



WOMANKIND

Progressive Japanese Girls.
The young women of Japan are eager to be new along with the rest of their progressive country. They are anxious to study not only medicine but civil engineering, and the Government is going to erect a university for them.

Lady Dudley as a Designer.
The Countess of Dudley has made a successful essay in the art of jewelry designing, and has recently brought out a medallion in gold, mounted to wear as a pendant, commemorative of the restoration of peace. As Chairwoman of the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, Lady Dudley takes great interest in its progress, and the medallion is now being sold for its benefit.—London Telegraph.

French Praise For American Women.
Mme. Rejane rejoices that the woman of to-day dares be independent in dress, that more than ever before she can dress as her individual taste dictates, fashion's decrees being only secondary. This happy state of affairs she attributes largely to the influence of American women. French women, she says, are cramped by prejudice and made hypocritical thereby. The American woman dares to assert herself.

A Little Viro.
The youngest milliner in the world is Hazel Fowler, a petite San Franciscan, six years of age. Her artistic creations are the wonder of the Western city. With the basis of a rough brown straw, the little artist is said to fashion bonnets which are the despair of older competitors. Her ideas are all the product of the little milliner's own brain, for she has never had the opportunity to observe the handiwork of her rivals.

Prescott's Harvest Queen.
Miss Mary Swanger, aged twenty, weight 180 pounds, has just demonstrated that she is the queen of the harvest field in Eastern Pennsylvania. She is dark haired, straight and well built, square shouldered and with muscles of iron. She resides in the family of Samuel Phillips, who conducts a large stock farm near Prescott. As he was short of help at harvesting Miss Swanger volunteered her services. Going to the barn she took charge of the unloading of the big wagons of wheat sheaves. Alone and unaided she unloaded the wagons, one every twenty minutes for five consecutive hours, fifteen wagon loads in all.

Next day she worked at the corn sheller and shoveled in 1500 bushels of corn on the cob in about six hours of steady work. She did not do this as a special task for a record, but worked steadily as an everyday affair. Miss Swanger says exercise is the great thing that American women need. She is fearless of horses and can master any animal she has ever tried to drive.

Made From Flour Sacks.
A Western woman told lately the rather pathetic story of her earlier ingenuity when shopping excursions were not in her range. "I never had any pretty underclothing, so I just revel in it now," said she. "I come to New York to buy dreams of things—and they are dreams, I assure you, or were, to me, in those days. I lived in a tiny town away beyond the railroad and never could get away to buy cloth or muslin. The bringing in of such luxuries would have financially wrecked my parents then. We kept a small hotel which was much patronized by hungry lumbermen, who paid liberally. But their money would not buy me pretty things. In the hotel business we bought great quantities of white flour, of course, and my clothes were made of the sacks!" Her listener gasped—visions of "Somebody's Finest" and "Snow Flakes" done in blue letters racing across her mind. "Yes," she continued, "I had all sorts of fine things out of them, and every sheet and pillow case we owned was the direct result of the ubiquitous flour sack of blessed memory." Think of that, oh, you grumblers at "inconveniences" and "seams" that run away.

A Great American Woman.
It is telling no secret to announce that Miss Clara Barton is now seventy-two years old; that her hair is gray and that her brow is wrinkled. With all her age, with all the hardships and the times of trial through which she has passed, she is still young in spirit, still vigorous in mind, still active and ready to respond to any call that may be made upon her in the name of suffering humanity. When, twenty years ago, she organized the American Red Cross Society, she little dreamed of the work she would be called upon to do. She it was who in 1864 led the relief expedition to the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio and Mississippi; she distributed the funds to sufferers from the South Atlantic cyclone of 1866; did the same thing at Galveston a couple of years ago, and it was owing to her efforts and her good management that relief was given to the suffering thousands in Cuba when the war with Spain was over.

Few know of the noble service she rendered in the Franco-German War. At the very outbreak of that great struggle she assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in the organization of military hospitals; in 1871 she had charge of the allotment of work to the poor at Strasbourg, and in 1872 charge of the distribution of supplies to the destitute of Paris. It is no wonder that such a woman is held in highest honor abroad as well as at home, and

that the sovereigns of Europe, knowing of her work, treat her with the most distinguished consideration.

That was a graceful compliment paid this American woman by the ruler of all the Russias when he refused to allow her to kiss his hand—as is the custom of the Muscovite court—but gave her a hearty handshake, thus placing her on an equality with him, recognizing her as a true sovereign, a queen among women. Miss Barton has come home with new decorations, new royal honors, but little does she care for them, except as proof that foreign potentates recognize the value of the work her society has done and is every ready to do.—Baltimore American.



Bovdoir CHAT

The crown of beauty at the coronation rested upon the American woman. Seven women have lost their lives through Alpine accidents in the years 1891 to 1900.

Princess Alice of Albany will probably be betrothed to the German Crown Prince.

Mrs. John Golden, of Jeffersonville, Ind., has been granted a license to pilot steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Miss Grace E. Berry, of Worcester, has been elected dean of the women's division of Colby College in place of Miss Grace B. Mathews, who retired at the close of the last college year.

Queen Elizabeth, Virgin Queen though she called herself, was wedded to the kingdom with a ring, which she always wore. The flesh grew over it and it had to be filed off shortly before her death.

Mariboro (Mass.) people think that there is a young woman in that city who can throw a baseball farther than any of her sex who has ever made the attempt. Miss Sarah V. Martin has thrown a ball 201 feet eleven and a half inches.

King Edward VII. is to establish a new order, it is said, which will confer honor on distinguished women. Since the Baroness Burdett-Coutts received her title no woman has been elevated to the peerage because of her philanthropic benefactions.

One of the latest fancies of the English woman collector is to obtain a number of tiny birds, beasts and fishes, cut out of precious stones, such as turquoises, jade or chrysolite. The best collection is owned by the Queen, who is said to have set the fashion.

A woman in New York is an expert at painting pictures of the inside of the eye. She examines it with the ophthalmoscope and then paints a picture of what she sees. Her sketches are being used for the colored plates to illustrate a costly work upon the human eye, which is to be the first published in the United States.

Mrs. Esther McNeill, of Fredonia, N. Y., recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday. The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. McNeill has been president for twenty-three years—a longer term of service than any other local president—made it a red letter day. Mrs. McNeill was one of the original "crusaders."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who is living a quiet and happy domestic life at Princeton, has added to her health and beauty in recent years by much walking. She takes a long constitutional every morning, and in the cool of the evening her tall graceful form is seen in the quiet streets of the historic town, moving at an even, swinging gait. This regular exercise has kept a youthful color in Mrs. Cleveland's cheeks and her weight has been reduced.



FADS AND FANCIES

Canvas, mohair and etamines are the leading materials used in the white coats.

The buckles of belts are of rhinestone, gold, silver and jet. They are used to fasten ribbons, silk and leather belts.

Some coats are lined with pannelled chine silk patterned with a blurred floral design, and large polka dots apparently of a satin.

Irish crochet collars are seen at some of the most exclusive shops; they are a practical purchase, for they wear well and are never out of fashion.

The touch of green in men's neckwear is becoming more pronounced as the season advances. Shades of bronze and hunters' green are the most desirable.

A dainty ruffle is made of ivory point d'esprit with three frills of the net studded with black chenille spots and edged with a ruffling of spotted black and white mousseline de soie.

Quite the prettiest things in the way of stockings are those of silk so fine that they can be drawn through a finger ring with ease, single initials in large scroll writing are embroidered on the ankle.

The fitted coat for fall will be on the plan of the man's frock coat. The fronts will be faced with white moire and edged with black and white braid. The skirt will just clear the ground, and it will be finished in the back with box pleats.

One of the latest of hat importations is in bright red. It is rough red straw trimmed across the crown with poppy buds, while at the left side is a large mass of blossoms clustered so closely together that their centers do not show. They have the effect of a big rosette.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



In Making Chocolate.
A muddler many people consider is indispensable to the chocolate pot. If it is to be used, a pot with a hole in the cover for the handle is necessary. Just before pouring each cupful, twist the paddle a few times to renew the froth.

New Sort of Sandwiches.
"In England sandwiches with caraway seeds sprinkled between the thin slices of buttered bread are served with afternoon tea," writes an American woman from London. "It is a troublesome fad, as no caraway seeds are to be had nearer than Scotland."

Placing the Divan.
A divan should never be set across the corner of a room, as is occasionally seen. A divan's place is against the wall, which, softened by upright cushions, makes the back. Neither should a screen stand irrelevantly, screening nothing. It should shut off a draught, an ugly view, or conceal an awkward doorway.

Restores Luster to Lacquer.
Brass bedsteads and other lacquered brass furnishings which have lost their lustre may be restored with a lacquer made of one-eighth ounce of powdered gamboge, one ounce of pale shellac, one-fourth ounce of Cape aloes and a pint of alcohol. Put the ingredients into a quart jar, and when they are dissolved, strain through a thin cloth. Before the varnish is applied the brass must be perfectly clean and, if possible, warm. A soft varnish brush will answer for the work. If one does not want the labor of applying the lacquer, a furniture man can be hired to do it. Even in that case there will be a saving of expense in not sending the articles away for treatment.

Ironing the Shirt Waist.
When ready to iron the shirt waist, dip quickly into a pail of hot water, then put through the wringer and iron at once. Begin with the cuffs, pressing first on the wrong side and then finishing on the right, until perfectly dry. Next iron the collar band and then the sleeves. The sleeves are the most difficult part of the waist to do well; and a sleeve board can be purchased for about twenty-five cents, which is considered by many as a great help. These are commonly used in hand laundries, and, when used, the sleeves are ironed last. If the sleeve is to be ironed without a board, press it flat, ironing both sides. Finish the top by putting a small iron inside of the sleeve, through the arm's eye, and smoothing out the gathered top. Many object to the fold in the sleeve when ironed flat, and this can be removed by rubbing with a damp cheesecloth and pressing out with a small iron. Before ironing the front of the waist, stretch into shape, having the front pleat very straight. If there are tucks, smooth them out evenly and iron on the right side until dry. Then iron the back and finish the bottom of the waist. If parts of the waist have become tumbled after ironing, smooth out quickly with a hot iron. Fasten the collar band and cuffs with a stud or pin, and dry thoroughly before folding.

Pique waists should be ironed on the wrong side excepting the sleeves, and on a well padded ironing table, so that the cords will stand out well. If the cuffs be desired very stiff, place them on a clean board, and with the hand rub in a thick cooked starch, until the linings and the outside of the cuffs are as one piece, then wipe superfluous starch from both sides of cuffs and dry. Let stand in the dampened body of the waist under pressure for about half an hour before ironing.

"Snake Bite" Deaths.
A considerable proportion of the deaths in India annually attributed to snake bite are probably due to poisoning of another sort, says Navy and Army. The explanation is simple and interesting. When a man in an outlying village dies evidently from the effects of poison it is the duty of the headman of the village to take in, if not the body, at any rate the viscera, for examination by the civil surgeons of the nearest civil station, which may be some thirty miles away. To avoid this tedious journey the name of the deceased is duly entered on the village records as having died from snake bite, and the entire village is afterward ready to swear that it saw the snake—a karait a yard and a half long—which did the deed, and which was subsequently slain by several different sets of circumstances.

Game From the Arctic.
A company at Tacoma, Wash., is preparing to do an extensive refrigerating business between the Klondike regions and the markets of the East, by means of refrigerated vessels and cars. The company is taking advantage of a very peculiar situation. The residents of the Klondike region last year became satiated with the great amount of native game, and paid fabulous prices for beef, mutton and poultry from the States. This game rejected by the natives, such as caribou, moose, ptarmigan and Arctic hares, is regarded in high favor in the United States, and brings high prices here, so that the storage company above referred to will reap a big profit in exchanging meat products of these two widely separated countries.

The Great Nile Dam.
The great Nile dam at Assouan, which was begun four years ago, is nearing completion. The reservoir formed by the dam will cost \$25,000,000, but it will greatly increase the agricultural prosperity of Egypt by bringing waste districts under cultivation and enabling farmers to make two crops a year on wide tracts of land.

Dressing for Botted Beets.—Three-fourths cup of vinegar, one-fourth cup of water, one tablespoon each of flour and butter, salt and pepper; melt the butter, add the flour, pour over the vinegar; cook until thickened and pour over the sliced beets.

Lemon Souffle.—Mix yolks of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar and the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of water; cook and stir this in the double boiler until it thickens; beat the whites of the eggs; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar to them then add this carefully to the first mixture and serve.

Potato Fritters.—To two cupfuls of hot rice potatoes add two tablespoonfuls of cream, one teaspoon of salt, a few grains each of nutmeg and cayenne, two eggs and half a cup of flour beat the mixture until cold; add flour, and when well mixed, drop by spoonfuls in deep fat; fry a delicate brown; drain on paper; serve hot.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Beef.—For four good sized tomatoes allow half a pound of raw chopped beef; put the beef with one tablespoon of butter in a frying pan, stir over the fire constantly for one minute, then add one table spoon of onion juice, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, and a pinch of all spice and mace; scoop out the centre of the tomato, being careful not to break through to the bottom; fill the cavity with the meat mixture; place the tomatoes in a baking pan; put one tablespoon of butter in the pan, two bay leaves and four tablespoonfuls of water; put in a moderate oven one hour; serve hot on a hot platter.

A DOCTOR ON DOCTORS' BILLS.

Better Pay Needed, But Exorbitant Charges Condemned.
The question of fees will probably never be settled so far as strict definiteness and absolute rules are concerned, but there are certain broad lines of sense and policy that may be accepted as guiding decision in the majority of cases. Charges, for instance, by one physician for treating the family of another, we think impolitic and unprofessional. If done it certainly should be agreed upon in advance.

In a recent case of a different sort a physician sent a bill to a rich patient which, in the subsequent adjustment, was practically admitted by the physician to be about five times too high. This plan has been often pursued in the past by men who should have gone into ward politics or the "bucket-shop" business instead of medicine. We know of a number of instances in which such traders have charged a man several thousand dollars for services, well knowing they will get only one-fourth or one-tenth of the amount, and they would be well satisfied if they got one-twentieth for the same service generally. Such a method is neither good business nor good morals.

The charge should be right to begin with, and no compromise accepted. Because physicians treat so large a proportion of the sick without payment, the advancement of their science, and because in a final analysis, their services cannot be rated in money-values, they should be far better paid than they are. But let us not assent to exorbitant charges, those in which greed is more than evident, and there should be no foolish haggling and reductions and compromises.—American Medicine.

Enjoying each other's good is heaven begun.—Lucy C. Smith.

You will not be loved if you care for none but yourself.—Spanish proverb.

Hard workers are usually honest; industry lifts them above temptation.—Bovee.

The earnestness of life is the only passport to the satisfaction of life.—Theodore Parker.

Intercessory prayer might be defined as loving our neighbor on our knees.—Charles F. Brent.

When a woman has ceased to be quite the same to us, it matters little how different she becomes.

The young man who resolves to conquer his love is only half in earnest, or has already conquered it.

Knowledge is a call to action; an insight into the way of perfection is a call to perfection.—J. H. Newman.

If you tell the truth, you have infinite power supporting you; but if not, you have infinite power against you.—Charles George Gordon.

Moral hygiene leads us, therefore, to true morality, which is the science of sovereign Good. What is this sovereign Good which yields us both happiness and virtue?—Janet and Sealles.

Such knowledge have I of the actual blessedness and wonder of this present life that I believe there are some good things here which, if we do not take them now, in all the ranges of existence we shall have no opportunity to find out again what we have carelessly let slip.—John White Chadwick.

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FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—Black and white is the favorite combination for separate blouses, many of the season's most

The sleeve is shaped with inside seams only, fits the upper arm closely and flares in a graceful bell at the wrist. Half way between the elbow and lower edge the fulness is gathered and fastened beneath a bow, over which the sleeve droops prettily.

Bands of lace beading run through with narrow velvet ribbon finish the collar, yoke and sleeves.

To make the dressing sacque in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

Two Shades of Blue Used.

Two shades of blue in a gown, one blending perfectly into the other, are frequently seen nowadays, and this does not apply only to blue, but also to other colors, and if properly blended the effect is beautiful.

Yellow Coming Into Favor.

Various shades of yellow are coming into favor. They appear in laces and embroideries, also in gowns. Delicate tinted champagne color is the favorite of these shades.

Dainty White Frock.

The frock shown here is developed in white silk with tucked mousseline and point de Venise lace for trimming. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the back, and is cut slightly low at the neck.

The full fronts and backs are gathered and arranged over the lining. The underarm seams are joined separately



LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

beautiful creations being developed in these fashionable colors.

The waist illustrated is made of ivory silk crepe embroidered in large black polka dots. It is mounted on a glove-fitted featherbone lining that



LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.

closes in the centre front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where the fulness is arranged in tiny pleats.

The full vest is included in the right shoulder seam, and permanently attached to the lining. It fastens invisibly on the left side. The vest is made of plain white crepe trimmed with alternate bands of ecru lace and black velvet ribbon. Similar trimming is applied in the back to simulate a round yoke.

The full fronts are arranged in three backward-turning tucks which are stitched down for some distance and provide becoming fulness at the bust. The waist blouses stylishly over a black velvet girdle.

A high collar, decorated with ecru lace medallions, completes the neck. The elbow sleeves are shaped with inside seams only and tucked to fit the upper arm closely. Puffs, formed by the fulness below the point where the stitching ceases, are gathered and arranged on narrow lace elbow bands.

Useful Dressing Sacque.

To make the waist in the medium size will require one and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch material, with three-quarters of a yard of contrasting material for trimming.

Albatross is a material much used for dressing sacques this season, and it is a little more satisfactory than flannel, as it is not quite so heavy. The fabric is shown in the large illustration in a delicate shade of violet, trimmed with two widths of black velvet ribbon.

The garment is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams only, and has a plain square yoke, back and front. The full backs are gathered at the upper edge and applied to the yoke. At the belt the gathers are arranged on a band, and the garment drawn into the figure. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arm.

The full fronts are applied to the lower edge of the front yoke and fall in long, loose folds over the bust. A comfortable rolling collar completes the neck. It is edged with a narrow pleating of albatross. The neck is fastened with black velvet ribbons tied in a bow with long ends.

and the silk forms a stylish blouse over the sash that ties in a bow at the left side. A collar of inserted tucking completes the neck. It is of unique shaping, and gives a broad effect to the shoulders.

The sleeves are short, full puffs that are arranged on narrow arm bands from which depend frills of silk.

The skirt is gathered at the upper edge and applied to the body portion, closing at the back. It is trimmed with a gathered flounce that gives a smart flare to the skirt.

Bands of lace are applied on the sleeves and at the top of the flounce. The dress is simple and stylish. It may be made of lawn, dimity, Swiss, or any fine wash fabric, and is also appropriate for cashmere, albatross, veiling or challie. If the collar is made of the same material, it may be trimmed



DRESS FOR A GIRL.

with rows of French knots or feather-stitching.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material.