



WOMANKIND

How to Select a Hat.

The first essential thing in selecting a hat is to know what is becoming to the wearer. Not only should one look directly in the glass, but take a hand glass and get a view of all sides, particularly the back. A hat will sometimes look very well on the face and be thoroughly unbecoming to the profile, and what can be more disenchanted to the observer.

Some hats look well only on certain types of faces, and fortunate is the woman who knows just what style of hat suits her face.

Chiffon picture hats are universal favorites, and one that attracted attention was of white pleated chiffon, with face medallions of a pale shade of ecru around the rim. The crown, which was perfectly flat, consisted of a French pink rose about six inches in diameter.

A bow of black ribbon velvet, with long ends and loops, finished the hat at the back.—New York Journal.

A Beautifier of Complexion.

"Have you noticed," said a lady to a friend, "how pretty Annie Holt has grown lately? She used to wear such a sad, woe-begone expression that it always gave me a fit of the blues to look at her. She may have had those fine dark eyes, and that sweet rosy mouth always, but, somehow, I never noticed them until recently." "Yes, I have remarked the improvement in Annie's looks," replied the other, "and I know the secret of the change." "What is it?" queried the first speaker eagerly. "Well, Annie was convinced that her life was particularly narrow and devoid of brightness, and she was growing morose and bitter about it. A friend who had tried the plan herself, persuaded her to keep a diary, and to put down faithfully each day every little pleasure that came to her, and also every opportunity that offered to brighten the day for others. In a short time she was surprised to find how many records of this kind her diary contained. By taking note of the pleasant things, she gradually formed a habit of looking for them instead of the gloomy ones, and—well, you see the result." "Who would have thought that it would have made such a difference in her appearance!" exclaimed the other. "Now I think I understand what Emerson meant when he said, 'There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain.'—Success.

French Autumn Hats.

Among the hats prepared for the autumn there are a great many plateaux which lend themselves to a variety of arrangements. Some are left almost flat, resting in front on a crown of flowers or a torsade of velvet. Others bend down front and back and have trimming underneath, above or behind the ears. Others, again, have the brim rolled up so as to form a marquis, or are rolled at the sides, amazon style. The latter sometimes have a triangular piece cut out of them at the back or just behind the ear, where the trimming—amazon feather or lace scarf—passes through this opening to hang down over the shoulders. A heart-shaped plateau that has not long been in the market promises to become very popular for the fall. It is composed of coarse straw braids of two colors or shades, and simply trimmed with a low torsade of the same straw, placed close to the ludent (which is arranged to come rather far back on the left side), giving something of the effect of an oyster on its shell. Toques are also built up of small, slightly concave plateaux, the edges of which rest on a folded brim—an arrangement that will be carried out later in felt and velvet. Besides these there are plateaux slightly convex in the centre. A new idea is to surround this apology for a crown by a piece of ribbon velvet, folded double and set upon end. Sometimes a muffin-shaped piece or a square of velvet is placed in the centre of a flat plateau, bordered rather deeply with the same material.—The Millinery Trade Review.

Woman's Most Attractive Age.

At the age of twenty-two or twenty-three the majority of women are undoubtedly more attractive as regards personal beauty than at any other time of their lives. But while they have that buoyancy and youth which captivate and make men so susceptible to their charms for the time being, yet a deeper study of their powers of fascination will quickly show that their attractiveness is very shallow as compared with that of an older woman, declares a writer in the Baltimore Herald.

A pretty face constitutes only one of the characteristics which go toward making a woman attractive, and it is absurd to suppose that her charms decrease as time adds a wrinkle to her face. As a matter of fact, many women are far more attractive between the ages of thirty and thirty-five than those who are ten years younger.

Although the attractiveness of a woman between thirty and thirty-five years of age may not be so apparent at first sight, it is really far greater than that of a younger woman. Her character has been formed, and, well knowing that she can no longer be regarded as a young woman, she makes the most of the good qualities she possesses, and tries to please the man whose favor she seeks, as well as those people with whom she comes in contact.

A pair of sympathetic eyes, a low, sweet voice, and an equanimity of temperament, more than counterbalance any lack of youthful beauty and vivacity, and it is when a woman strives to please a man that her powers of fascination increase. She learns to take an interest in his daily pursuits, be they business or pleasure, and nothing appeals to the masculine heart more than the thought that one of the opposite sex is ready to praise when he triumphs and sympathize with him in his trials.

Many young women, of course, possess these characteristics, and, besides being pretty, have a truly lovable and sympathetic nature, which makes them doubly attractive in the eyes of a man.

Most men have a habit of comparing one woman with another, and it is not long before they begin to perceive that beauty is only skin deep, as the saying goes, and that although a woman of from thirty to thirty-five is not so pretty as those with whom he is acquainted, who are some years younger, yet the former is brighter in disposition and more interesting and sympathetic in character than the latter. This is because the older woman has had more experience of the world. Her character has developed, and she realizes that a woman needs more than a personal beauty to win and retain a man's love.



Boydoid Chat

The German Empress is "patroness" of no fewer than thirty-four churches. The only mistress of the hounds in the United Kingdom is Mrs. Richard Stapcoole, a woman of Irish birth.

Woman in Spain has had no part in the emancipation of the sex that has taken place in most European countries in the last century.

In Portugal, if the wife publishes literary works without the husband's consent, the law frees him at once from all his matrimonial obligations.

Women teachers in the schools of Prussia get, besides free dwelling, only \$175 a year to begin with. This is raised to \$390 after thirty-one years of service.

The widow of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis has started a new fashion of wearing around her left arm a deep band of black crepe, attached to which is a miniature of her late husband.

A Philadelphia woman has invented a bread-making machine, which she claims will produce a superior quality of bread by a new and simple process. Believing that the kneading of flour is not desirable, this process is done away with by the machine.

At a congress of mothers in Washington, D. C., the unmarried women seemed to be full of advice regarding the rearing and training of children, while the mothers stared thoughtfully and wondered how the inexperienced maidens learned all they pretended to know.

When the Town Council of Lienz was requested recently to prohibit women wearing long trailing dresses in the streets, one of the councilors suggested that the best means of enforcing the order would be to keep the thoroughfares well flooded with water.

A fifty-acre farm in Indiana has for the past ten years been successfully conducted by Miss Abbie Peffer, a niece of former Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas. Miss Peffer was for some years a teacher in the public schools. She has a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits and all the work in fields, garden, orchard and stables is done by her own hand.

Moire will be one of the fashionable silks of the fall.

Irish crochet lace of fine quality makes a dainty but expensive separate waist.

Panne retains its supremacy and is artistically combined in the trimming of voile and canvas gowns.

Beautiful things in embroidered boxes show morning glories in the natural colors upon a black satin ground.

Linen gowns in the pretty new shades of green, blue, pink and gray are made with Gibson waists stitched with white.

Ribbons embroidered with raised flowers in delicate colorings on white or light tinted ground are used to a considerable extent for vests, belts and trimmings.

With the low coiffure an empire wreath or a row of diamonds or enameled leaves is worn, while diamond studded combs and flower wreaths are the ornaments when the hair is dressed high.

Heavy embroideries and laces are used as trimmings on the lighter fabrics. They do not add much weight to the gown and give it a very lacey appearance when applied in clusters of ornaments.

Soft ribbons about the waist can be drawn in a manner that is singularly becoming to a dainty waist. They should have a deep whalebone at the centre of the back so that the ribbon is there seen at its widest. It can taper as much as it pleases in the front.

The Fun of Doing Wrong.

Half the fun of doing wrong is the juggling with it to make it seem right.—New York Press.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



The Bathroom Chair.

The bathroom chair should be low, softly cushioned and finished in white enamel. The cabinet for the various toilet articles, liquids and salves that are liked should be white, and may conveniently have a door of mirror glass to serve the double purpose of cabinet and looking-glass.

The Sick-room Screen.

A screen of some kind is invaluable in a sick room, especially one of the lighter kind that can easily be moved about the room. Should there be no suitable screen in the house, it is very easy to manufacture one from a cloth or cheesecloth sewed neatly over it.

Washing Lace Handkerchiefs.

Lace handkerchiefs should be washed in warm water in which there are a few drops of ammonia, and castile soap only should be used. Washed in this way they will look like new. They should not be ironed, but should be spread out smoothly on marble or glass by pulling out the edges gently to give them their original shape. Just before thoroughly dry fold evenly and smoothly and place under a heavy weight of some kind. Handkerchiefs laundered in this way will last a long time.

How to Clean Carpets.

Carpets with a nap, after being freed from dust, should be laid out on the floor smoothly. The day before, for a 9x12 rug, 1 1/2 cakes of soap, which can be bought at ten to twelve cents a cake. It is made purposely for carpet cleaning. Get also a "scraper" for ten cents. Boil the soap according to directions on wrapper. Let it stand until the next day to congeal. Take the soap in a bucket and another bucket with clear, lukewarm water and a large sponge, the scraper in a big pan. Now put both hands together and dip out what soap you can hold in them at once; spread out with a stiff scrubbing brush that will cover about two feet square, and scrub it lightly and quickly. When gone over thoroughly take the scraper and scrape the soap from the edge toward you into a pool; dip up with the scraper and put into the pan. When the soap is all off, wipe over with the sponge, having pressed the water out with the hands, and the first piece is cleaned. Then proceed in the same way with the rest. When the whole rug is done, let it lie on the floor to dry, or take it out into the shade, hanging it on a line so as it won't lose its shape. A very heavy rug might take more soap, but the results are so fine a housewife will not mind it. This is the method I have seen a professional carpet cleaner use, but no novice in housework should attempt it, as it requires a deft pair of hands to make it a success. Even a rug whose colors will turn can be successfully cleaned in this way, if done quickly, and just a little piece at the time, providing proper kind of soap is used.—New York Journal.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Scrambled Eggs and Tomatoes—Peel and cut up a pint of ripe tomatoes; put them into a saucepan or your chafing dish pan and cook until they are soft. Add a tablespoonful of butter and salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Add two beaten eggs and stir and cook until the eggs are the consistency of scrambled eggs. Have hot toast slices ready and serve at once before it separates.

Vienna Cream—Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatine in one-fourth cup of cold water half an hour, add one-fourth cup of boiling water; stir until dissolved; add the yolks of four eggs, one cup of orange juice, three oranges, juice of one lemon and three-fourths cup of sugar; let cool when as thick as honey; add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, mix well and turn into a mould; let stand one hour.

Cheese Custards—Grate six tablespoonfuls of cheese. Put a cup of milk in double boiler and when scalded thicken with a level tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold milk. Pour this over four eggs, beaten light. While still warm add two tablespoonfuls of butter, the grated cheese and salt and pepper to taste. Pour the mixture into buttered custard cups and bake for fifteen minutes in a quick oven until brown; serve very hot.

Gooseberry Catsup—For this the gooseberries should be almost ripe. Wash and put them in a porcelain kettle, scale, mash and rub them through a coarse sieve, and to eight pounds of berries allow four pounds of brown sugar and four ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves tied in a small muslin bag. Boil three hours before adding the spices. Cook with spices in a pint of vinegar until well flavored, and bottle and seal at once.

Spice Gems—Cream half a cup of butter, add one cup of sugar; beat three eggs until quite thick; add to them half a cupful of milk, one teaspoon of cinnamon and one teaspoon of vanilla; add this to the butter and sugar, alternating with one and one-half cupfuls of flour; beat well, add three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill greased pan two-thirds full and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

WASTEFULNESS IN MEAT.

Weight For Weight Vegetables More Nutritious Than Flesh.

Of the many arguments put forth in favor of a vegetarian diet, especially in warm weather and in seasons when the Beef Trust is in the ascendant, none is more effective than that of economy. Nor is the economy understood at first glance. If it is true that, weight for weight, cereals and vegetables, eggs and cheese are more nutritious than meat, it is still to be considered how little meat one has for his money. The person who buys a pound of mutton chops at twenty-four cents a pound, or a pound of beef for roasting at thirty cents does not buy pure nourishment, by any means. Unless he can eat fat, which not many people relish, he will not extract from his pound of chops more than a third of a pound of meat. This brings his crop up to a rate of seventy-two cents a pound. The beef is perhaps more generous, yet when the tendon, the fat and the bone, for which he has paid full price, have been extracted, the edible portion of his purchase has probably lost a half; hence he has paid for beef at the rate of sixty cents a pound.

Vegetables are almost wholly food. The skin of the potato is nothing to its substance; there is no waste to the turnip, beet, radish, parsnip, carrot, dandelion, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, egg plant, cucumber, tomato, onion, cauliflower, at least none that amounts to anything; peas and beans lose their shell and corn its cob, yet the waste is less than in meat; there is not as much substance in asparagus and artichoke, hence they may be regarded more as luxuries; but in nearly all fruits, nuts and grains we have nutriment in a concentrated form. The amount of water is hardly to be considered as waste, or, if it is, meat is equally a waste for the same reason.—Brooklyn Eagle

Fish Character.

"Fish are a good deal like people," said Superintendent Spencer, of the Aquarium. "You can't always tell by their countenance what to expect of them. Look at that fellow there, now!"

He pointed to a tiger fish which was butting its nose against the glass of its tank. No more villainous face of the pugnacious sort could be found in a day's search in the haunts of third-rate pugilists.

"Looks as if he would fight at the wriggle of a fin, doesn't he?" the superintendent continued. "See those jaws! Bad eye, too. Well, sir, that is the most gentle fish in the Aquarium—one of the clinging kind, that seeks affection and kindness. Now over there is a lady fish. Just observe those brilliant colors, and that dear, innocent face; and notice the coaxing, graceful movements of its tail. You'd think it would eat out of your hand, and droop if you scolded it."

"On the contrary; it's the most un-lady-like fish in this collection; its temper is shrewish and its habits are bad; and if you gave it a chance it would bite you like a savage bull pup. It's a vicious fish, and doesn't deserve all those fine airs it has."

Mr. Spencer put his hand near the glass front of the tank. There was an instant commotion; the insinuating tail lashed the water; and that angelic mouth bumped sharply against the barrier in a swift effort to nip the tip of the superintendent's finger.

"Would you ever think it?" said Mr. Spencer. "Lady fish, indeed!"—New York Mail and Express.

Periods of Growth.

Children born between September and February are, some authorities state, not so tall as those born in the summer and spring months, and the growth of children is much more rapid from March till August.

The extremities grow rapidly up to the sixteenth year, then there is a slow growth till the thirtieth year. The legs chiefly grow between the tenth and seventeenth years.

Comparing the general results, it appears that there are six periods of growth. The first extends up to the sixth or eighth year, and is one of very rapid growth; the second period, from eleven to fourteen years, growth is slow; the third period, from sixteen to seventeen; the fourth period shows a slow growth up to the age of thirty for height, up to fifty for chest girth; the fifth period is one of rest, from thirty to fifty; the sixth period is characterized by a decrease in all dimensions of the body.—Penny Pictorial.

How Serpents Glide.

All the pictures that I have seen of sea serpents represent the terrible monsters advancing with head erect and the body in immense folds placed in a vertical plane. This is entirely contrary to the actual method of locomotion among serpents on land as well as those in water. A snake is able to advance only by lateral undulations of its body in a horizontal plane. It cannot move as does a worm, which forms an arch as it walks. A snake "walks" with its ribs, but its motion is so rapid that the body never rises from the ground even the fraction of an inch. This is evident when you examine the trail of one in the sand or dust. All water snakes swim after the manner of eels, with lateral undulations. Now change the style of your sea serpents, boys!—New York Press.

The Lone Lady.

A fisherman noticed a lonely lady sitting on a rock, at North Berwick, knitting, and remarked to his companion, "That's a lonesome-lookin' wumman. She sits on that rock 'a' day aye knittin', she never speaks to a Min' sowl, an' auld maid, I suppose." "Auld maid," replied the other. "No her; I ken her fine. Her man's a gowfer!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.



CHILDREN'S LEISURE HOUR

The Busy Bee.

How doth the little busy bee Employ each shining second? At school he is most punctual And time has closely reckoned.

How doth the little busy bee Employ each shining minute? By tending to his lesson book And knowing all that's in it.

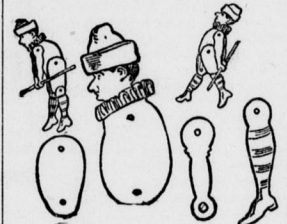
How doth the little busy bee Employ each shining hour? By doing all for others That he finds within his power.

How doth the little busy bee Employ each shining day? He perseveres, my child, until His will has found a way.

How doth the little busy bee Employ each shining week? He learns just what is right to do And how he ought to speak.

The Tumbling Clown.

To make the clown cut out of cardboard and paint in gay colors the four pieces you see represented in the accompanying illustration, only there must be two of each, excepting the part that represents the head and trunk of



the clown. That will give you seven pieces—one body, two of trousers, two legs and two arms. Now fasten the pieces together with thread or twine, after having placed them in position; that is, put an arm on each side of the body at the shoulder. Then slip a

ter a little practice you will succeed in moving the thumb (representing the lower lip and chin) up and down while you sing a song in a nasal voice or carry on a conversation with the audience in the voice of an old woman. To make the audience laugh heartily, let the old woman cough and sneeze, and open her mouth wide while she is laughing. To make the deception complete it is advisable to stand behind a sheet drawn across the room and let the doll perform a la Punch and Judy.—New York Tribune.

Clever Egg Trick.

With a large decanter and a hard-boiled egg a novel trick can be per-



formed. The decanter, however, must be quite dry and the egg must be shelled. First drop into the decanter a piece of lighted paper, and as the flame dies out put one end of the egg into the neck of the decanter after the manner of a stopper. In a few minutes the air will cool in the decanter and contract in volume, when the superior pressure of the atmosphere will force the egg through the neck down into the decanter without breaking.

How They Helped Mother.

Teddy and Freddy thought it a shame that mother should have all the house-cleaning to do, and after talking the matter over they decided to help her. Being two very little boys, they didn't know much about it, but they had seen a deal of scrubbing and washing going

A HISTORICAL PUZZLE PICTURE



When the seizure of the Virginia Records was ordered, Governor Berkeley and Lord Culpepper were present. Find them.

threaded needle through the three pieces of cardboard. Draw the thread through and cut it off so that two inches of thread remain on each side. Knot the thread close to the arms on each side. Carry out the same plan with the trousers. Next fasten the legs to the trousers separately in the same manner. Make holes in the hands large enough to permit you tightly to insert a match. By twirling the match you can make the clown go through many interesting "monkey shines."

The clown may be made of any size you desire. But if it is several inches high thin pieces of board should be used and stiff wire instead of thread.

The Singing Doll.

The experiment shown in the illustration is bound to find favor with grown up people as well as with young folks. All you have to do is to paint



THE SINGING DOLL.

two eyes, and underneath them a nose, on the knuckles of your index and third finger, as shown in the lower part of the illustration. The thumb pressed against the index finger and moved up and down will represent a toothless mouth. The knuckle of the index finger forms the nose, above it are the eyes. By draping the face with a towel we have the feature of an old woman, especially effective when the light is not very bright. Af-

on, and they thought it must be great fun, too.

"Time for my boys to take their nap," called mother, and she settled them both comfortably in her spick and span, freshly cleaned room. They pretended to be sleepy, but no sooner had mother disappeared than Teddy bounced up, followed quickly by Freddy.

"Now, we'll have it all nice and clean when mudder comes back," said they.

Teddy got a cake of soap and a very wet washrag, and, climbing a chair, mounted to the bureau, and made the most beautiful clean white lather on the looking glass, while the water and soapuds drip-drip-drip down to the freshly starched and ruffled cover.

Freddy had his mother's toothbrush and another cake of soap and was hard at work on his knees, scrubbing the hearth and freshly oiled floor. It was just at this time that their mother found she had forgotten her glasses, and came softly back to the room, tiptoeing, so as not to disturb her sleeping boys. Perhaps you can imagine her delight at Teddy's and Freddy's help!—New York Tribune.

The Outer Part.

In the development of the fraction "one-third" in a primary class, imaginary pies, bread and cake galore had been divided into thirds, and the teacher gave the following problem:

"If Mary found a nest with six eggs in it and on the way to the house broke two of them, what part of her eggs would she break?"

The owner of a sparkling pair of eyes and fluttering hand was given permission to speak, and said:

"The shells would be broken." The merry ripple that ran around the class showed appreciation of the point.

Insured Against Assassination.

Prince Henry of Prussia is probably the only person in the world who is insured against assassination solely. He is insured for \$900,000, not payable unless he be assassinated. He took out this singular policy when he sailed for the East to take over the command of the German fleet in Chinese waters a few years ago.