

BUDGET FOR WOMEN

ONE WOMAN'S PATIENCE.
Loss of sight, hearing and speech for more than sixty-five years does not seem to have affected for the worse the usefulness of Miss Lucy Read, of Danby, Vt., who now, at the age of seventy-six, challenges the admiration of ordinary mortals with her knitting, needlework, bed quilts, plush work, etc. Miss Read cuts out patterns by the aid of her teeth and assort the different colored cloths with which she works by the sense of taste or smell, rarely making a mistake. She also selects her own thread, as to color and size, and threads her own needle with her tongue. In covering and lining cigar boxes she is expert. When the fancy seizes her she will finish a box with a glass set in the top, cutting the glass herself with a glazier's tool to the desired size. The story of Miss Read's monumental patience, courage and resolution somehow makes one ashamed of having all one's powers and putting them to desultory and often worthless uses.

TO DRAW OUT OTHERS.
Most people can talk, yet one rarely meets with a truly good conversationalist—that is, one who has the power to draw others out while saying little and who listens to what is said with interest.

It is, however, in the power of any educated person to become a good conversationalist, and the secret of it lies in forgetting self and showing real interest in the person with whom you are thrown. Almost every person has some favorite topic of conversation; learn it, and if you cannot talk intelligently on the subject, listen attentively. When talking, the voice should not be raised above its natural tone, giving your listener the impression that you are talking at him rather than to him.

If you find that your companion is somewhat despondent and irritable, lead the conversation into pleasant channels; tell him the amusing things you have read and do all in your power to make him forget himself, and he will forget himself if you interest him.—American Queen.

WOMEN GROWING WISER.
Are we womankind growing wiser, or is it merely the inevitable turning of the wheel of fashion that has brought in the modern corset? Certain it is that fashion has decreed that we shall no longer have small wasp-like waists. The sculptors and painters who have all along been telling us of the beauties of the natural unhampered waist will say: "What have we been telling you?" and will point out to us the examples of the world of art and the figures of the old masters.

But then we know all that, and most of us wished for this happy period to come, but what can a woman do when fashion sets the pace? Very few of us have the courage of our convictions when it comes to disregarding the mandates of that terrible ruler. Of course we had the plea of the necessity of something to hang and drape our clothes on, and the need of a certain amount of support, but the fact remains that thousands of women and girls have been hurried to untimely graves or sustained serious internal injuries from tight lacing.

The modern corset is a mere band of whalebone and ribbons compared with the steel-ribbed, unyielding "strait-jackets" worn some years ago. The corset of to-day is made of entirely different lines, being short, of soft material, with but a couple of bones, and it is shaped on hygienic and physiological principles, giving the internal organs a proper amount of space and freedom, and allowing ample play for the movements of the ribs and upper chest in breathing.

Probably one of the most prolific agents in bringing about this fortunate change is the modern devotion to outdoor games, pastimes and pursuits. No woman squeezed up in an old-fashioned corset such as our mothers wore could, even had she dreamed of such a thing, walk a half mile, let alone run and stoop, strike at a ball, manipulate a fishing rod, or paddle a canoe. And the results are most gratifying, for never in the world's history has there dwelt such a race of strong, healthy girls and beautiful, graceful and happy women as we are.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WELL-DRESSED WOMEN.
There was a day not so very long gone by when the clever woman was not supposed to be the well-dressed, well-groomed one. If a woman was strong-minded she was supposed to be bluestock in costume. If she had a great intellect she was usually set down as careless in looks, and professional women were not even supposed to know what the word "fashion" meant. Nowadays this is disproved.

Go to any meeting in which women speak, or put in an appearance at a woman's club, where the majority of the fair sex are doing something in the world of literature or art, and you will see that in the matter of fashion and style they are able to hold their own with the most feather-headed butterfly of fashion.

knowledge of the world, and the income their wits provide them to bear on dress, and so many of them have acquired the subtle art of putting on clothes, virtues which the Parisiennes and Viennese have claimed for their own. Moreover, they are acquiring what the best bred women only did acquire at one time—the art of knowing when to wear their clothes; in fact, the suitability of raiment.

It is not a difficult task to dress becomingly with a pretty face and a good figure, but one of the features of our day is that the modern woman seems to have the power of making herself good looking, or, at all events, of looking well.

The art of dressing is to render a squat figure lithe in appearance, at all events, and the over-tall woman of moderate height, the short one of fair stature. Unhappily there are more women who can spend a great deal of money on dress than know when and what to wear and how to put on their clothes. They introduce their jewelry at the wrong time, and too much of it. Happily, women are no longer hung in chains (not the fashionable ones), but it is more chic to appear with some antique ornament that goes with the texture and style of the gown than to be a blaze of diamonds. Jewelry, bodice bouquets, ties and such addenda require more attention often than the choosing of the dress itself.—New York News.

Boydoin' CHAT

Mrs. Squiers, wife of the American Minister to Cuba, is interesting herself in forming a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Havana.

According to a woman suffragist, the newest type of "new woman" is the woman who travels all over the country, making public speeches to prove that a woman's place is at home.

The wife of the new French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jusserand, is an American and a member of a prominent New York family. Her maiden name was Miss Elsa Richards.

An order of Druidesses has been instituted in Paris, and with it are revived many of the old Celtic mysteries and ceremonies. Long flowing robes of white are worn by the women of the order.

Mrs. Jane Boyes, M. D., a graduate of the Edinburgh University, has been appointed Government physician of the Island of Coll, Argyshire. This is said to be the first instance of a woman doctor receiving a Government appointment in Scotland.

The National Zoological Society of Great Britain has long admitted women as fellows, although they are not admitted to the scientific or general meetings. By a recent alteration of the by-laws that restriction has been done away with, and women who are fellows stand upon the same footing as the men.

The business of pharmacists is one that is recommended for women who wish to enter a field that as yet is not overcrowded. The head of a large educational institution for women recently remarked in public that he considered the occupation of druggist to be a refined and congenial one for the twentieth century feminine worker.

Science has its devotees among Italian women, one of whom, Signora Bernardo Pirovano, of Crema, has lately taken her degree in the medical faculty, and broken the record as the youngest doctor of medicine and surgery at the University of Pavia. As a physician to women and children in Florence she is about to settle down.

FADS AND FANCIES

Fine checks are noted in some of the new lines.

Broad effects distinguish both coats and bodices.

Sheer white fabrics are checked off with fine cords.

Soft-petalled artificial flowers are used extensively on evening gowns of chiffon, mousseline de soie and other diaphanous fabrics.

A new delicate pink posey is a cross between a single violet and a spring beauty as to shape. It is lovely in clusters on a white ground.

Fancy hairpins are much in vogue, especially in tortoise shell and paste. One in a looped shape is literally wrapped in sparkling stones.

The new strap bracelets, woven, flexible flat bands of gold, like a leather strap, either plain or jewel set, are to be worn with tailor-made gowns.

Piquant—much-abused word—is well applied to the ready-made black satin knickers, made in cavalier style, with deep double frills of real lace at the knees.

One of the prettiest new Swisses is in pale green strewn with embroidered white dots and a serpentine stripe embroidered in a darker shade of green.

Fine soutache braids are being developed to a high degree of art. They are peculiarly valuable for laying upon plain gowns in alternate bands of black and white, and produce a chic effect far beyond the value of the material.

A petticoat of brocade is flounced from the knees in chiffon appliqued with lace, and one in palest blue silk is made smarter by rows of narrow black velvet in quite a new French style. An ideal petticoat of lily brocade falls to the knee, and from there, springing out in a foam of soft flounces with lovely medallions of lace and quillings of gauze ribbons.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



TO PROTECT BEDROOM WALLS.
To protect the walls of the bedrooms from knocks with the bedsteads it is an excellent plan to fix two small pads of chamols leather, one on each end of the head of the bed, so that if the bed is pushed back forcibly against the wall in the way dear to the heart of the average maid servant, there is no chance of an ugly rubbed mark, as the pad keeps off the pressure.

A COMFORTABLE CUSHION.
A small cushion that comes in handy to tuck in at one's back when sitting in an arm chair is made of a loosely stuffed center of silk. This is about eight inches in diameter, and not at all thick. Around this a puffing of silk is placed. A circular piece of scalloped linen, either white or ecru, serves as a top. The white tops are decorated with yellow buttercups, if the silk cover of the pillow be yellow, or with violets, if green or lavender silk is used for the cushion top. The scallops are far apart and deep and they are fastened down over the puffing, so as to allow the flutings to flare out between. The ecru tops are embroidered in gold thread and Oriental silks.

A WINDOW HINT.
Most of our city rooms, even in apartment houses, have windows which are deeply enough set to allow for window seats. These add to the beauty and convenience of a small room, and need not be expensive. Boxes may be fitted into the space, covered with hair cushions neatly tacked on, and a back made by tacking a flat cushion against the panelling. Cover first with muslin and then with denim, and finish with gimp and brass tacks. A valance of the denim should be added. A window seat may be made by fitting into the space an inexpensive rattan or bamboo bench, such as are to be had at furnishing stores. These are fitted with movable cushions, and have a valance if desired.—New York Post.

SERVING "COMPANY" TABLE.

A few simple rules may be laid down for serving the table. As a general rule the maid removes the large service plates used under the soup plates at the time she brings the filled plates. Sometimes when the service plates are unusually handsome they are allowed to remain on the table until the dessert is served, so that the guests may always have plates before them.

The maid passes the larger dishes and plates by hand; the smaller dishes holding olives, bonbons and sugar are passed on a tray. She serves all of the dishes from the left. Tea, coffee and beverages are served from the right. The guest may never take the plate from the waitress, but must permit her to place it on the table before him.

Finger bowls should be used only with fruit courses. When the dish is a bit out of the ordinary it is quite the thing for the hostess to cause herself to be first served, when she begins to eat, thus demonstrating to the guests the proper way to eat it. When the hostess is not served first it is the rule to begin with the lady next to her on the right, and begin with a different guest with each course, so that no one shall be always last.

The French always serve the host or hostess first, a custom calculated to put the guests at ease. For luncheon it is best to serve hot rolls tucked into napkins, rather than bread on plates. A popular innovation is the thin sandwich of bread and butter.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Raisin Pie—One cup of sugar, one cup of seeded raisins, one cup of sweet cream, the juice of one lemon and yolk of one egg. Chop raisins fine and bake with one crust (white of one egg beaten stiff and add a tablespoonful of sugar for the meringue). Then sit in oven until it becomes a golden brown.

Celery Root Salad—Pare the celery roots; put them into cold water for twenty minutes, then put them in a stew pan; pour cold water over them; add a little salt and cook until tender; pour off the water; cut the roots in slices and when cold pour over a French dressing made with one tablespoonful of salad oil and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a little salt and pepper to season.

Scotch Scones—To one quart of sifted flour add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; cut into this one-quarter cup of lard and one-quarter cup of butter; add one teaspoonful of sugar; beat the egg until light and add to it two cupfuls of milk; toss this on a floured board, roll out half an inch thick, cut in three-inch square pieces, fold in half to form three corner pieces; bake on a hot griddle very slowly.

Chocolate Loaf Cake—Cream half a cup of butter with one and one-half cups of sugar; add two well beaten eggs; melt two squares of chocolate over hot water; pour over it half a cup of boiling water and stir until smooth; then add it to the first mixture; stir one tablespoon of sour milk; add this with three cupfuls of sifted flour, a pinch of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla to the other mixture; bake in a greased cake pan in a moderate oven twenty minutes; this may be baked in layer cake pans and put together with white frosting.

NAVAJO BLANKETS: How They Won Their National Reputation.

Though Navajo blankets as rugs, portieres, couch coverings and a dozen other things, have held their own in American homes for a season and more, there are many interesting details of their manufacture which are not known to the casual customer. The impress of the Spanish cross, recalling the invasions of the Coronado expedition of 1540 is still paramount in this industry of the tribe. This marked the Navajo's first knowledge of the white race, and the later influence of Mexican art can be traced in the zig-zagging diamond. There is always one blanket weaver in a Navajo family, generally a woman, though sometimes a man, and the blanket frame which is erected outside the "hogan," or hut, is part of its architecture. This frame is of upright posts or rude poles. Kneeling or squatting in front of it is the patient weaver from morning till night. The blankets are considered a medium of barter, as current as any coat among the neighboring tribes, for the Navajo's country is the finest for flock raising, and their wool far famed. The dyes used, too, are practically indelible, and their manufacture is a tribe secret. The blanket is the banner garment of the squaws with "dresy" aspirations, and the choicest of wigwam decorations. The care taken in the making of these blankets may be realized when one knows that two or three months are given to the manufacture of some of the more elaborate. No two of these are ever exactly alike, and for certain tribal ceremonies special patterns are introduced. The choicest designs are reserved for enshrouding the dead, as the journey to the "Happy Hunting Ground" is considered much enhanced by the richness of the traveler's wrapping. It is the Navajo blanket, too, that often forms the charmed square of the snake dancing Mokiis, and the sun dancers of the Shoshones and Arapahoes carpet their sacred inclosures with these same weaves that American bachelors and den devotees pay such round prices for. No wonder, with its history, its wealth of association, with its richness of color and originality of design, the Navajo blanket has attained a National reputation.

Reed's Smart Office Boy.

The late Thomas Brackett Reed was fond of telling the following story regarding the bright little office boy whom he kept in his employ in Washington, and for whom he prophesied a brilliant financial career:

A gentleman calling on Mr. Reed one day, while waiting in the reception room, was attracted by the manner of the small attendant and started a random conversation.

"And how much do you earn a week, my boy?" he inquired.

"Fifty dollars," said the youngster, with avidity.

Being shown into the Senator's private office just then the visitor's surprise found vent in words.

"Mighty bright boy you have there, Mr. Reed, to be getting \$50 a week," he remarked.

"Fifty nothing," said Mr. Reed; "he gets \$5.00."

"But he told me just now you were giving him \$50 a week," persisted the gentleman.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Reed, and touched the bell. "Billy," he said, "did you tell this gentleman I was paying you \$50 a week?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't? Well, what did you say?"

"I said I earned it," was the prompt and stout rejoinder.—New York Mail and Express.

England's Boundarymaker.

Sir Thomas Holdich leaves England on his mission to lay down the new frontier between Chile and the Argentine Republic. It is not a light task, but Sir Thomas already knows something of the Andes, and he has had plenty of had more experience in mapping out boundaries than any man living. Much of his work has been on the frontiers of India, which he knows as intimately as we know our London streets. He has written a book called the "Indian Borderland," and if ever he gives us his reminiscences they should be full of agreeable accounts of travel. He was serving in India nearly forty years ago as a young officer of the Royal Engineers. The Abyssinian campaign took him to another continent, but the Afghan war took him back to the regions which he has done so much to make plain on maps. Sir Thomas is within sight of sixty, but a grand tour of mountainous South America has no terrors for him. He and his staff of engineers expect to be away several months.—London Chronicle.

Unfamiliar With Glass.

White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars in Japan as a check upon the impulse of occupants to thrust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are not familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly supposed are sashes to be merely spaces for air, the bill for the glazing was one of the largest petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies until the white line was invented.—Hong Kong Press.

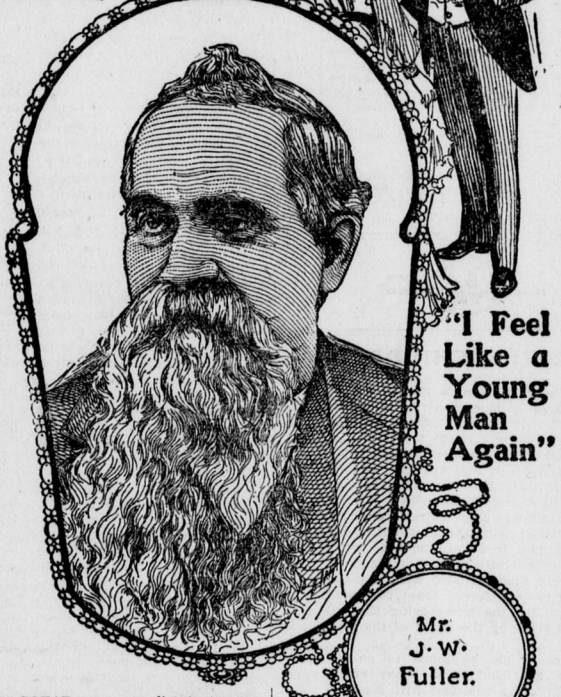
Treasures of the Sea.

The sea around the shores of Greece is full of treasures. A little time ago the divers were bringing up the statues lost when the ship which was taking them to Rome was wrecked over 2000 years ago. Now the relics of the battle of Navarino, which was fought in 1827, are being fished up, and a number of old bronze cannon, swords, guns and pistols have been recovered from the Turkish and Egyptian ships.—Tit-Bits.

PRESIDENT FULLER OF THE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION

Threatened With Loss of Hearing, Smell and Sight From the Ravages of Catarrh.

Pe-ru-na Cured Him.



Mr. J. W. Fuller.

A GREAT many remedies to temporarily relieve catarrh have been devised from time to time, such as sprays, snuffs, creams and other local applications, but, as a rule, the medical profession has little or no enthusiasm in the treatment of catarrh.

It is generally pronounced by them to be incurable.

Letters testifying to the fact that Pe-ru-na is a radical cure for catarrh began to pour in from all directions.

Thousands of such letters are on file in the office of The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co.

Rev. E. Stubenolt, Peila, Wis., writes: "I feel obliged to extend my personal thanks for my complete restoration. All through the winter I suffered from throat and lung trouble, but recovered my entire health by the use of your excellent remedy, Pe-ru-na."

The following letter from a prominent gentleman of Los Angeles is a case in point.

Mr. J. W. Fuller, President of the Jewelers' Association of Los Angeles, Cal., has been in business in that city for seventeen years out of the forty-five that he has been engaged in business. Concerning his experience with Pe-ru-na he says:

"I was troubled with catarrh of the head for many years. It affected my sense of smell, hearing and sight. I spent lots of money with doctors and the use of local applications to relieve me, but to no purpose, until my attention was called to the wonderful effects of Pe-ru-na.

"I must say that I met with most surprising and satisfactory results. Pe-ru-na took hold of the complaint and drove it entirely out of my system.

"Although well along toward the allotted span of man's life I am pleased as a child over the results, and feel like a young man again."—J. W. Fuller.

Such letters as the above are not used for publication except by the written permission of the writer.

A pamphlet filled with such letters will be sent to any address free. This book should be read by all who doubt the curability of catarrh.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A Delightful Prison.

It is very doubtful if there is anywhere a more delightful prison than that of Tobel, in Switzerland. There are very few guards, not more than one to every 25 prisoners, and they never think of carrying arms. The prisoners' cells are constantly open, so that the inmates can easily communicate with each other and can tell at any time what the guards are doing. Moreover, the prisoners are allowed to have paper, ink, newspapers, cider and various dainties from the kitchen, including fried eggs, of which they are very fond. One would suppose that prisoners would not desire to leave such an earthly paradise as this, yet three notorious murderers—Lohrer, Schmid and Hess—quietly strolled away from it recently, and, it is said, have not as yet shown any inclination to return.

Memory Lost After Fall on Ice.

As the result of falling on the icy sidewalk, Samuel A. Chapman, of Boston, a student at Amherst College, is suffering from a peculiar malady. On the evening of January 20 Chapman, in company with two other students, called on friends near the college. On their return Chapman slipped on the icy path and, falling backward, struck the base of his spine. He suffered no immediate effects, and being helped up by his companions, walked on to the college. Next day he was unconscious, remaining so for two days. Upon regaining consciousness his memory was a blank. In about two weeks he made some progress, looking to the improvement of his memory. He is nineteen years old.

Bygone London Customs.

In Edward Longshank's days persons living in the city were allowed to keep swine "within their houses." But these Plantagenet pigs were not to occupy sites that encroached on the streets. At a later day the permission to keep them even within one's house would seem to have been limited to master bakers.

THE TEST OF GOLD.

A Vast Number of Kidney Suffering People, Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, Say but for the Free Trial they would still be in Agony. This means Golden Merit at your Command to Test.

COLUMBUS CITY, Ia., Feb. 10, 1903.—I received the sample package of Doan's Kidney Pills and took them according to directions. They did me so much good, I procured a 50-cent box at the drug store and have been greatly benefited. I had the backache so bad I could hardly walk; also had urinary troubles, that caused me to get up two and three times of a night. I am all right now. Long may Doan's Pills prosper. Yours truly, A. C. Sipe.

Severe and long standing cases should take advantage of free Medical Advice.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 17, 1903.—I received the trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills promptly and can truly say they are all and even more than recommended. I suffered continually with a severe pain in the back, which the pills entirely overcame, and I am able to work, which would not have been possible but for Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. J. A. SCHLAMB, 955 Buchanan St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

FREE—SEALED WITH PUBLIC APPROVAL

Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name _____
Post-office _____
State _____
(Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-Sullivan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)

Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.