

## Talks About Domankind

**The Ping-Pong Waist.**  
The ping-pong shirt waist has arrived. It is made in various stuffs, wash silks principally, but the prettiest model yet shown is of pongee, tucked and stitched, the stitching done in silk of a contrasting color. The stock and cravat are of pongee, but the ends of the latter are ornamented with a ping-pong bat and ball, embroidered in colored silk. Sometimes the deep, turned-back cuffs are similarly adorned.

**Women's Hats Over the Face.**  
Most of the new models come well forward over the brow, but a few here and there are intended to be worn off the face. One of these in yellow straw rests on a band of black velvet running round the front and curving back behind the ears. This is concealed by a row of medium-sized pink muslin roses, except in the centre, where a bow of black velvet is introduced. Outside are several larger roses, with leaves made up into a wreath, with points of black lace. Four of these points compose a butterfly bow at the back, fastened in the centre by a cabochon made of straw braids.—Millinery Trade Review.

**Indian Girls at a Santa Fe School.**  
The manual part of their instruction is housewifery. They learn to make their blue gingham gowns. They pick their unaccustomed, little, aboriginal fingers with needles and the threads grow red from the blood that trickles from their wounds. They learn to wash and to iron. Even a knowledge of fluting is not denied them. They are taught the difficult art of bed-making in the long white dormitories where they take their institutional sleep. They learn to cook American dishes in the American fashion. Oatmeal, hash, mashed potatoes and pie take the place of the frijoles and the roots they knew about the tepee.

But the Indian girls learn to sew for their Paris dolls. They have toy tubs, toy clothes horses, toy ironing boards and boards that mademoiselles' fine frilled garments may always be kept immaculate and crisp. They have tiny sewing boxes that her ladyship's belongings may be kept in fair repair, and one of the quaintest sights in the Santa Fe school is that of the small Indian damsel withdrawn from the games of her companions making doll clothes in the latest fashion.—Ainslie's Magazine.

**Fashions in Jewels.**  
Never has the cult of the jewel been studied with greater zest than it is at present. Let alone the fact that jewelry is more worn than ever, and that there is immense scope for the skill of the designer. It is a fad of the owners of fine gems to have them reset occasionally, working out the designs themselves. Louis Quinze and Louis Seize designs are the genres of the moment, and lend themselves particularly well to the setting of the diamonds and emeralds, while the large cabochons are likewise very much in vogue and give a piquancy to a dainty and elaborate piece of bijouterie.

The huge single emerald is effective in rings, while for the corsage all sorts of birds, fern and flower designs are to be seen. The prettiest style of coiffure ornament for the regular featured type of face is the little circular bandeau formed of minute, multi-colored gems with a large pearl or diamond just on the forehead. It gives a distinctly Egyptian effect.

Enamelled wreaths sparkling with an occasional diamond like a drop of dew in among the leaves are charming. They require that the hair should be coiffe to the very best advantage—so arranged, in fact, that the wreath nestles becomingly into it and does not stand out aggressively.

The very latest use to which jewels are being put is for the enriching of old laces. As a matter of fact, the idea of supplementing a really exquisite flounce of old lace with anything at all, even though it be with priceless gems, seems at first thought almost heresy, but only those who have seen this gem-set lace can judge how beautiful the effect is.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**A Return to Past Modes.**

Two old friends are to make a reappearance this summer, namely, grenadine and the hat of clipped straw, which was usually trimmed with wreaths of flowers and loops of black velvet ribbon, and will be again. Black grenadine looks beautiful over a color, and proves a really economical purchase, for, if it is of good quality it wears well. It is very charming, too, mounted upon white taffetas; moreover, it lends itself to lace insertions, and lawn ones as well, with the lace let into the lawn. A full skirt of silver gray grenadine, worn with a straight and very pointed bodice made after the manner of the Watteau period, with a white fichu, and a flopping white chip hat, with tiny crimson rambler roses for a trimming, would form a truly picturesque costume. Then, again, the long ostrich feather, it must not be forgotten, was a constant companion of the chip hat away back in the forties, when women played archery and locked so gracefully with their big bows and arrows and their full skirts.

All the flimsy summer frocks must have full skirts and flounces—flounces everywhere—wherefore the fichu and the new pelerine boa will appropriately be worn. Neither can be seen to their advantage with a tightly-fitted skirt, for the result of such a partnership is incongruous. The pelerine boa is busily flounced and ruffled so that it

forms quite a cape upon the shoulders, and it has long ends in which its resemblance to a boa is traceable. In the fichu are discoverable plenty of virtues, the most obvious being the adaptability of the demure folds to the beauty of every age from sixteen to sixty, and still older.—Philadelphia Record.

**The Old-Fashioned Swing.**  
A sensible mother said one day, in discussing the methods she had followed in bringing up her children, that the old-fashioned swing would give a growing boy all the gymnastic exercise he needed. She might have added that it was equally good for small, growing girls.

This device, one of the simplest and least expensive known to man, has almost gone out of fashion for children. Anybody who was brought up in a country village, where the swing was as much a part of the furniture of the yard as was the front doorstep, knows what a delight it was to children of all ages and sizes. To one who possesses these memories the modern apology for a swing, with its railed-round seat and ugly framework, is positively painful.

Where is the chance for exercise in that machine? What child old enough to have a mind of its own wants to get into a cradle and be swung back and forth by a nurse?

The old-fashioned swing was a rope hung in a long loop, with a notched board placed in the loop, and the child could sit or stand, according to age and ability. Expert youngsters could "swing standing up" until the rope was nearly horizontal, the weight of the body holding it taut, so that the danger of accidents was practically non-existent. The falls which children have had from the swings were, in nine cases out of ten, the result of scuffling or malicious pushing, and not of the amusement itself. It is one of those amusements which look a good deal more dangerous than they are. In acquiring momentum every muscle is brought into play, and the hands and arms are strengthened gradually, without strain, so that all the benefits of athletic training are secured, together with recreation, and that is always a good point to make with children.—New York News.

## WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS

In Cape Colony the women vote.

In British Burma women taxpayers vote in the rural districts.

Miss Helen Gould has sent two fine paintings to the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, N. C. Miss Gould recently visited the institution.

The Woman's Club, of Flemington, N. J., has presented the city with a handsome drinking fountain, costing \$400. It provides water for dogs and horses as well as for human beings.

Emma C. Sickels, an American, has been awarded a gold medal by the International Society of La Savateur of Paris, France, "for exceptional bravery in checking the Indian war of 1890."

At the yearly executive of the International Council of Women, to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, during the coming summer, Mrs. William Tod Helmut will represent the United States Council.

Jenny Hirsch, who recently died in Berlin, aged seventy-two, was one of the pioneers in the movement for securing a better education for German women and superior opportunities for earning a living.

Miss Virginia Meredith is at the head of the girls' department of the agricultural school of the University of Minnesota. She has a large stock farm in Indiana, and is known as one of the most successful breeders of cattle in the West.

Perhaps the only woman known to have discovered a very valuable mine is Mrs. Hortense Adams, of Boise, Idaho. After locating her claims she studied the methods of an expert manager, and in a short time assumed the entire management herself. Within five months she refused one-quarter of a million dollars for her property.

## —Pretty— Things— to Wear

Fan shaped motifs form the edgings to many of the laces used this season. Long sash ends of black tulle with knots half the length are effective on evening gowns.

The feature in the summer goods is the silky finish and the openwork striping in the weaving.

Barely, embellished with lace and fagotting is one of the favorite materials for summer gowns.

Little shallow scallops or tiny flounces cut in the form of miniature vandykes decorate some of the newest skirts.

Parisian and home dressmakers have made a specialty this season of simple pretty blouse and shirt suits of linen and duck in delicate colorings.

Unlined blouses or slips of point d'esprit and ring spotted net are embellished with riddallions of lace and threaded with black bebe velvet ribbon.

## SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The newest form of sound records for phonographs is a sphere. It is claimed that a spherical record, besides being compact, is capable of recording a speech or song of considerable length.

An apparatus for printing photographs has been invented which prints a large number of pictures with less trouble than is required to manipulate a single printing frame. Incandescent light and pneumatic pressure are used.

Recent experiences in Colchester, England, have once more demonstrated the value of antitoxin as a remedy for diphtheria. In a total of 286 patients, only 5.6 per cent of the antitoxin cases died, while of those treated by other methods, 28.9 per cent, succumbed.

The workmen digging the foundations for the enlargement of a religious building in Curin discovered, at the depth of about six meters below the soil, a number of articles of great archaeological interest. The most important is a hollow bronze head, life size, and a masterpiece of art, in excellent preservation. The hair, the ears and the eyes show traces of gilding. It is supposed, from comparison with other heads of the same period, to represent Thierius. It is hoped that further research may lead to the recovery of other parts of the statue.

It is a general opinion that incandescent electric lamps give out comparatively small quantities of heat. Measurements show, however, that of the energy of the current only six per cent, is turned into light; the other ninety-four per cent, manifests itself as heat. Inflammable substances near incandescent lamps are readily ignited. If a sixteen-candle power lamp lighted by 100 volts be immersed in a vessel containing 300 grams (ten and one-half ounces) of water, it will bring the water to the boiling point in an hour. Celluloid near such a lamp is inflammable in five minutes. These and other experiments of the sort direct attention to the necessity of care even with electric light.

Consul-General Richard Gruenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports the completion at Dresden, of the largest long-distance heating plant in Europe. From a central station, says the Consul-General, many public buildings on the left bank of the River Elbe, including the theatre, the museum, the castle, the royal kitchen, the custom house, etc., are heated. The greatest distance over which heat is transmitted is three-fourths of a mile. The total heat consumption per hour is 15,200,000 heat units. The usual steam pressure is two atmospheres. Ten of the fourteen boilers are used, and to guard against accidents, two main lines of pipe have been provided. The loss of heat in transmission is from four to four and one-half per cent. The pipes are protected by two layers of tin, the inner layer being perforated, and the outer one covered with silk. The largest pipes have a diameter of 216 millimetres (8.51 inches).

**The Maimed Mechanic.**  
It would appear that one of the most dangerous of peaceful occupations is the seemingly innocuous one of attendant of a joiner's planing machine. At a hearing in a prosecution under the factory act at Halifax recently, a factory inspector told the court that when he took office he made it a point to try to discover an attendant of such a machine who had all his fingers. It was five years before he came across such a man. All the attendants of joiners' planing machines whom he had seen in the meantime had one or more fingers missing, which they had lost in the performance of their work. And that, notwithstanding the fact that the men engaged in such work are aware of the danger and are careful.—New York Mail and Express.

**His Special Grace.**  
"Yes," said a teacher in a South Side school, the other day, while endeavoring to explain to her class how the same word may have different meanings, "there is more than one kind of grace. Grace may be a girl's name, and grace means beauty, too, so that when we say a lady or anything else is full of grace, we mean that she or it is beautiful in form and in character. Now, there is another kind of grace. I wonder who can explain what it is. Freddie, what does your father say when he sits down to breakfast in the mornings?"  
"Oh, gosh, ma, I wish things wasn't always put on the table so sloppy that they spoil a fellow's appetite."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**The Plane Lady.**  
The head of a prominent wholesale carpenter's supply house doing business on Chambers street has a wife whose hobby is equal rights. For a long time she has been trying to get him to employ a saleswoman in one of his departments instead of a salesman. Finally he consented to make the experiment. In the establishment in question a different salesman has charge of each line. There is a hatterman, a saw man, and so on. The woman, who would never have taken a prize for beauty, was put in charge of the plane department. But before she really got accustomed to the title of the plane lady, she quit in deep disgust.—New York Sun.

## HYDERABAD CITY.

**No European Ever Sleeps Within Its Walls.**  
Hyderabad City, the home of the Nizam, was built many centuries ago in a valley surrounded by the most remarkable scenery in all the world. Countless ages past, volcanic convulsions hurled up gigantic masses of granite, known now in geological language as "Deccan Trap." Millions of monsoons have slowly washed away the soil and left these rounded rocks upstanding, poised on each other's shoulders and balanced by an imperceptible curve or cup. The stone is now largely quarried, and in the cold season does good service, but, once the summer sun asserts itself, the primeval heat of mother earth, from whose great central depths these boulders tore their way to freedom with earthquake force, become a mass of blazing heat, on which even natives cannot stand, and whose touch raises blisters on European skin, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette.

The city is entered from nine gates port-cullised over deep moats and every vestige of western life is absolutely excluded. No European ever sleeps within its wall, and visitors, armed with a permit, curious to view this barbaric monument of Oriental life, enter with awe and misgivings. All words or gestures which might be construed as antagonistic must be suppressed, and should any motive inimical to the native safety be suspected, a head man utters the one word, "Attack!" The victim is surrounded and is never seen again.

The city is guarded by the Nizam's two armies, the regulars and irregulars, and to the latter, savage, blood-thirsty Asiatics, armed with swords, knives, bludgeons and huge revolvers, protruding from their bulgy belts, this congenial task is assigned.

## WISE WORDS.

Occupation is the scythe of Time.—Napoleon.  
Paradise is open to all kind hearts.—Beranger.  
Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise.—Pope.  
The guard of virtue is labor, and ease her sleep.—Tasso.  
Every one feels his own burden heavy.—French proverb.  
Genius finds its own road and carries its own lamp.—Willmott.  
He who laughs overmuch may have an aching heart.—Italian proverb.  
A right judgment draws us a profit from all things we see.—Shakespeare.  
To whom you tell your secret you surrender your freedom.—Italian proverb.  
Wealth is the last thing to be considered in a successful life;—there are myriad other conditions.—Success.  
He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.—Ruskin.

**What Credit is Based On.**  
Many young men, beginning a business career for themselves, make the mistake of supposing that financial credit is based wholly upon property or capital. They do not understand that character and reliability, combined with aptitude for one's business, and a disposition to work hard, are far more important assets to have than millions of dollars. The young fellow who begins by sweeping out the store, and who finally becomes a clerk, manager or superintendent by his energy and reliability of character, does not usually find it difficult to secure credit to start in business for himself. On the other hand, jobbing houses are not inclined to advance credit to the man who, though he may have inherited a fortune, has shown no capacity for business, and is of doubtful character. The young men who start for themselves, on a small scale, are more energetic, work harder, are more alert, are quicker to appreciate the chances of the market, and are more polite and willing than those with large capital.

The credit men in jobbing houses are very quick, as a rule, to see the success-qualities in prospective buyers, and seldom make a mistake in their estimate of what credit it is safe to extend.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

**Prince Edward's Frog.**  
Prince Edward of York, the little grandson of Edward VII, was recently attacked with influenza and, being a sturdy lad, he complained bitterly that he was obliged to remain in bed. His nurse gave him all the good counsel suitable on such an occasion, but he paid little heed to her until she happened to say that there was a little girl living near the place who was also suffering from influenza, but who bore the affliction like an angel. "I'd like to know that girl," said the Prince, enthusiastically, "and at any rate I'm going to send her a present. But what shall I send? I have been taught that princes when they give presents should give those things which they prize the most. Now the things which I prize the most are my bust of Lord Roberts and my frog, my beautiful green frog, which jumps so well."

Over this problem he pondered for some minutes and then he said: "I like Lord Roberts very much, but I like my frog a good deal better, and therefore I'll send my frog to this sensible little girl."

**Settled by Golf.**  
The Kettering School Board and Urban Council having been at cross purposes regarding the site of a proposed refuse destructor, it was resolved to settle the dispute by a game of golf. The Urban Councilors won, and the School Board have had to withdraw their opposition.

## NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

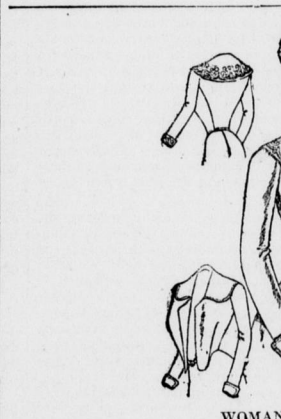
New York City.—Box pleats are among the features of the season, and are seen upon many of the latest shirt waists. The novel and attractive May



WOMAN'S BOX PLEATED SHIRT.

Manton model shown exemplifies their use and is admirable for many materials. The original is made of white mercerized chevrot and is worn with a tie and belt of black liberty satin, but madras, chambray, percale, linen, dimity and the like as well as flannel, albattross, taffeta, peau de soie and all waisting cloths and silks are appropriate.

Both the fronts and the back of the waist are laid in narrow box pleats that are stitched for their entire length and are drawn in gathers at the waist line to give a tapering effect to the figure. The sleeves are plain, in regulation shirt style, and are finished with straight square cornered cuffs. At the neck is a plain stock that closes at the back. The closing is effected by means



WOMAN'S ETON.

of buttons and buttonholes worked in the centre box pleat. To cut this waist in the medium size four yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

**Woman's Eton Jacket.**  
Eton jackets are first favorites of the season both for entire suits and general all-round wraps. The attractive May Manton model in the large drawing is shown in the black moire velours with twine colored guipure overlaying the one of silk, and is designed to be worn with odd skirts and gowns, but the design suits cloth etamine and chevrot equally well, and is admirably adapted to the jacket suit. The collar can be omitted when not desired and the neck edges simply finished like the rest of the garment with stitchings of corticelli silk.

The little coat is short and jaunty. The back is smooth and seamless, but joined to the fronts by means of shapely under-arm gores that render the fit perfect. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and are elongated at the centre to fall below the waist and give the long drooping effect so much in vogue. The collar is circular and lies smoothly around the neck, meeting in centre just above the bust line. The fronts are extended slightly beyond the centre, and can be lapped and closed by means of buttons and loops of cord, or rolled back to form revers as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves are in coat style, with the fashionable turn-over cuffs.

To cut this jacket in the medium size four and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty-two inches wide will be required.

**The Sentimental Symbolism of Colors.**  
Red, for courage and intense love. Its emblem is the ruby.  
White, for youth, freshness and innocence; represented by pearls and diamonds.  
Yellow—the topaz—wisdom and glory, but jealousy, too, except for the November-born.  
Violet means dignity, and the aesthetist is highly pried as an amulet to keep friendship and love.  
Green symbolizes hope, joy, youth, and is represented by the emerald.

which is fabled to change color if the love changes.

Blue means constancy, truth and friendship, and is represented by the sapphire, although the "forget-me-not" stone, the turquoise, and even turquoise-matrix, have claims for recognition.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**White Costumes.**  
Young people are wearing white as much as possible, even in white cloth. Dinner gowns are being made in black muslin, and very well they look, every flounce edged with a ruche headed by transparent black lace insertion.

There are likely to be a good many new fashions in jewelry. Stones worn long ago which have had to take a back seat are once more to the fore because they accord with the light coloring of the material. Those who have been treasuring up old jewelry are having such stones reset with the most satisfactory results.

**Ribbons For Stocks.**  
Ribbons for stocks now come woven in one piece about six inches in width and one and one-half yards in length. The edges are finished with a satin stripe, and the ends with heavier masses of the floral design. Other new lines are overshot with linen threads in large plaids. Still a third variety, called linen crash, is woven like coarse gauze, and dotted with black chenille.

**Pearl Trimmings Popular.**  
Pearl trimmings abound. A novel trimming takes the form of tiny bunches of grapes, the pendants made of green beads. Ribbons interlaced to form a plaided effect form a novel garniture. Still another form of trimming is lace with one color introduced in the white mesh. Pale heliotrope,



GIBSON DRESS.

An odd hat is a big one made of innumerable shirrings of fawn-colored chiffon. In the centre of the hat is a big rhinestone buckle, which holds the ends of three feathers, one black and one white, with one of fawn between. Starting from the buckle, these ostrich plumes spread out and fall in a row over the back of the hat.

**Girl's Gibson Dress.**  
"Little Miss Gibson" is a most fashionable young person, and appears in the favorite gowns made of all soft wools as well as washable fabrics. The pretty May Manton model shown is suited to all, but as illustrated is made of white pique, simply stitched, and is worn with a narrow belt of the same.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that, with the left front, closes at the centre. But the waist itself is laid in deep pleats that extend over to the waist line at the front, and closes invisibly at the left shoulder and beneath the left pleat. The circular front of the skirt meets the back, that is laid in two box pleats, but laps in front where it closes at the side to make a continuous line with the waist. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs, and at the neck is a standing collar.

To cut this dress for a girl of eight years of age four and three-quarter



yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide will be required.