

Talks About Womankind

Queen Alexandra Likes Animals.
The Queen is a devoted lover of animals and never loses an opportunity of putting down cruelty and securing consideration for them. It is owing to Her Majesty's suggestion that notices were posted in so many omnibuses, asking passengers not to demand the complete stoppage of the vehicle more often than was necessary, says Home Notes. Next the Queen turned her attention to the needs of London cab horses, and she has sent to her native land for specimens of a light stand for supporting the horse's nosebag, so that it may be able to take its food with greater comfort than is possible from a bag strapped to the head.

Dustless Taffeta.
While some women complain that taffeta both catches and holds the dust, it is yet a fact that for strappings especially and stitched emplacements of whatever form, nothing touches this most popular of silks. Even on outing rigs it figures to a great extent, and no sensible person can deny that for dustless qualities it doesn't beat braid. Even a plain braid is loosely woven by comparison, and holds a lot of dust, while those that indulge in the average number of curves, twists and quirls generally are veritable dust traps. With most of the light weight wools it's the same way, dust simply sinks in. This is not the case with taffeta, for though it shows dust on the surface one has the satisfaction of knowing that 'tis all on the outside.

Wearing of Combs.
Combs are still as important as ever in arranging the coiffure; in fact, it may be said that tortoise shell combs, both side and back, have come to stay. Women of all stations wear them, though they differ in quality and ornamentation, and one would be soon think of attempting to do up one's hair without hairpins as without these convenient combs.

The two side pieces are rather long and curved, while the one which is intended to hold up "scolding" locks is shorter, but has large teeth. Whether the coiffure is high or low, a set of three is used, the only difference being that in the former case the back comb is thrust in rather low across the head, while with the latter style this comb is placed at the crown of the head, and is used to hold the pompadour roll in place.—Philadelphia Press.

To Keep a Good Figure.
Women who wish to preserve the slimmest and contour of their figures must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back and shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving of the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body on the hips, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

This, in a great measure, preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist, so common in women over thirty, which is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is the bad habit of going upstairs, as most women do, bent forward, with the chest contracted, which, as well as being an indolent, slouching manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.

Her Variety of Moods.
One of the greatest charms of the attractive modern woman, says a French author, lies in her great variety of moods. She presents a different type half a dozen times a day, so that one is never bored in her company, while the interest is constantly sustained by wondering what phase will be presented next. Certainly the girl of the new century answers to this description, for she has almost as many sides as there are facets to a diamond. She is charmingly girlish in her simple white frock in the morning, arranging the flowers or performing some other pretty domestic service. She is deliciously feminine gowned in beruffled muslin driving about in her low basket wagon, like a Leach girly girl of long ago. She is deliciously masculine in her riding togs, with all the courage and dash of an adventuresome youth in her pursuit of sport by land and water. Afterward, strangest of all the transformations, looking like a gnome

Take Care of Your Eyes.
An authority on the care of the eyes emphasizes the fact that in this day of reckless misuse of the eyesight the rules laid down must consist of warnings regarding things to be avoided. Here are some of the main rules for the care of the eyes which should be of interest to everybody:
First: Do not use the eyes in poor light, or too far from a good light. Second: Do not have the body in the way of the light, nor the light directly in front. One is almost as bad as the other. The light should fall without interruption from one side. Third: Do not use the eyes much when recovering from illness or when very tired. Fourth: Do not use the eyes when they become watery, or show signs of indistinctness of vision. Fifth: Do not work with head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood, and to produce congestion. Sixth: Do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported in the same relative angle and position as when erect. This is so difficult to do that it is better not to attempt it. Seventh: Do not go a single day without glasses after you should put them on.

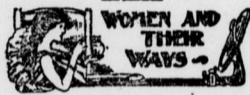
from elfand, she appears in goggles, visor and coat, while taking out her French racing "bubble" for a spin. Later, returning, dusty and grimy, like a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis, she finally reappears, in a bewitching French confection, with long silken train, ready for conquest in the evening.—New York Tribune.

Novelty in Embroidery.
Is it possible that French knots are to be displaced by another little embroidery novelty? Almost every gown one sees now displays some arrangement of these curious little knots, while fashion magazines and papers continually refer to the modish style of trimming.

Yet only the other day appeared a Paris model which, notwithstanding the embroidery, hadn't a single knot of this particular variety. Instead, there was a pretty arrangement of tiny crosses worked after the manner of knots, but with very decided points. The embroidery presented an effect of cross stitch work, yet each small figure was entirely separate from the others.

On bands and straps, rows of these little crosses worked in a contrasting shade of silk are very effective, and when irregular masses are desired they will be found to fill in quite as nicely as the much used knot.

While usually a trifle larger than French knots, the size, of course, depends upon the kind of silk used for the embroidery. If you want your linen frock trimmed in a new way, have it ornamented with bands upon which are worked tiny crosses in dull blue, red or green, and the yoke effect, as well as the lower part of the sleeve puff or the deep cuff, may be solidly embroidered after this novel fashion.—New York Herald.



A woman operates one of the most successful stock ranches in Arizona, eleven miles from Prescott.

Mrs. John Golden, of Jeffersonville, Ind., the first woman to be given a pilot's license on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, started on her first trip recently from Louisville.

Jane B. Sherzer, an American girl, a native of Franklin, Ohio, has received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Berlin University. She received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1893. Previous to that time she taught school at Oxford, Ohio, and Jackson, Ill.

Suzanne Henning, an American girl, fourteen years of age, who has been staying at St. Moritz, Switzerland, has succeeded in climbing the mountains direct into Italy. She ascended the Diavolezza, crossed the Pers glacier and descended Morteratsch glacier. She was accompanied by a maid and guides.

A trade for women which seems peculiar to Paris is that of the "dinner taster." Just before the dinner hour the lady drives round from house to house of her patrons, enters each kitchen and tastes each dish which is to be served. She suggests improvements and describes new methods of preparing food.

In the Empire District, in Cedar Creek County, Col., are said to be two good paying mines owned by women. One of them belongs to two Boston stenographers, who went to Colorado on a vacation tour, bought a prospect, began to work it themselves, and eventually developed it into one of the best producers of low grade ore in the district.

Lady Henry Somerset, who has recently completed her fifty-first year, has been, since 1890, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, which is now the largest association of its kind in England. In 1892 she was President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1898 held sway over half a million women as President of the International Association.



Exquisite house gowns are made of flowered liberty satins.

The trims of the latest models in toques turn up straight all around.

Velvet strappings are to be used on some of the less severe tailor costumes.

Mirrored velvet is taking the place of panne, both in dark and delicate tints.

For voile and similar materials entrepreneurs of coarse net is used with artistic effect.

Buttons of all kinds are used as garniture, particularly tiny gilt or silver buttons.

White soutache braid blended with black makes an effective trimming for fall costumes.

Tassels continue in favor, and may be of gold, passementerie or the material of the gown.

Green wreaths as well as flower circlets have been favorite hair decorations this season.

For dressy wear smooth cloth will be a leader this fall, as it has been for several seasons past.

Cabocheons and huge balls, preferably of jet, have superseded the familiar buckle as millinery ornaments.

The blue and green combinations are charming, noticeably those of the light tortoise shell inlaid with gold.

The blue and green combination, conspicuous during the summer, are in evidence for the fall, particularly in plaid effects.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



Tea ice cream has not the popularity that its delicate flavor warrants. Make two cupsful of strong tea, and season it with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let it cool. Then add it to two pints of boiled custard that has been flavored with vanilla. The addition of a quarter of a cupful of rich cream will improve it, but it is not necessary. Freeze the same as other creams.

Ginger Cookies.
The following rule makes a delicious soft ginger cake or cookie: Cream a cup of butter or half a cup of butter and half a cup of lard. When thoroughly creamed add a cup of sugar, gradually beating it in. Add two cups of good Porto Rico molasses. In a cup of hot water dissolve a level tablespoonful of baking soda. Add to this the other ingredients. Measure out five cups of flour, sift thoroughly and add, beating well. Roll out thin and bake in a hot oven.

Egg Surprises.
We had the oddest dish imaginable served to us at a girl's luncheon the other day. It was boiled eggs served in quaint china egg cups. As we had gotten down to coffee and buns when the eggs made their appearance, they created quite a sensation. The first thought was of leas in a novel form; but inspection showed that the shells were of the bona fide barnyard variety. However, the shell when broken with our spoons revealed tissue paper instead of albumen. The paper in every case inclosed a delightful little silver souvenir of the occasion. On pulling out our treasures, we found that the eggs were hollow shells. The gifts had been inserted through a large opening hidden by the egg cup.—Mary Dawson, in Good Housekeeping.

Sweet Pickles of Red Peppers.
The sweet pickle was no doubt of East Indian origin—an English imitation of the East Indian chutney, introduced with curry and other East Indian dishes toward the end of the eighteenth century. The novelty of adding cayenne and coconut and such ingredients was never adopted by the English housewife, though it was a part of the genuine East Indian chutney. Not until a century later did Anglo-Saxon housewives attempt to make genuine chutneys, with their curious compound of acids, sweets, cayenne and spices of all sorts.

A new pickle introduced this season is made of red peppers. Soak the pickles in boiling water for about twenty minutes and then put them in a cold brine to soak over night and to draw out the crude juices of the vegetable. Finally cut them into thin slices and make into a sweet pickle precisely as peaches, pears and other fruits are pickled. This is just the relief necessary with a dish of roasted meat.—New York Tribune.



Kerosene oil will clean blackened silver almost instantly.

Put salt on the clinkers in your stove or range while they are hot, after raking down the fire, and it will remove them.

If an ecru tinge be desired in lace, place powdered saffron in water and allow the lace to lie on it, increasing the strength until the desired tint is obtained.

The ordinary, every-day omelet will put on a new air if, as soon as it is "set," it is cut into quarters and each piece is rolled separately before being removed from the pan.

When favoring has been forgotten in a pudding or cake the fault may be remedied by rubbing the desired extract over the outside of the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven.

To clean gilt frames sponge them with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, only wetting the sponge sufficiently to take off dirt and fly marks. Do not wipe the frames, but let them dry in the air.

Mildew may be removed from white lawn by spreading with a paste of soft soap and powdered chalk and putting in the sun, or even by soaking in buttermilk and then sunning. As soon as the spots fade out rinse through several waters and dry.

To remove grease from cloth clothes use alcohol and salt. Dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in four of alcohol. Apply when needed with a piece of clean flannel or sponge. Keep this mixture tightly corked and do not use it near a fire or light, for it is very inflammable.

Always strain the juice from parboiled oysters before adding it to the soup. In parboiling the albumen coagulates and forms the fine black flakes that often are found floating in oyster soup. They do not in any way spoil the flavor, but the sight of them is not appetizing.

Steaming is the best process for cleaning velvets. Wind the velvet carefully, with even edges around a piece of broom handle, lay across a boiler or saucuppan of water and steam for about three-quarters of an hour. Leave on the broom handle until dry, and all the dirt and dust will be gone, giving it a new stiffness.

RUSSIAN COURT COSTUME.

Antique Dress Which Contains Three Pounds of Metal.
According to the New York Post a complete Russian court costume of the sixteenth century has been recently imported by the proprietor of an East Side Russian bazaar, who claims that it is the only article of the kind for sale in town. The cloth of which the dress is heavy with gilt and silver threads, and is embroidered over in the richest and brightest colors. There are said to be between two and three pounds of metals in the dress. Although so magnificent on the outside, the lining is of old-fashioned calico, of a quality which would be sold to-day for a few cents a yard, and the stiffening is a sort of brown pasteboard. A curious feature of the costume is its head-dress, a sort of pointed cap, around the edges of which is a wide band of lacework, made from tiny beads of mother-of-pearl, accurately strung. The dealer who has the gown says that he bought it from a museum employe at St. Petersburg, and that the dress itself had been on public exhibition there. Realizing the unusual opportunity for getting hold of such a rarity, he did not stop to inquire how it got from the museum shelves to the attendant's hands.

A water-pitcher of copper, coated over with lead and elaborately engraved, is another curiosity received in one of the Russian shops. The pitcher is about 150 years old, and was made by the Grusians, a mountain tribe, who were first subdued by Alexander II. Not having silver, they covered their finer copper vessels with lead, which was bright and silver-like when new, but which quickly lost its lustre. Very little of this ware is now to be had anywhere.

WISE WORDS.
He is rich who owns nothing.—Italian proverb.
A fine cage won't feed the bird.—French proverb.
I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh, when no man can work.—St. John.
The sins by which God's Spirit is ordinarily grieved are the sins of small things—laxities in keeping the temper, slight neglects of duty, sharpness of dealing.—Horace Bushnell.
True literature is the voice of the soul calling from the windows of the house of clay in response to those things in life that touch the nature of the soul that speaks.—The Spectator.
The working world understands that the only man who really knows things is the man who can do things; that no man is really skilled and wise whose whole knowledge has been got out of books.—Portland Oregonian.
The labor of the baking was the hardest part of the sacrifice of her hospitality. To many it is easy to give what they have, but the offering of weariness and pain is never easy. They are, indeed, a true salt to salt sacrifices withal.—George Macdonald.
Opportunity goes, but inspiration comes. Time goes, but eternity comes. The human goes, the divine comes. The world passes away, and the fashion of it; but heaven comes—the heaven of a better faith, loftier hope, more generous love, making all things new and fair.—James Freeman Clarke.
The great books of the imagination are written in invisible ink—that is, they are understood only by experience. You must be able to hold their pages before the fire of life ere their full significance appears to you. It follows that one reading of a great book cannot suffice.—British Weekly.

A New Traveling Crane.
A traveling cantilever crane will be used for erecting the battleship Connecticut, to be built at the New York Navy Yard, says the Engineering News. It will consist of a double truss girder 211 feet 2½ inches long over all, with trolley track of 20 feet gauge. The trolley travel will be 198 feet, or 99 feet to each side of the centre. The crane girder will travel on a track of 20 feet gauge supported on a steel trestle about 62 feet high and 513 feet long over all. The trolley will thus have a clear working space of 89 feet wide and 513 feet long on each side of the trestle structure. The rise of the hook is 84 feet 7 inches. The capacity of the crane is 30,000 pounds at 60 feet at each side of the centre, and 15,000 pounds at 99 feet either side of the centre. The power will be sufficient to give a hoisting speed of 125 feet per minute for a load of 30,000 pounds, or 350 feet or 700 feet respectively for loads of 10,000 or 1000 pounds. The trolley travel will be 400 to 800 feet per minute, and the bridge travel 400 to 700 feet according to the load.

The London Sewer Hunter.
The London sewer hunter before commencing operations provides himself with a bullseye lantern, a canvas apron and a pole some seven or eight feet in length, having an iron attachment at one end somewhat in the shape of a hoe. For greater convenience the lantern is invariably fixed to the right shoulder so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stooping its rays shine directly to their feet. Thus, accoutred they walk slowly along through the mud, feeling with their naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and picking from the crevices any article they see. Nothing is allowed to escape them, no matter what its value, provided it is not valueless. Old iron, pieces of rope, bones, current coin of the realm and articles of plate and jewelry—all is good fish which comes to the hunter's net.—Chambers' Journal.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Rough-finished cloths are used for promenade costumes this season, and are very appropriate for cold weather. A smart black



and gray homespun is shown here developed in strictly tailor-made style. The blouse is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams only. The back is plain and the garment smoothly adjusted under the arms. Two backward turning pleats on the shoulders are stitched down a short distance, providing becoming fullness over the bust that forms a blouse at the waist. The jacket is completed

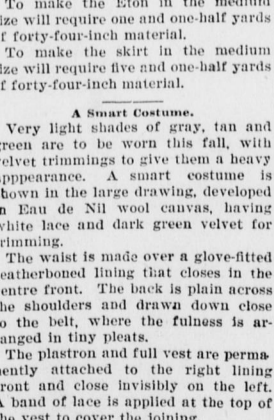
with a narrow velvet belt that fastens with a cut steel buckle. The fronts close in double-breasted style, with two rows of steel buttons that are the only trimming used on the suit. The neck is finished at the collar line with machine stitching and the collar is omitted. The sleeve is shaped with an inside seam, has slight fullness on the shoulders and is gathered at the wrist. The sleeve is arranged on a wristband, with the gathers at the back, where it droops stylishly. The skirt is made with ten evenly-proportioned gores fitted smoothly around the waist. It closes invisibly at the centre back seam in habit effect. A narrow tuck is stitched at each side of the gores and flatly pressed, producing what is called the "slot" seam. To make the Eton in the medium size will require one and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material. To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

A Smart Costume.
Very light shades of gray, tan and green are to be worn this fall, with velvet trimmings to give them a heavy appearance. A smart costume is shown in the large drawing, developed in Eau de Nil wool canvas, having white lace and dark green velvet for trimming. The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the centre front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, where the fullness is arranged in tiny pleats. The plastron and full vest are permanently attached to the right lining front and close invisibly on the left. A band of lace is applied at the top of the vest to cover the joining. A tiny rever and shoulder trimming of velvet finish the edges of the front above the vest, the latter extending over the shoulder to the back. A transverse parent lace completes the neck,

neck, broadens considerably toward the lower edge and is completed with a black collar, both closing at the centre back. The coat is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and flares in box effect at the lower edge, falling in soft graceful folds. Triple shoulder capes of black satin are edged with bands of white. They give a becoming breadth to the figure. The coat is fastened invisibly from the neck to the point of the capes. Below that the closing is made with black satin buttons and buttonholes worked in the edges of the fronts. The sleeves are regulation coat sleeves, shaped with upper and under portions. They have slight fullness on the shoulders and are finished with daring cuffs of satin. To make the coat for a child of two years will require three yards of twenty-two-inch material, with one yard of velvet trimming.

LADIES' OUTDOOR COSTUME.

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The sleeves are shaped with the regulation inside seams, and also have seams on the top. They fit the upper arm closely. Material added at each side of the top seam is gathered and fastened at the elbow, falling in a loose puff to the wrist, where it is finished with a velvet band. Ribbon covers the seam from shoulder to elbow.

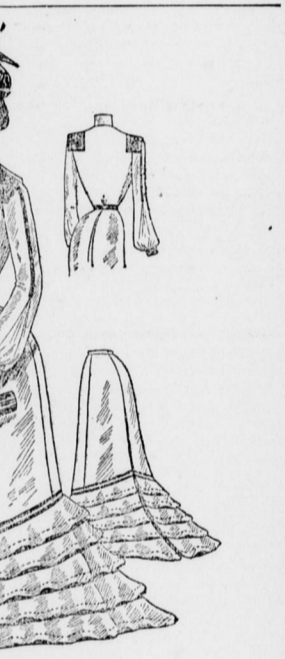
The skirt is made with five well-proportioned gores, narrow front, and sides with wide backs, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The fullness in the centre back is arranged in an underlying pleat at each side of the closing. These pleats are flatly pressed and present a perfectly plain appearance.

The skirt is sheath fitting from waist to knee. The flounces are narrow in front and graduate in depth toward the back. They are of circular shaping and flare stylishly at the lower edge, where the hems are finished with machine stitching.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require seven yards of forty-four-inch material.

Becoming to Youthful Wearers.
Effective combinations of black and white are seen in children's garments as well as those intended for grown folks this season, and it must be admitted that they are very becoming to youthful wearers.

The coat shown here is made of white satin-faced cloth with black satin trimmings. The front shield is braided in black ribbons. It is narrow at the



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