For Woman's Benefit

CLOTHES AND THE GIRL.

College Students Classified by One of Their Number.

"When a girl comes to a woman's college she usually decides upon the character of her unknown classmates, judging not by their voices, nor by their faces, nor even by their actions, but by the way they wear their clothes," says a woman's college student, who thereupon proceeds with her classification. "She ingeniously places these unfamiliar girls in four families, the Dowdies, the Prims, the motherless Miss Fortunes, and those delightful friends, the Ladies de Bonheurs.

"The first family and its relations are met everywhere. Their clothes are badly or indifferently put on; buttons are missing, tears are frequent; several loose pins hold the hair in place. One has no need to enumerate further. The inky fingers could not but hand in a smeary paper with sentences loosely constructed, and the thoughts strung together. No use to inquire into her character; the thoughtlessness, the carelessness reflect the indifferent, don't care nature.

"As her opposites, the Misses Prim are a pleasant contrast. Their clothes shine with constant brushing; buttons and fasteners are abundant; and yet there is a stiffness, oftentimes amounting to hardness, in these demure sisters. Like the shoulders of their dresses their work is narrow. They do not come enough out of their shells to show their nature.

"The old toast runs 'Here's to Dame Fortune, may you never meet her daughter, Miss Fortune.' Yet there is something pleasing about these girls with the startling bands on their arms, and with their well groomed appearance. Their English papers may often be careless, their moods changeable; in fact, it is hard to distinguish between these girls, who flatter themselves on living a la mode, but they are clean—and cleanliness is next to godliness.

"And now, those girls and women who are extreme in nothing except, perhaps, in kindness. Their clothes are genial and friendly; if stylish they seem to have been made to give you pleasure; if unneat, you know it is a mistake. The cheerful attractiveness exhales a loving, thoughtful disposition. Their work cannot but be broad and sympathetic, their aim to help others.

"Psychologists say that habits formed before the age of twenty-one are not easily broken. The way girls dress during the years they spend in college is the keynote of their after character, at least the note sounded by the ordinary passer-by."—New York Tribune.

Like Yet Unlike.

"Have you ever noticed," she said, "how much the setting of a person has to do with your liking for them? I mean the place, or the people they are with. Some persons who are charming in one situation are not at all attractive in another, although they themselves may be precisely the same. I remember, for instance," she continued pensively, "falling in love in Germany, and falling very much out of it in London—all on account of the different point of view, for the man himself had not changed, but my German soldier baron, who seemed like a hero of romance in Germany, looked so queer and different from the Englishmen I knew when he came over to see me in civilian's dress, that all my liking for him vanished."

"Yes, I know how that is," answered the man to whom she was speaking. "I, too, had the same experience. I happened one year to spend a few weeks on the coast of Maine, and there was a little maiden there in a pink sunbonnet, who was too fetching for anything. She was spending the summer with her people, plain sort of parties who didn't much count. Well, we became great friends, and I came very near making a great fool of myself. Fortunately, however, I waited to make sure of my feelings, but I was most impatient for her return to New York, and called immediately. Well, I had a shock. Gowned in a New York street dress she was a different creature—and her home looked stuffy and altogether unattractive. I had intended asking my sisters to call upon her, but I gave up that idea at once, and, although I am by no means of a fickle nature, that visit was my first and last, yet the girl was undoubtedly the same nice little thing that I had so nearly lost my heart to in the summer. It just shows, as you say, what creatures of circumstance we all are!"—New York Tribune.

Manners of Business Women.

A recent contributor to the Independent notes a marked improvement in the manners of the average business woman. She realizes the value of time, this writer thinks; she is prompt in her appointments, self possessed and dignified in her behavior and does not expect the lion's share of every bargain just because she is a woman. "Women are realizing," continues the article, "what men long ago found out—that propriety which is based on the recognition of mutual rights is a much finer thing and the product of a higher degree of civilization than the courtesy which is based on privilege. The former bad manners of women in business in public generally proceeded, like the gaucherie of the countryman in the city, from ignorance of the forms and usages of the new environment rather than from any intention of being rude or selfish. As women gain self-knowledge they lose in self-consciousness, which is the root of all bad manners. In the isolation of the home women had no opportunity to cultivate the courtesies of intercourse and acquire the ease which comes from contact with men of many minds. When women first entered the business world they were apt to be brusque and overbearing or silly and flirtatious. Now they join the tact of the woman to the efficiency of the man and men no longer dread to do business with them."

To Succeed Socially.

When a woman has the courage to think for herself and to be original and honest she possesses the keynote to social success. The first essential toward social success is personal magnetism; that much coveted quality is to think and act for oneself. The next essential is to be a good listener. A good listener absorbs all the best things she hears, and casts aside the worthless things that would be of no use to her. To absorb the best of everything around you and make the best of yourself is a quality that cannot be too highly commended.

Never copy or imitate any one else, however much you may admire them, for there is where you lose yourself in another's personality. Many women in reading a book that has created a stir in literary and other circles gush and rave about it simply because it is popular; would it not be much better to read a book intelligently and then if it does not interest you or you do not like it have the courage to say so, even if you do differ with others?

It is in just such small matters as the above that a woman shows she has the courage to think for herself and have original opinions. She then becomes interesting and to be interesting is to succeed socially.—American Queen.

Beauty and Amiability.

The woman who can control herself under the most trying circumstances is the woman who holds the strongest power over men.

The average man prizes permanent peace and content above the happiness of possessing a beautiful, attractive creature for a wife, and he knows that a bad-tempered woman and peace go not together.

The assertion from a woman that she has a bad temper, and is proud of it, has kept more than one worthy man from asking her to share his future as his wife.

No matter how beautiful and brainy and fascinating the bad tempered woman may be, or how lengthy her bank account, her power is infinitesimal compared with that of her amiable sister.

And amiability is not only power, it is mental progression and health and happiness and long life to one's self and to one's friends and family.—New York News.

Egyptian Lace.

An Egyptian lace has many queer little figures in it, all idols and cats and strangely incongruous figures for lace work. In the pattern there are also wandering lines of gold, as though a big fly, harnessed with gold silk, had traveled over the surface.

An Egyptian skirt and blouse were made for a fashionable woman. The material was white silk and the Egyptian feature lay in the Oriental flounce and in the Oriental silk on the blouse. The style was plain, and the whole might be carried out in black, to the great delight of the woman who likes a handsome all-black gown.

The woman in all-black has many temptations this year, for they now have a way of combining colors that are harmonious to the last degree. The deep reds and the brighter reds, with a little white and some brown, are used in embroideries, and these are employed to trim the gowns of the season.

Lace Knots For the Hair.

Knots of lace make pretty hair ornaments. Inch wide lace is wired in the shape of a square bow, two loops and two ends. In the centre is fastened a tiny aigrette and a small rhinestone ornament. Silver paillettes are sewed on the lace at intervals. Ribbon bows are left with one end unfastened that it may be wound round the coil of hair when the coiffure is small.

Rosettes of tulle are mounted on gilt wire pins and are very dainty in the hair.

Rosettes made of tulle are shown in pairs to be worn on dancing slippers. A small rhinestone ornament is fastened in the centre of each.

Ostrich pompons, small white mercury wings, tiny ostrich feathers and large white down pompons are the most popular hair ornaments in feathers.

Care of the Hair.

Many people are under the impression that a vigorous brushing of a hundred strokes at night and in the morning will have the effect of making the hair grow. This is a mistake. The brush should only be applied with a very gentle, almost caressing, motion. Its only use is to impart gloss and make the hair smooth.

To properly brush the hair care should be taken to part it at the middle and gently brush downward on each side from parting to points, with long, even strokes.

Frequent massaging of the scalp will be found beneficial, and will do much toward promoting the growth of the hair.

Coral and Turquoise.

Between the present rage for coral and also for turquoise, there should be no question of becomingness, either to blonde or brunette, for if turquoise is considered admirably fitted to the blonde type of woman, so coral is considered one of the best things a brunette can wear to bring out the full beauty of her coloring, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The jewelry shops show all sorts of novelties in coral and turquoise—dog collars, lorgnette chains, mounted side combs, barrettes, pendants and earrings.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Windows That Won't "Run."

If windows are hard to push up and down try blackleading the frame where it touches the frame of the window and rubbing a little soft soap into the cords. This will generally remedy it and makes them run like new.

Wet Umbrellas.

Wet umbrellas should be turned upside down to dry, as the water will run off the handle instead of into the part where the ribs meet, so causing the metal to rust and the silk to rot. Never leave an umbrella open to dry, for in this way the silk is allowed to become stretched and the umbrella loses its good shape.

Save the Soap Bits.

In every well ordered bath room a small wide mouthed earthern jar should be kept. Into it should be thrown the scraps of toilet soap that are too small to be used in bathing, and which should not be wasted. When the jar is full the soap should have pored over it a cupful of warm water and then two teaspoonfuls of glycerine should be placed in the jar. The result will be a jelly-like consistency that may be used instead of a cake of soap.

To Re-Enamel a Bath.

To re-enamel a bath buy proper bath enamel. The ordinary kind will not stand hot water. Wash the tub thoroughly with hot, soapy water first, and rub all over with sandpaper to make the surface smooth before using the enamel. Heat the enamel slightly by standing the tin in a bowl of hot water before using. This thins it, and it is easier to apply evenly. It will need two or three coats, and each must be allowed to thoroughly dry before the next is applied.

The Nursery Walls.

The best pictures should adorn the walls of the nursery during the baby days of a child, so that he may become familiar with them.

Beautiful pictures are an education, and copies of the best works of art can be obtained for very little money. Teach a child the meaning of a picture, so that the story will always be associated in his mind with the picture itself. "Raphael's "Angels," the "Madonna" and Rosa Bonheur's animal paintings would all interest a child, and he would not tire of them half so soon as he would of the brightly colored pictures cut from newspapers and magazines.

The walls of a nursery should be covered with paper of subdued shade—gray or green, or, if preferred, a dull blue or pink with a tiny floral pattern. Such paper forms a very good background for pictures, and the copy need only be mounted on gray cardboard or placed in a narrow oak frame.

Hang your pictures where the children can see them without the aid of a chair, and be sure to place them in the best possible light.

As the child's age increases other pictures may be introduced, so that by the time he has outgrown his nursery days he will have learned to appreciate many of the greatest works of art.—American Queen.

Sour Milk Gems—Add to one quart of sour milk one pint of flour, one well beaten egg, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of lard, melted, and half a teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water; beat thoroughly; grease and fill two-thirds full very hot gem pans; bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Ripe Tomato Pickle—Prick the ripe tomato skins; put a layer of tomatoes, cover with chopped onions and sprinkle with salt; let stand a week; drain off the salt water; put the tomatoes in a jar, and cover with strong vinegar. Boil a pint of vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, spices and mustard; add to the pickles.

Horseradish Sauce—Put two tablespoonfuls of grated bread crumbs in a saucepan; add four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, a pinch of salt and stand over hot water to heat; in a separate pan heat two tablespoonfuls of cream; add to it a small pinch of baking soda and mix thoroughly in the other ingredients.

Apple Scallops—Pare and core four good sized tart apples; cut them in slices; put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of apples, then some chopped English walnuts, a sprinkling of sugar, then crumbs again and continue with alternate layers, having the top crumbs; pour over half a cup of water and bake forty minutes; serve hot with or without sugar.

Cabbage Stewed in Milk — Slice a small cabbage into shreds, cook it in boiling salted water, with a pinch of soda, for fifteen minutes; turn into a colander, drain thoroughly, return it to the stew pan, add one pint of milk and a grating of nutmeg; cook until very tender, uncovered; there should be very little milk remaining in the kettle; add salt and pepper and bits of butter; serve very hot.

Steamed Bread Pudding — Scald one pint of milk; add one cup of stale bread crumbs, one tablespoon of butter and one-third cup of sugar; mix well and let it stand until cool; beat three eggs without separating; add to the pudding half a teaspoon of vanilla and a pinch of cinnamon; turn into a greased pudding mould and steam one and one-half hours; if desired, raisins or currants may be added to the pudding.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

Successful Tests of a New Invention Reported.

Experts in military affairs, not only in this country, but in Europe as well, will no doubt watch with much interest the further tests of the bullet-proof textile fabric invented by Casimir Zeglin, which was experimented upon at the Ninth Regiment Armory in this city the other day. Shots were fired from revolvers of various calibres at from five to eight yards from the cloth, and not one of the bullets went entirely through the cloth. The first official test of the Zeglin cloth was made at Fort Sheridan on August 11, when a Krag-Jorgenson rifle was used. The test was declared by the official board to be successful, the cloth having fulfilled all the claims of the inventor.

There have been several inventions of bullet-proof cloth in the past few years, the most notable ones being the inventions of Hiram T. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, and Herr Dowe, a tailor, of Mannheim, Germany. The latter invention was said to be a valuable one, and the inventor refused several large offers made to him by firms of army contractors and others. One of the most pronounced tests was made by the Russian Ambassador to England, who used a new German army rifle, selecting his cartridges at random from a box. The first shot was at a block of solid oak, the shot piercing through. The next shot was at the garment, which Herr Dowe had put on, who, after the shot, smiled and said, "I feel nothing." Several other shots were fired, the bullets being found afterward imbedded in the coat. Then a horse was wrapped in some of the bullet-proof cloth, and shots were fired in rapid succession while the horse was eating oats in his stall. The horse started at the first shot, but none of the bullets pierced the cloth. The garment worn by Herr Dowe looked like ordinary army clothing material, the resisting substance being placed beneath the outside cloth. The garment was in the nature of a breastplate, fastened to the side buttons of the soldier's uniform, weighing about six pounds, and intended to be worn only in actual warfare.

Subsequently Mr. Maxim made a cuirass of certain organic and inorganic substances, about fourteen inches by sixteen inches, one and one-half inches thick and weighing about ten pounds. The exhibition of this material was given in England, and caused much surprise, but when Mr. Maxim exposed his secret after the test, it was looked upon more as a joke than anything serious. However, he declared that the test was an earnest one, and to show that a bullet-proof garment could be made with little trouble. His cloth or protector consisted of a steel shield inside of a bag, which simply arrested the initial energy of the bullet and prevented any injury being done. Since then little or nothing has been heard of Herr Dowe's cloth, or the 3,000,000 marks said to have been offered to him by the German Government for his invention.—New York Tribune.

Dr. Lorenz's Modest Greatness.

At one of his first clinics in New York City Dr. Lorenz remarked apologetically:

"I am sorry that this has to be done in so much haste. If I had the time I should like to give up two hours to this operation. But you know everything is rush in New York."

On Friday, at a clinic in the operating room of the Bellevue Medical College before an audience of fully 400 persons, the famous Austrian surgeon showed that he can easily set the pace, even in this city of haste, by reducing a double hip dislocation in one minute and twenty-five seconds. This was done not to illustrate the facility with which in certain cases the bloodless surgery may be performed, but simply in the course of professional business.

To illustrate the difference between the old method and the new, Dr. Lorenz remarked that he had performed 260 similar operations by cutting, but had abandoned that system three years ago, and since that time has performed upward of 1000 operations by his present method. When, as in the case mentioned, the brief space of time required for an operation that restores to a child the natural use of its limbs is considered, it is not strange that the skilful surgeon is regarded as almost a wonder worker, and that praise and thanks enough to turn the head of an ordinary man are showered upon him.

Dr. Lorenz deserves the praise which is now his in generous measure all the more because of the modesty of its recipient and his freedom from petty ambition, which leads him to give freely to his fellow professional workers as well as to suffering humanity the benefits of his skill and method.—New York World.

Clothes and the Man.

"Clothes may not make the man," said an observant lawyer the other day, "but they have considerable effect upon the wearer.

"There is a man whom I meet nearly every day on Ann street at the noon hour. He usually wears a rusty brown suit and a derby that matches it in rustiness, and he slouches along, dodging right and left as if to avoid collision with better dressed men.

"But often on bright, clear days the man appears in a broadcloth, with patent leathers, and a silk tile, walks firmly with head erect, and lets the others do the dodging as he keeps to the middle of the narrow Ann street sidewalk.

"I have often seen him in his shabby garb step out into the street to let others pass, but the other day, when he was dressed up, a youth who got in his path was waved aside with a pompous but not ill-humored

"'Let me pass, my lad.'"—New York Times.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Terre Haute, Ind., has stopped prize fights.

St. Louis is to have a big trotting meeting this season.

Some horsemen are picking King Direct as the champion four-year-old pacer of 1903.

In an exciting ice yacht race at Red Bank, N. J., the Witch won from the Georgie by seconds.

Internal dissension broke out in the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club over the so-called peace treaty.

The University of Wisconsin has appropriated $500 for the purchase of two four-oared gigs for the boating department.

Mrs. Langtry will bring her stable to America for the racing this year. Her string of horses includes the unbeaten filly Smilax.

Branch organizations of the State Game and Fish Protective Associations are soon to be established in every county of the State of Maryland.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, champion woman golfer of the United States, will go abroad to compete for the woman's golf championship of Great Britain.

There is an increase of ten per cent. over last year in the entries to the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The Futurity of 1905 received 1161 entries.

After being twelves years before the public, many times a champion and a popular favorite, Jimmy Michael announces that this will be his last season among the "pedal-pushers."

Alexander Winton, the automobile maker, of Cleveland, Ohio, has changed his mind about racing Fournier, the French champion, and now says that he will race the Frenchman whenever a match can be arranged.

"Cash" Sloane, brother of "Tod" Sloane, after a successful season as a jockey in Russia in 902, made his reentry upon the American turf by purchasing the horse Boundlee out of a selling race at New Orleans.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Portland, Ore., is about to remodel its public parks.

Last year was not a profitable one for the British cotton trade.

Disease has broken out among the foxes in North Cheshire, England.

Hotel rates are to be advanced when the Grand Army meets at San Francisco, Cal.

The total enrollment in the elementary schools of New York City is 431,491 children.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be observed next May.

Chicago savings deposits show an increase of thirty-nine per cent. within about six months.

The Carnegie Institute has guaranteed $4000 to the Lick Observatory for astronomical research.

The St. Ives (England) School Board has sanctioned the purchase of a rocking horse for the use of infant scholars.

The Government is being urged to hold the annual maneuvres between Army and Navy on the Pacific Coast next year.

Great veins of ore containing from fifty to sixty per cent. of iron have been discovered in the neighborhood of Vadso, Norway.

Electricity is to be used for lighting the bow, masthead and compass lamps of the British torpedo boat destroyers now being built.

A reproduction of King Solomon's Temple on a large scale is to be one of the features of the Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

The promoters of the Jamestown Exposition will ask the State of Virginia for an appropriation of $200,000, payable in four annual sums of $50,000.

Among the German exhibits to be shown at the St. Louis Fair will be the aesthesiometer, an instrument widely used in German schools for measuring mental weariness.

Ancient Trephining.

Trephining the skull is known as a probable treatment used by prehistoric surgeons. It appears that the ancient practice still survives in Helanesia, and the Rev. J. A. Crump reports that natives of New Britain treat fractures from slingstones by trephining with a piece of shell or a flake of obsidian. In 80 per cent. of the cases recovery follows in two or three weeks.

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Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
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We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
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