the ground.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Let me make the superstitions of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws or its songs either.—Mark Twain.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Striking Japanese Linens.

Japanese linen for tea table cloths is a late importation that has caught the fancy of matrons of the smart set. As is usual with Japanese blues, the shade of this linen is very blue, and the white embroidered dragons that oftenest ornament it are just as hideously beautiful as they can be.

Cleaning Carpet on the Floor.

One of the newest discoveries of the housekeeper is that a carpet may be cleaned without going through the trials of removing it from the floor. All that she needs are a piece of soap, a basin of warm water, a wet towel and a dry towel. First, one strip of the carpet must be rubbed down with the wet towel. Then it must be rubbed with the dry cake of soap, after which follows a scrubbing with a wet cloth until a foamy lather is produced. Wipe this away with the wet towel, going over it many times till the soap is all wiped away, then finish by a thorough course of treatment with the dry towel. Taking the carpet strip by strip, go over the entire surface until it is clean.

The Color of Blinds.

The remarkable and widely varying properties of the elementary colors which compose white light suggest that the employment of screens as in the blinds placed over our windows should be founded on a scientific basis. Our knowledge of the properties of each individual section of the spectrum is not exact, but this much we do know, that the rays of least refrangibility, the red rays, are without direct chemical effects, they occur at the heat end of the spectrum. On the other hand, the rays of the highest refrangibility contain the violet rays which chemically are exceedingly active. It is these rays which are concerned in photography and doubtless also in the great process of vegetable nutrition and growth. The object of blinds is, of course, twofold—to keep a room cool and to screen out some of the light, so as to avoid the bleaching of coloring materials of the carpets and furniture. At the same time sufficient light must be admitted so that the occupant may see without difficulty. What then is the best color for this purpose? Since light exerts the peculiar action due to the actinic rays which materially and wholesomely affect the air of a dwelling room care should obviously be taken not to exclude all the rays that are so concerned. Thus ruby or orange-red material would be contraindicated. Abundance of light is inimical to the life of micro-organisms, so that a material in some shape of a compromise should be selected. The best for this purpose is probably a delicately ochre-colored fabric. This would screen part of the active light rays, and if of a fair thickness the greater part of the heat rays, while admitting sufficient active rays to allow of a wholesome effect upon the room and its surroundings. Venetian blinds do not allow of the graduation, which is desirable with cloth fabric. As it is well known, exclusively red light has been used as a therapeutic agent, and apparently with encouraging results, in measles.—London Lancet.

BEAUTIFUL FEET RARE.

Present-Day Footwear Distorts the Extremities Abominably.

A man who denies that he is prejudiced, but claims that he is a good judge of feminine beauty, declares that there is scarcely a beautiful foot to be found among the women of today. The high heels, the exaggerated curve at the ball of the foot, the stiff heel stays and the pointed toes, he declares, have distorted the foot in a painful and ugly manner. The ankles are misshapen. In some cases the bones are engorged until they bulge out so that every bone is perceptible. The weight of the body thrown upon the toes has caused them to spread out. Crowded into pointed toes, they stick up in clusters of knobby corns. The foot should be as shapely as the hand. Footwear should fit as a glove fits the hand. The perfect foot is slender, with an arched instep and toes that lie smoothly and easily. The first step toward acquiring a pretty foot is to wear shoes that fit it comfortably. The next is to take exercises that will render the toes strong and supple. Begin by spreading out the toes to the utmost extent; then hold four toes still and attempt to move the remaining one. Every toe should be straighter and shorter than the next one and the arch should be shapely and plant. The feminine foot of today renders a graceful carriage an impossibility. And all because Dame Fashion has decreed that a short, high-heeled, pointed-toe shoe is the correct thing in dressy footwear, forgetting that there never was a human foot built that way.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Richamella—Bring one pint of milk to the boiling point; stir into it one tablespoon of flour and one of butter which have been thoroughly blended together; when thickened turn into it three-quarters of a teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, one pint of minced cold roast veal. Grate a little nutmeg or mace over it and serve hot.

Danish Pudding—Put one quart of currant juice and one pint of water into a double boiler and let scald. Mix together four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one-half pint of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon; moisten with one-half cupful of water and stir into the scalding juice. When thick and smooth pour into wet molds, chill and serve with whipped cream.

Sponge Cookies—Break eight eggs into granite or earthen saucenpan; add one pound granulated sugar; set on stove and stir constantly until well heated through (not cooked); remove from stove and beat until cold; add pinch salt and one pound flour; any flavoring preferred; anise is the German favorite. Dip a teaspoon in water each time and put by the teaspoon on buttered tins; bake in moderately hot oven; will keep for weeks.

Tomato Farce—Cut off the stem end of six smooth tomatoes, scoop out the pulp and put it into a chopping bowl with one can of shrimps, one-half a small slice of bread and one slice of onion; chop fine and fry in a buttered pan until lightly browned; season with salt and pepper and fill the tomato shells; sprinkle with fine breadcrumbs and bake in a moderate oven for a quarter of an hour or until thoroughly done. Put a border of boiled rice around the edge of a platter, place the tomatoes carefully in the center and pour over them a gravy made of one cupful of cream, pepper and salt to taste.

ENGLISH DOCTOR'S FEES.

Larger than in Other Countries and Fortunes Have Been Amassed.

Perhaps the physicians of England receive larger fees than their brother practitioners in other countries of the world. The greatest medical feature of the century, as might have been expected, has fallen to the lot of Sir William Jenner, who died a short time ago at the ripe old age of 83 years. Sir William, who was always liberal in his expenditure and his charities, left a personal estate of the value of £395,900. In his palmiest days Sir William more than once made £2,000 by a single week's work, although naturally his average earnings were much below this amount. He himself, however, estimated his aggregate professional income for the last 30 years of his active life at over half a million pounds sterling, and yet this king of doctors has been known to travel to a distant suburb and take a twopenny fee with a smile and a "Thank you." Some of the largest recorded medical fees, however, fall to his lot, and he is said to have received £20,000 for his attendance on the late Prince consort and the Prince of Wales during their two serious, and in one case fatal, illnesses. Sir William Gull, who had nine years less of life, amassed £344,023, the second medical fortune of the century; Sir Andrew Clark, with a still shorter life, accumulated £146,746. It is significant that some of the medical men who have reaped the largest harvests have been proprietors of private asylums. Dr. Paul, proprietor of the Camberwell House Private Asylum, amassed over £100,000, and Dr. William Wood, of the Priory Private Asylum, Roehampton, left £67,000. Fifteen physicians who have died quite recently left behind them an aggregate fortune of £2,000,000, or the gratifying average savings of £133,000. Sir Morell Mackenzie is said to have received £20,000 for attending Frederick the Noble, but at his death left only £21,953. These fortunes become intelligible when we consider that a fashionable physician frequently earns from 100 to 200 guineas in a couple of hours' morning consultations, and that there are many days on which his fees amount to 300 guineas or more. An ordinary fee for attending a patient at a distance of 200 miles from town would be 250 guineas, and for an operation at this distance a fashionable surgeon would get considerably more.—Utica Globe.

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