

FOR THE FAIR

PARENTS AT FAULT.

"It's the parents who make their children naughty," declared a young woman positively the other day. "I take sides with the children against their parents. Parents are continually doing the very same things they punish their children for. A little girl who had been having a stormy scene with her mother got up and rang the bell. "Did you ring, ma'am?" asked the maid when she appeared. "No, I did!" said the child, with dignity. "Please, take mamma away. She's very naughty and cross and I want you to lock her up till she's good." The little girl had had this said about herself and didn't see why under similar conditions it was not applicable to her mother."—New York Tribune.

COLOR DRESS SCHEMES.

Delicate blue, with white lace. Gray, with shades of sage green. Steel gray, with Paris ecru lace. Mixed gray, with black or white. Mixed brown, with golden brown. Gray, with shades of burnt orange. Mixed red, with deep shade of red. Light and dark shades of moss green. Plain claid, with dark silk or velvet. Brown, with shades of burnt orange. Mixed green, with dark shade of green. Moss green, with black lace medallions. Two-toned blue and silver, with plain blue. Black, with white lace; facings of delicate blue. Royal blue, with black lace and steel. Delicate violet, with white and deeper shade of violet. Gray, with cream lace, showing delicate pink underneath. Black, combined with black and white shepherd's check. White over pink, with a touch of black to give character. Royal blue, combined with blue and white shepherd's check. Bright Roman plaid, with red or blue sash to give character. Pearl gray, combined with darker shades of gray panne velvet. White cloth, with antique lace and turquoise-blue panne velvet. Black, with steel-gray panne velvet and cut-steel buckles and buttons. White cloth, with ecru lace and pipings of the medium shade of burnt orange.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EXERCISE.

The woman who has "no time for relaxation and systematic exercise" is precisely the woman who most needs to take it. Rest, exercise, diet, amusement and work are of equal importance in the vast scheme of living if one would live sanely—that is, healthfully. The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is perfectly true, and that all play and no work has the same effect is equally correct. It is the wise adjustment of the proportion of each that makes for health.

"I get all the exercise I need in going about my household duties," many women assert, but that is the greatest mistake possible. Under ordinary circumstances a few sets of muscles are called into activity, and the mind at the same time is fully occupied. For physical exercise to be helpful the mind should be at rest. A walk of twenty minutes' duration in the open air is an absolute daily necessity, and should be at a reasonably brisk pace.

Deep breathing should be practiced on these walks until it becomes a fixed habit. A good plan is to inhale slowly while taking seven steps, then exhale during seven. The mental application soon ceases to be necessary, and the walker almost unconsciously breathes in this way. Deep breathing is helpful in cases of insomnia also.

The average woman takes too little care of her health until she loses it, and then she takes too much care of it with tonics and nostrums. She drinks two or three cupsful of strong coffee for breakfast, eats meat three times a day, takes cakes and loaves ad infinitum, and by the time she is thirty, or earlier, has established a chronic dyspepsia that is guaranteed to last until her death.

There are many more illnesses from overeating than from overworking, and far greater danger to beauty.—New York News.

THE ROUND ARM.

From an artistic standpoint, fat arms are not pretty. But there are other standpoints.

It may be that the Venus de Medici and her sisters had arms that were made of skin and bone, and it may be that the artists of that time, and later, admired such arms and thought them the most beautiful of all feminine endowments.

When it comes to plain, matter-of-fact everyday life, it is the plump arm which is considered the most beautiful. When you come to put on the elbow sleeve you want a nice, round arm below it.

With the exception of the neck, which is very easily made fat, there is no part of the body that can be as quickly developed as the arm. There is certainly no excuse for having thin arms, because you can just as well have fat ones, and the process is one that can be carried out in a very short time.

It is noted that women who do housework generally have nice white arms, especially if the work be of the kind which requires the hands to be in water. Dish-washing, floor scrubbing, window cleaning and all such feminine pastimes are certain to develop the arms. True, they develop the hands at the same time, but one can always take care of the hands and keep them white and soft.

There appeared not long ago at the door of a woman whose business was the developing of beauty, a girl. Said she, "I am a debutante in my first season and am compelled to wear short-sleeved dresses constantly. I am told that you of all others can develop my arms."

The beauty doctor laughed. "This is a very simple matter," said she, "and especially for you who have such plump cheeks. You are of a disposition which will put on flesh very rapidly. It is a great pity that you have allowed your arms to become so emaciated."

She then rang for a basin of water, which her assistant brought. Placing it upon a gas stove, she advised the young woman to bathe her arms in it. "This," said she, "is the first part of the fattening process. When you go home, you must give your arms their bath, in warm oil of almonds. Do not wash off until it is thoroughly rubbed in, and then take care, of course, that all trace of grease is removed. Do this daily until your arms are fat."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Boydell's CHAT.

The favorite recreation of the Queen of Greece is yachting.

Queen Helene of Italy is a fine shot. She is also an expert in driving a motor car, and she also writes verses.

Miss Estell Reed is Federal Superintendent of Indian Schools, and has probably the most important and the highest salaried office of any woman in the Government employ.

Skating and riding are favorite forms of recreation and amusement for Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. She is very fond of animals, and will not sanction any sport connected with the royal preserves which calls for the slaughter of animals.

Mrs. Ida Belmer Camp, of Caro, Mich., does a profitable business in cactus growing. She has at her greenhouses at Caro the largest collection of cacti in the country. She employs collectors in regions where the cactus grows wild to secure rare specimens for propagation.

Mrs. Albert Burns, of Laurens, S. C., has had a very busy life. In twenty-two years she has raised thirteen children. In addition to this she has started and run a saw mill, run a ginery, which in the busy season she feeds herself; does general teaming, her own housework and takes in sewing.

Mrs. Frank Le Grande, wife of an engine wiper employed by the Southern Pacific Company, has, it is said, received information confirming her right to a one-fifth interest in an estate worth \$20,000,000. This vast fortune was left by Mrs. Le Grande's grandmother, who lived in Holland, where her estates are located.

Mme. Brassard, the proprietor of a small shop at Lyons, France, has accomplished some remarkable feats in Alpine climbing. She makes her living by following the French Alpine troops during their maneuvers in the Alps in order to sell the cocoa which she carries on her trips, and she is credited with having taken part in some difficult marches.

Pretty Things to Wear.

Embroidery is very prominent in all fashions.

Tea gowns show the sleeve cut in one with the shoulder.

The prettiest designs in neckwear are all adorned with French knots.

Fine cloth and serge dresses are being trimmed with broad lines of braid.

The career of the tassel continues unchecked, and is worn on hat and gown alike.

Undressed kid is seen on some ultra fashionable frocks as a stitched trimming.

The drop shoulder effect is a distinguishing feature of many of the newest bodices.

Dark green plaid for street wear is decidedly popular for maids and youthful matrons.

Dressy Oxford ties for house wear show vamps striped with alternate bands of black and gold.

Louise silk is much used for blouses, though the woolen one holds its own for morning wear.

Ribbons that shade from a bright green to deep blue make up admirably into rosettes that may be used for the ornamentation of dark toned gowns or hats.

Ruchings of taffeta are an old-time revival, and box pleatings, fringed frills and quiltings of black and colored taffeta adorn hats, boas, fichus, pelerines and gowns.

Gowns of chenille draped over black chiffon and fine black lace are among the original models of the season. As accompaniments are wraps composed entirely of chenille frings.

In the newest of embroidered hose the flowers are not distributed carelessly over the surface, but form some particular design such as bow-knot, heart or monogram, placed over the instep.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.



SWEET POTATO TRUFFLES.

Take half a cup of well-boiled and mashed sweet potatoes and mix them to a smooth batter; mix with a tablespoonful each of butter and sugar, and four tablespoonfuls of flour, a salt-spoonful of salt and a pint of milk. Bake at once in a hot, well-greased wafer iron or hot griddle.

CARE OF WINDOW SHADES.

During the day window shades are usually kept rolled up half way. Dust accumulates on the top of the roll, and when drawn in the evening light colored shades show a dark streak across the middle. Although dusted frequently, in a short time the streak persistently adheres. I have used a fine white scouring soap with excellent results. Take a clean white cloth, rub on the dry soap and then on the shade, a small part at a time, always using a clean place in the cloth as soon as a sign of soil makes its appearance. Use no moisture.—W. K., in New England Homestead.

QUINCE SPONGE.

Bake a round spongecake, and when cold hollow out the centre, leaving the bottom and sides an inch thick; soften one-fourth box of gelatin in the same amount of cold water; pare, quarter and core four large, ripe quinces; boil parings and cores until soft, and strain; simmer fruit in same liquor until soft and press through a wire sieve; add enough water to liquor to make one pint, also two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, and bring to a boil; add gelatin and one tablespoon of lemon juice; stir until the former is dissolved; strain through cheesecloth and set aside to cool; beat the fruit light, add gelatin, whip five minutes, pour into the cake shell and set in a cool place; when ready to serve cover top roughly with stiffly beaten cream to which one tablespoonful of powdered sugar and the stiffly beaten white of one egg have been added. This sponge is just as good made of canned quinces.

COOKING EGGPLANT.

The most satisfactory way of serving eggplant is to cut it in slices about half an inch thick; rub the slices with an abundance of salt, and let them rest in water enough to cover, for several hours. After this, drain them, dip the slices in egg and breadcrumbs, fry them for five minutes on each side, or until they are a golden brown and well done. Serve with a little salt sprinkled over them.

To broil them slice and prepare the same way as mentioned above in salt and water. Then drain and wipe them dry, rub a little sweet oil over the surface and broil for five minutes on each side. Serve them with butter mixed with a few drops of lemon juice.

The French are fond of serving eggplant "stuffed." They cut a good-sized plant into six pieces, leaving the skin on one side of each piece. These pieces they cook in salt and water a few hours, then they make an incision in each piece and fry all in boiling hot fat. Finally they scoop out the fleshy part of the eggplant, stuffing the pieces with forcemeat. Sausage is good as forcemeat for this purpose. Sprinkle soft breadcrumbs and bits of butter over the stuffing in the eggplant and set the pieces in a hot oven to become very brown. Serve them, seasoning well with pepper and salt.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Turpentine will remove tar from cloth.

A little box of lime placed in the pantry will keep the air pure and dry.

A solution of bichloride of copper makes a brown spot on alloy, but produces no effect on a gold surface.

A little washing soda mixed in the blacklead will remove all grease and give grates and stoves an excellent polish.

Individual soup spoons and a ladle in colonial design are likely to appeal to the housewife who dotes on colonial furnishings.

Some housekeepers claim that baked potatoes are never so delicious as when they are boiled half done before going into the oven.

The taste of castor oil may be destroyed by beating it with the white of an egg, or better still, by dropping it into enough lemon juice to float it.

In studying to obtain the effect of space in small rooms it is a good plan to cover the walls of two rooms to match. This gives a greater feeling of space.

Stains on brass will soon disappear if rubbed with a cut lemon dipped in salt. When clean, wash in hot water, dry with a cloth and polish with a wash leather.

Make the covers of couch cushions rather smaller than the pillows themselves, and they will not flatten out and look thin as pillows usually do after being used for a few weeks.

Camphor is an excellent barometer. If when the camphor is exposed to the air the gum remains dry the weather will be fresh and dry, but if the gum absorbs the moisture and seems damp it is an indication of rain.

To remove stained-water stains dip a piece of the stained material into vinegar and rub until the stain disappears. For grease stains rub with benzine, lay between two pieces of blotting paper and iron with a moderately hot iron.

PRINTED IN REAL BLOOD.

A Sioux City Literary Production: With "Shivers" in It.

Periodicals of the sanguinary class, says the London Press-News, are not solely confined to pirates and highwaymen; the most violent effort yet made to attract attention to a new magazine is the device of printing it in real blood.

The magazine is called the Knockers. It is written and published by men engaged in the packing industry at Sioux City, Iowa, and the use of blood symbolizes the avocation of the staff. "A fuzzy bunch of packing-house rhymes" is the way the preface reads, "printed on Ipski Bo paper, bound in Zulu lavender, decorated with real blood."

Editors with bloody fingers handle the books, leaving sneaky finger-marks here and there. The books are tied in bundles and placed in the smokehouse, where they are subjected to the "curing" process.

This leaves them in a fine brown state, and with a very ancient, and smoky scent. When they emerge from this room they have very much the color and scent of fine bologna sausages.

The production is illustrated with blue-print photographs of men, and the first person to be immortalized is one David Mann, the fellow who with his big hammer knocks the fat steers on the head and sends them where the beef trust gets its clutches upon them.

WISE WORDS.

The way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

Take-It-Easy and Live-Long are brothers.—German proverb.

The happiness of life depends very much on little things.—L. M. Alcott.

Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice triumphs.—Longfellow.

One never realizes his mortality as long as his mother lives.—Bishop Spalding.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all mothers venerable.—Richter.

To be and remain true to one's self and others is to possess the noblest attribute of the greatest talents.—Goethe.

Our only victory over temptations is through persisting courage and an indomitable cheerfulness.—Frederick W. Faber.

There are nettles everywhere, but smooth, green grasses are more common still. The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.—E. B. Browning.

To rob the public it is necessary to deceive them. To deceive them, it is necessary to persuade them that they are robbed for their own advantage.—M. Bastiat.

We are to be rewarded, not only for work done, but for burdens borne, and I am not sure but that the brightest rewards will be for those who have borne burdens without murmuring.—Andrew Bonar.

Careless Correspondence.

A gentleman and his wife had been invited to an evening party. He wanted to go, but his wife declared that she had no gown suitable for the occasion, and asked him to send "regrets" to their hostess. Thereupon the man, while at his office, penned this facetious note:

"We regret that your kind invitation must be declined for all the conventional reasons, but the real reason is that half the family has nothing to wear. My wife's latest dress is over three weeks old, and her hat is twelve hours out of date. You will appreciate the hopelessness of the occasion and excuse us."

He thought this so good that he went further, and determined to be smartly sarcastic at the expense of his wife. He wrote a note to her explaining that he would not be at home for an early dinner, as she had asked him. The note ran:

"I cannot accept your invitation because I am going out to an evening party where the guests are not expected to wear anything of importance. Sorry I won't be there to kiss you good-night."

Unfortunately he was careless; the notes went into the wrong envelopes, and the lady who had invited the couple was somewhat surprised at the man's audacity.

A Royal Entertainment.

To find a parallel for the sumptuous entertainment of the German Emperor by the Earl of Londside and of King Edward by other British peers and commoners, one must go back to the palmy days of the French monarchy. To entertain a queen for a week the Comte d'Artois rebuilt, rearranged and refurbished his castle from threshold to turret, employing 900 workmen day and night. The Marshal de Soubise received Louis XV. as his guest for a day and night at a cost of £80,000. "I hear," said His Majesty to the Marshal, who owed millions, "that you are in debt." "I will inquire of my steward and inform your Majesty," replied the host, hiding a yawn behind his hand.—London Chronicle.

London Americanizing Sewage.

Some years ago the London County Council began experiments with the Massachusetts system of treating sewage in cokebeds, and now after further experiments Dr. Clowes, chief chemist to the Council, recommends that the system be extended until the whole of the sewage of London is dealt with on this plan.

First of all the sewage is screened as it passes from the mains to settling tanks. In the tanks the sludge settles and fifty per cent. of it disappears by bacterial action. Then the sewage goes into immense beds of coke six feet deep, and the water that is drained off after two hours is pure enough to support fish life.



New York City.—Blouse jackets made with small capes are much liked and will be much worn during the season to come, both by young girls and ma-



MISSER'S BLOUSE JACKET.

ture women. The very stylish May Manton model given is adapted to all suiting and jacket materials, but, as shown, is of canvas cheviot in tan color and is tailor stitched with corticelli silk. The capes and the revers are exceedingly smart, but the former can be omitted and the jacket can be buttoned over snugly, as shown in the small cut, whenever preferred.

The blouse consists of the fronts and back, and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seam. The fronts are deeply faced and rolled back to form the revers and are gathered at the lower edge to blouse slightly over the belt. The capes are arranged over the shoulders and the neck is finished with a turn-over collar. To the lower edge is attached a circular basque portion which can be omitted if a plain blouse is desired. The sleeves are in bishop style with cuffs cut after the latest model.

The quantity of material required for medium size (fourteen years) is two and a half yards forty-four inches wide

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

Lace on Spring Gowns.

Leading modistes say that in the spring and summer gowns such "dead white" and "blue white" lace will be used, but as the cream and ecru shades are so much more becoming and richer looking it is doubtful if the new fad will become popular. But the faintest yellow shades of lace are effective on the gowns in "dead white" materials.

Lace Collars Popular.

Lace collars of all sizes and shapes are in great demand (and there are many bargains offered), for there seems to be no sort of gown or wrap, coat or negligee with which they cannot be worn. The lace collar reaching to the shoulder is the favorite for gowns for house wear, especially morning robes. Even on the street gowns lace collars are on all the silk and fancy waists, especially on afternoon gowns of cloth velvet and the heavier silks.

Leading Spring Fabrics.

Etamines and veillings are the leaders in spring fabrics. In the former fancy effects and noticeably an openwork weave resembling a check are expected to be more in demand than the plain materials.

Plaided Buttons.

Plaided buttons are one of Dame Fashion's latest freaks. They are small and flat and are covered with shepherd's plaid, black, white and gray check.

Girl's Dress.

Simple little frocks made with gathered skirts are always charming upon little girls, and have the great merit of being peculiarly well adapted to washable fabrics. This very pretty May Manton model is shown in pale blue



TUCKED BLOUSE JACKET, WITH NINE GORED SKIRT.

or one and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

Very Generally Becoming.

Blouse jackets are always jaunty, always smart and very generally becoming in the large drawing of its zibeline, in brown with threads of tan color, collar and cuffs of brown velvet edged with bands of tan cloth, stitched with corticelli silk, and makes part of a costume, but the design suits the odd wrap equally well and is adapted to all the season's materials. The collar is a special feature and is both novel and stylish.

The jacket is made with fronts and back and is smoothly fitted at the back but blouses slightly over the belt at the front. Fronts, back and sleeves are laid in tucks, in groups of three each, and are finished with machine stitched edges in tailor style. The right front laps over the left and the closing is effected by buttons and buttonholes in double-breasted style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide, with seven-eighths yards of velvet for collar, cuffs and belt.

Skirts laid in generous pleats that conceal the seams and are stitched flat at their upper portions, are among the latest shown and are eminently graceful and effective. The smart model in the large drawing is shaped with nine gores that allow only narrow spaces between the pleats which provide fullness and, with the flare on each gore, give a stylish flounce effect where they fall free. As shown the material is ecru etamine, stitched with corticelli silk, but all the seasonable pliable materials are appropriate, foulard, taffeta and liberty silks, pongee, veiling, albatross and the like, with the lovely soft finished linen and cotton fabrics.

The skirt is cut in nine gores that widen perceptibly as they approach the lower edge and are specially adapted to narrow goods.

To cut this skirt in the medium size ten and five-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, seven and a



GIRL'S DRESS.

thirty-two inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with three-eighths yards of all-over lace for collar and cuffs.