

OF INTEREST



WOMEN

White Ties.

Attractive white ties are finished on the ends with sprigs of embroidery of single flowers, daisies, or forget-me-nots, or roses. The ties are of fine lawn.

Her Tresses Sparkle With Gems.

The newest ornament for the hair is a fillet of black velvet, upon which diamond flowers, leaves and insects are lightly laid, and which, as the stones are set on separate wires, sparkle with every movement of the wearer.

Picture-Hanging as a Profession.

In the Woman's Home Companion Miss Pentland tells about her unique profession.

"My work is not a usual one," said Miss Josephine Pentland. "I hang pictures for a living, and not only make money, but am fond of my work."

"I never consider a job for less than \$10, and oftener get ten times ten. There are very few persons who understand the proper hanging of pictures, and unless they have a lot of money and can employ a professional picture-hanger they attempt to do it themselves, and nine cases out of ten make a botch of it. So it is to these people of moderate means that I address myself. Many of them know a good picture when they see it, and during their wanderings pick them up, and when they are properly hung have a collection that shows well."

"There are now two other women engaged in this work in New York, and I am told they make good incomes."

Gem Sprinkled Laces.

The very latest idea is that lace's subtle grace should be still further enriched, and artificial jewels are set firmly on its surface so that the gleam of diamond, sapphire or ruby will emphasize the design of the lace without detracting any flexibility.

Imagine an old Alencon lappet studded with tiny sapphires, a diamond here and there to mark a blossom here. Knot this round a shapely throat or clasp it there with a gem set fastening. Next use the lappet as a shoulder strap for an evening gown, with roses for the other shoulder. Then nature and art will have done their best for the success of the frock, and she will be hard to please who is not delighted with the effect, says the Pittsburg Press.

A butterfly of finest black Chantilly set with small imitation diamonds, larger gems above forming the antennae, is the smartest hair ornament of the season. It is worn well to the front. The same butterfly as a shoulder or corsage ornament gives an up to date appearance hardly achieved in any other way.

Chinese Torture in America.

One of the Chinese methods of making a criminal regret his past is to tie him to a post with his hands firmly fastened at his sides, and leave him there for hours, with the flies buzzing about and settling on his face. He cannot, of course, brush them away, and the torture he experiences is a tribute to Chinese ingenuity.

It will interest American mothers to know that many nursemaids are humble and unconscious imitators of this Celestial custom. A walk through any large park on any bright summer afternoon reveals dozens of baby carriages, whose inmates have been left to their own infant devices, while the nurses chat together or with their friends.

Some of the babies are too young to manage their hands intelligently; others have had their hands safely folded away under the carriage Afghan by their intelligent nurses. All are the victims of the flies, which buzz about their rosy faces and settle on their little noses and fly into their helpless baby eyes. Some of the babies suffer in silence; others shriek lustily, and are rewarded by temporary attention. To them all the cool shade of the trees around them and the peaceful murmur of the branches above them must seem a bitter irony. Like Tantalus, who never reaches the water so near his lips, some of these babies never get the benefit of the beautiful green little world into which their mothers have so lovingly and so confidently sent them.—Harper's Bazar.

The Reading Cure.

"There is one accomplishment that, self-supporting women would do well to acquire," remarked a tried doctor, "and that is reading aloud. For people who are convalescing or suffering from a slow, tedious ailment, I know of no attention more beneficial than occasional entertainment of this kind. I recommend it for all my patients, but I often have trouble in filling my own prescription for the simple reason that it is hard to find a person whose voice is soothing to hypersensitive nerves or an invalid."

"In the homes of the well-to-do one would naturally expect to find the women of the family possessed of voices so well modulated that their reading would be a pleasure to the ear, but in reality such is seldom the case. Invariably, when I prescribe a course of light reading as an antidote to pain and weariness the pa-

tient replies with the question, 'But who is going to do the reading?'

"The usual upshot of the matter is that I volunteer to send somebody in to read for an hour or so each day, and then it is up to me to provide the reader. This is not easy to do, for while very few native-born Americans are illiterate, there are still fewer who are fitted to dispel the tedium of a sick room by turning themselves into professional readers. Not infrequently I find voices whose tones are agreeable, but when I put the owners to the test of reading I find that they pronounce badly, inflect still worse, and, in short, fail to get any meaning out of the article given them. They probably get at the gist of it for themselves, but they totally fail to convey it to another."

"It behooves women to set about effecting a combination of the graces of a pleasant, expressive voice, correct pronunciation, and quick perception of the meaning of a phrase. If they will accomplish this task, they will find agreeable work to do."—New York Sun.

Gossip.

The deep mourning period for the late Queen Victoria is over and six months mourning will continue for six months.

A few weeks ago an apothecary shop managed entirely by women—the first of its kind—was opened at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Queen Margherita of Italy is about to found in Rome an asylum for the care of children who have been orphaned by the murder of a parent.

The will of the late Mrs. Charlotte Bullock, of Louisville, divides the bulk of her large estate among several charitable institutions of that city.

Charlotte Cipriani, a graduate of the University of Chicago, is the first woman to receive the degree of doctor of letters from the University of Paris.

Mrs. John S. Newbury, of Detroit, has given \$25,000 for an organ in Yale Memorial Hall. Her son was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1885.

The death of Mrs. Gert Marias at Pretoria is thought to remove the last link of the great Dutch trek from Cape Colony to Natal in 1885, in which she drove a flock of her father's sheep.

Miss Jessie M. Fry, of Idaho, is one of the few women "ranchers" known in the West, and she is also called the champion rifle shot of her locality. Her ranch is well stocked with horses.

The Infanta Isabella is an enthusiast in all field sports, and she is now horrifying the stricter sort of persons in Madrid by teaming about the streets in a motor car which she drives herself.

Mrs. Lucinda Powers, who died recently in Georgetown, Ohio, was said to be the sweetheart of General Grant's boyhood, and when Grant became President he made her post-mistress of Georgetown.

A memorial of Lucy Stone is being planned by Mrs. Mary B. Whiting and her daughters, Anna M. and Susan A. Whiting. It is to take the form of a reading room in the girls' dormitory at Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

A visit to England of two Moorish women, who have accompanied the ambassador to King Edward, have aroused much interest in their secluded lives. The "new woman" is as yet unknown in Morocco, and the birth of a girl continues to be an occasion for mourning.

Fashion's Fancies.

An attractive coral pin is carved in the design of a man's head.

Nothing is quite so ugly or unbecoming as an attempt at the corselet skirt in line.

Pretty pouege waists, embroidered with dots in different colors, and also plain tucked pouege waists are reduced to \$5.

Great care is needed in the choice of the skirt of a linen frock, and those who have picked up a good pattern ready-made are fortunate.

Many of the more expensive skirt waists of the season are finished with the cross pieces set into the shoulders and formed of the trimming of the waist or a tucked band of the material.

Fancy buttons are again coming into use through the introduction of various new styles. Large ones are necessary on the Louis XIV, and long loose coats, and the inside vest gives opportunity for many small dainty ones.

Scarlet drill, with a big collar of embroidered linen or coarse lace, made with a pouched blouse or bolero bodice and a strapped skirt, is a perfectly charming country frock, worn with one of those big muslin hats which are so light and becoming.

The most attractive of baby shoes are made in the form of moccasins, the top set in the faggoting. They are finished with frills of ribbon above, and a strap of ribbon passes around the upper part of the shoe, which is high, and ties in the front.

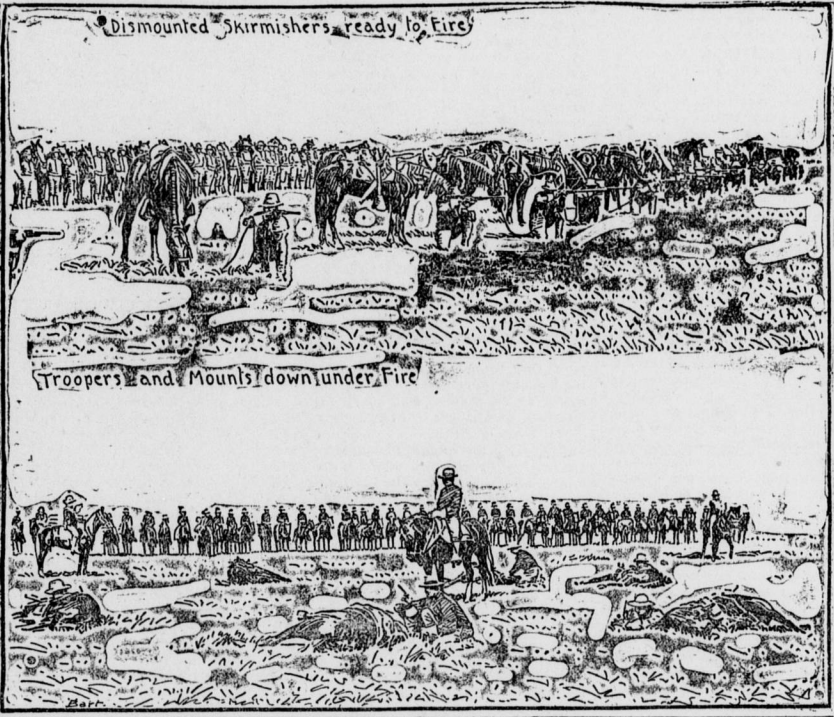
Straps on either side of the fronts of bodices or skirts, set on from the inside, but where they finish with a point and a button, are good, giving, as they do, the effect of holding back the sides of a skirt. They finish many stylish frocks, frequently being graduated in length.

In the way of strapping, a good effect is given on a gown finished around the skirt with three graduated ruffles. These become narrower at the front, where they do not quite meet, but are finished with two straps on each ruffle, fastening on either side with a button.

Modern Cavalry-Training

An eminent military expert, having extolled the cavalry of his own country, continues: "The same is practically true of the American horse soldier, especially 'out West,' the American almost lives on horseback, and of course he has the old Anglo-Saxon affection

The troop known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," at Fort Myer, Virginia, contains men who are believed to be the finest riders in America. Thousands of Washington society people go out to witness their weekly exhibition drills, and are not only interested, but excited, for there is nothing more thrilling than a drill with the vigor, snap and precision that are characteristic of our American cavalry. Beginning with the simpler evolutions of the troop these "Black Horse" troopers go through the "School of the Troop" at all gait



for horseflesh in his blood. Then, too, some of the most graceful horsemen in the world are to be found in the Southern States. The great training, however, of these cavalrymen has been found in the Indian wars. Their work there was rough-riding in the very truest sense of the word, and nowhere could man and horse be found more perfectly joined as a fighting unit than

with equal precision and a marvelous uniformity. As in some of the European armies all American cavalrymen are dragoons, that is to say, they are trained to fight both mounted and dismounted. While dashing down the drill-ground, doing some intricate movement, the troop is given the command "dismount to fight on foot," and in a couple of seconds the men are in an infantry skirmish line, and their horses are being led to the rear, at a full gallop, by the No. 4 of each set of fours. The skirmish line advances, firing "volleys by platoons," "by squads," "firing at will," etc. Upon arriving at the proper distance "magazine rapid fire" is ordered, and finally the imaginary enemy is charged and captured. Then follow the exhibitions of individual horsemanship—jumping over hurdles and fences and covering ditches and stone walls. A most interesting feature of the drill at Fort Myer is the training of the horses and their use by the troopers as a shelter from the enemy's fire. At the command of the captain, a word from each trooper, and the horse goes down without a quiver, and lies at full length on the ground, while the troopers fire with carbine and revolver from behind their shelter, and with the weapons resting on the horses' backs. Another word of command, the firing ceases, the horses are all standing, the trooper in the saddle, awaiting further instructions.



on those wild battle-grounds on which the white man and the red man fought their last fights."

During the earlier stages the training of the United States cavalryman differs in no essential particulars from that of the infantryman, but, later on, the great variety of instruction in the cavalry arm of the service renders it most interesting for both officers and troopers. Beginning with the "setting-up" exercises, the recruit looks forward to the time when he shall be assigned his horse and be a full-fledged cavalryman. The new horses, or "remounts," as they are called, no doubt also look for the time when neck-bending lessons, the passing, the turning of the forehead to the right and left, about, etc., are over, and long, as does the recruit to be among the horses that know how to handle themselves from their foretops to their heels. After the soldier has learned to sit his saddle and to govern his horse, he gets the more interesting finishing-work—jumping, potato races, s-b-re practice and rough riding. In



the old cavalry regiments, before the Spanish war and the present reorganization, whole troops could give exhibitions of Cossack riding that were not to be seen outside of a circus.

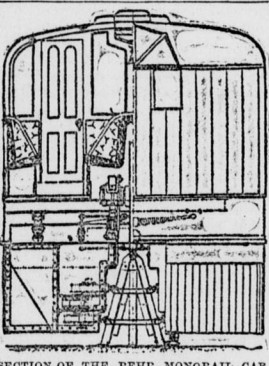
For the Musical Ride the arena is cleared, and from one of the entrances at the extreme end the band rides in, followed by the entire troop, now dressed in full review uniform, and slowly circle around the inclosure. The entry is made in pairs, dividing to the opposite sides of the ground, the horses keeping time to the music, and moving as a unit, turning, wheeling, halting, taking up the trot, the gallop and the charge with the accuracy, regularity and mechanical precision of clock-work. At the entrance end the leaders wheel about and break into a canter, which is followed by all while a number of fancy movements are gone through with—crossing and counter-crossing, forming stars, forming the figure eight, the ladies' chain, circling around each other, and so on, until the spectators are worked up to the highest enthusiasm. When these figures are finished the troop draw up in two files at the end of the arena and charge at full gallop, cheering and yelling, and only halting with-

Considering the Monorail

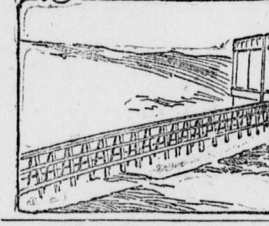
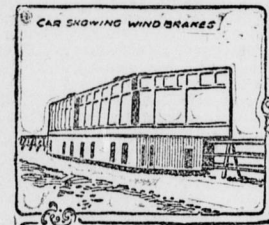
The Behr Railway Again Before the English House of Parliament.

THE Behr Monorail system, by which it is proposed to give a lightning passenger service between Manchester and Liverpool, after having met with all kinds of experiences before the English House of Parliament, is again be-

fore that body demanding recognition. The measure is now being considered by a committee of the House of Commons, before which Mr. Behr has again appeared. He stated that he had designed carriages to give accommodation for 10,000 passengers a day,



SECTION OF THE BEHR MONORAIL CAR.

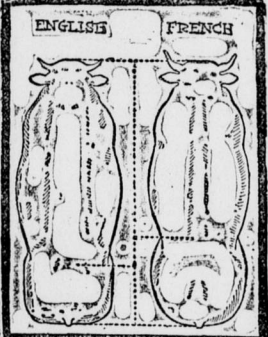


to limit Stephenson to the "Rocket" type of locomotive. The carriage, of which this is a sectional view, is sixty feet long and ten feet ten inches wide, and has accommodation for 100 passengers, each person having a separate seat, specially arranged so as to avoid discomfort while passing round the curves at high speed. The electric current is picked up by trolleys attached to the car, but insulated from the bottom of the bogies flexibly coupled together by a specially designed joint, of which the carriage consists. The bottom part of the carriage is quite open, so that all the guide wheels are exposed to view, and there is ample play between the carriage and the line. The motors only are completely shut off on all sides by a box for their protection. The guide wheels are two feet in diameter, and there are sixteen. They are very broad, and are inclined vertically to the trestles, instead of being horizontal, thereby considerably reducing the friction. The guide wheels below the driving wheels are attached to the under frame of the carriage, and those between the two small bogie wheels are attached to the centre of the bogie itself, so that they cannot move at all with the carriage frame.

QUEER DIFFERENCES IN CATTLE

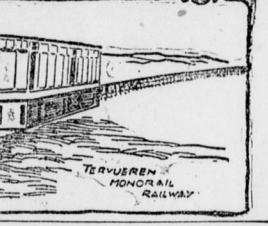
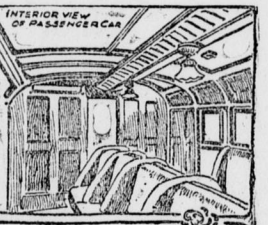
They Are the Direct Result of National Prejudices.

That it is possible for popular taste to exercise a most potent influence on the development of animals that are used for food has lately been shown in the difference between French and English cattle.



The numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the accompanying pictures indicate, respectively, the first, second and third qualities of meat, as they are rated in the markets of Paris, London and Berlin. It will be seen that in France the entire rump and a small portion of the back are regarded as first quality, that the shoulder and flank take second rank, and that the head, limbs and stomach are not highly prized. In London and Berlin, on the other hand, only the upper part of the rump is regarded as of first quality, though not better than the loins, and the shoulder is assigned to the third rank.

These differences of taste are not more striking than the differences between the animals themselves. A Durham has a sharply defined head and a small neck and shoulders; its back is large, and is developed in a horizontal direction, the evident reason being because breeders took most pains to improve that portion of the animal in which is the fillet, so dear to the English and German palate. On the other hand the rump is hardly developed at all. In a Limousin cow, on the contrary, the rump is greatly developed. "These differences are not the result of chance," says M. Paul Dilloth, a well-known French agriculturist, who has been studying the subject. "The Durham cow of to-day was created, so to speak, by the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, and its ancestors were the shorthorns that used to feed on the pastures of Durham. Their shape was faulty, however, and Robert Colling, noticing one day a beautifully formed calf in a yard behind a blacksmith's shop, determined to try and improve the breed by means of it. "The experiment succeeded, and from this calf, known later on as the celebrated Hubback, the Durham of to-day are descended. These English cattle differ in many respects from those of France, and the difference



must be ascribed in great measure to the fact that the British and Germans like beefsteak and roast beef and the French like "pot-au-feu" and beef a la mode."

A head of fair hair consists of 143,040 hairs, dark 105,000, while a red head has only 29,200. Fair-haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly.