

WOMAN'S REALM

Matinee Hat in Russia.

The matinee hat was bound to reach Russia, and it has managed to penetrate into the provinces. The other evening a lady, an officer's wife, sat in the front row of the parterre of the Novgorod Theatre. The lady was wearing a hat which measured fifty-six inches across. Fifteen people craned their necks in a vain attempt to catch even a glimpse of the stage; in vain they besought the lady to remove the offending hat. At last a policeman was called in. He told the lady that she had made herself "a public nuisance," and he summoned her to appear next morning at the local police court. She was fined a small sum and warned against wearing such a monstrous hat, at least in the theatre.—London Globe.

Mind-Loneliness.

To me it is always a very sad acknowledgment when a young woman says she is lonely and has to be amused. That she possesses no resources within herself is surely a humiliating confession. To the active mind loneliness is impossible—one's own brain ought to furnish the very best company in the world. An hour each day with some good book is a splendid mental tonic. The more you read and cultivate your brain by dwelling in the companionship of great authors, the less dependent you will be on the society of others. As a great writer once said, "When you grow so interesting that you like to be by yourself you will be so interesting that everybody will want you to be with them."—New Haven Register.

Invalidism.

Incurable illness or disability is the hardest human fate there is—except remorse or disgrace—and I have perhaps rashly undertaken to suggest to some attentive sufferer how to bear it.

But the first word of all which I would utter is this: Do not bear it! Do not bear it, if you can help it. Do not bear it until you have proved

blit became the Dutchess of Marlborough every catalogue for the show was destroyed and an entire new edition was printed in which the daughter of the Vanderbilts was labelled as the Dutchess. When Mrs. Ogden Mills' attention was called to this change of name in the gallery, the other day, she remarked by way of reply, "She was Miss Mills when that portrait was painted." The Countess, by the way, does not like the canvas. She considers it "too truthful."—New York Press.

Ideal Minister's Wife.

The following description is from one of the Methodist papers in London:

"The ideal minister's wife is queen in her home, ruling her affairs with discretion and looking well to the ways of her household. She has a keen interest in her husband's people and spares no pains to get to know them. Unselfish as regards her husband's company, because of the many claims made upon him, she waives what seem to be her rights and finds her joy in knowing he is helping others. She practices the happy art of adapting herself to circumstances, and is able to converse easily with the intellectual and the unlearned. Her manners are perfectly natural and entirely free from any tincture of patronage. Her dress is becoming, without dowdiness or loudness. She is not over-sensitive to criticism. She is discreet with her lips and thoroughly good in heart and loves to second her husband's efforts in all the church work. She avoids being the leader of any clique, but acts in such a way that all feel they can approach her easily and confide in her perfectly. She listens to the sorrows of the people and feels with them and rejoices in their joys. She knows how to entertain and how to be entertained. She keeps abreast of the times in reading and delights in self-culture. Knowing for what special branch of work in the church she is gifted, she devotes herself to it with all her heart. Amiable, bright,

WOMEN WHAT ARE WEARING

New York City.—The blouse that gives long and slender lines is the one for which many women are seeking, and here is a model which in-



blouses that feature and which is graceful in the extreme at the same time that it is absolutely simple. It

and the sleeves are cut in one-piece each, trimmed on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard eighteen inches wide for the yoke, nine and three-fourth yards of banding.

Seven Gored Skirt.

The seven gored skirt is one of the standbys that is always in demand. It suits a great many materials and a great many purposes and this one has the great merit of allowing a choice of either the high waist line or the natural one. It will be found adapted to all suiting and all skirting materials and to the washable ones that are already being made up, as well as to those of wool and of silk, and, as it can be made in either round or walking length, it is just as well adapted to the house as it is to the street.

The skirt is made in seven gores, and the fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats. When the belt is used it is joined to the upper edge, but when the high waist line is desired the seams are designed to be boned and the upper edge to be under-faced.

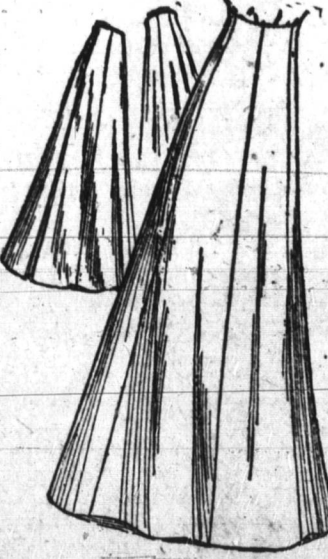
The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten yards



can be utilized, too, for almost all reasonable materials, for with the lining it becomes adapted to silk and to wool, while without the lining it is suited to lingerie materials. The new cotton crepe, that is being so much exploited, the dainty cotton marquisette, all the familiar lawns, batistes and the like are to be included with these last, and the model suits every one. In the illustration one of the new satins, that is extremely soft and woven with the suggestion of pongee, which is known as Salome, is utilized with banding as trimming and all-over lace for the yoke. To do away with bulk at the waist-line the blouse is cut off slightly above the normal and the lower edge of the lining is covered with the girde. This higher line can be utilized, too, when the blouse is combined with a high waisted skirt to produce a semi-princesse gown, or a wide belt is used for the joining, but the blouse can always be extended to the full length when it is used without lining and separately.

The blouse consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, fronts, backs, centre-front and centre-backs. When the lining is used it is faced to form the yoke, but when it is omitted the yoke is cut on indicated lines and joined to the blouse. The closing is made invisibly at the back

yards twenty-seven, five and one-eighth yards forty-four or four and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide if material has figure or nap; seven



yards twenty-seven, three and one-half yards forty-four or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide if material has neither figure nor nap.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

HUBBY'S TROUSERS.

All housewives know how difficult it is to keep the feet of hubby's trousers from fraying out; but if the soft leather is taken out from the inside of his old felt hats and cut into strips doubled and sewed round inside edge to edge, as if sewing braid on a skirt, it will make trousers wear twice as long.—Boston Post.

THAWING A WATER PIPE.

When it is not convenient to apply heat to frozen pipes to thaw them, spread a cloth thickly with unslaked lime, fasten it around the frozen pipe and throw water on it. The heat produced as the lime slakes is great enough to thaw the ice.—American Cultivator.

CARING FOR CHIFFON.

Not everybody knows that chiffon washes, and still fewer how splendidly it dyes. A certain Parisian had a collection of little dye bags, which are as yet, unfortunately, only to be bought in Europe, and which are prepared for just such uses. For faded chiffons these are put in the rinsing water and the tiniest little squeeze will restore them to the old depth of color. Boas of chiffon and also those of marabout and coque feathers can be done in this way. First they should be washed in a lather. They will come out bedraggled and unpromising, but soon will shake dry in the wind or over a gentle warmth. They come out beautifully fluffy and clean. Tepid water should be used and drying generally is successful by hanging in the air.—Indianapolis News.

SERVANT LORE.

With so much battling with the servant problem there has sprung up a little code of servant superstitions which many housekeepers observe. "I always shiver when a new cook burns a hole in her apron," says one woman, "for it means that she will not stay with me long. I don't like to have my girls come to me dressed in black, either, for it is a sign they won't stay the year out."

Questioned as to some of the other superstitions which influence a housekeeper in dealing with her servants, she said:

"Don't allow your new servant to come just as the old one is departing; it's very unlucky.

"It is unlucky for a maid to reach her place of service so long as there is light enough for her to see to hang up her wraps.

"If you hire a maid on Friday you may expect smashed china.

"A girl hired on Monday gives the best satisfaction.

"It is unlucky to forbid a servant eating hearty meals the first day she is with you, for, if not permitted, her appetite will never be satisfied and she will eat you out of house and home.

"If you praise your servant before breakfast you will have occasion to scold her before dinner.

"If your new servant has many scars from burns on her hands it is a sign she will be a good cook. Look for them if you are hiring a cook.

"If a maid has short, stubby fingers it is a sign she is wasteful and extravagant in the extreme.

"Do not hire a maid with hair of the tight curling variety, for it's a sign she will not be neat in her work.

"If a servant calls you 'lady' frequently in conversation beware of her, for she is probably dishonest."—New York Tribune.

RECIPES

Spanish Soup—Chop four Spanish onions and two Spanish peppers and fry lightly in butter. Add a teaspoonful of sugar, and when the onions are slightly browned pour in two quarts of white stock. Boil slowly till the pieces of onion are very tender, and pour into a tureen over small, thin slices of toast.

White Loaf Cake—One coffee cup sugar, one-half tea cup butter, two egg whites, one tea cup milk, two coffee cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful extract of rose. Beat sugar and butter to a cream, add the milk and part of the flour, then the whites of eggs beaten stiff and the remaining quantity of flour mixed with baking powder, and last the flavoring extract.

Sponge Cake—Yolks of four eggs, well beaten; beat in one even cup of sugar; add four dessertspoons cold water, in which is one teaspoon lemon, one even cup flour, in which is sifted a little salt, one teaspoon cream tartar and one-half of soda. Stir until smooth, then fold in beaten whites of the four eggs. Bake about thirty-five minutes in a moderate oven, at first without increasing heat.

Scalloped Fish—Take halibut or cod which has already been cooked and shred it to pieces; put a layer of this in the dish with pepper and salt, then a layer of bread crumbs and strewn bits of butter in that; then fish again and proceed in this manner till the dish is full, the last layer being crumbs. Pour over the top the same quantity of milk as you would oyster liquor in scalloping oysters and if there is any cold drawn butter add that without diminishing the quantity of milk.

GOOD ROADS

Good Roads Would Help All.

A correspondent of the Scientific American denies the common contention that good country roads would decrease the general cost of provisions by lessening for the farmer the cost of hauling them to his nearest points of shipment.

That better roads would save wear of the farmer's horses and carts is admitted, but it is contended that he does most of his transportation work when he has little or nothing else to do, so that he does not feel the added burden, appreciably, while it makes no difference in the price he receives for his products whether he gets them to the freight station easily or with difficulty. The cost to the consumer of the lamb chop, the loaf of bread, or the egg is determined by the visible supply and by the cupidty of the speculator, rather than by the farmer's facilities for getting to his only market, and, therefore, the state of the roads he uses has no measurable influence on ultimate prices.

This is sophistical reasoning and a very poor argument against road improvement. The answer to it is that the consumer pays for everything. Sooner or later and in the long run he must profit by anything that cheapens the getting to him of what he wants. The "speculator" will undoubtedly take all the toll he can and divert into his own pocket as many economies as he can, but there is a limit in his enterprise, due to the competition which too successful exploitation of opportunity is sure to create, and there is after all a relation between the middleman's gain and his necessary expenditures.

So it is not true, as the Scientific American's correspondent says, that the only benefit the city consumer will get out of good country roads is the pleasure he has in riding over them when he goes to visit his country cousin.—New York Times.

Roads Continuous Parkways.

It is usually agreeable to foot passengers as well as to those who ride to have a certain amount of shade. For a good macadam road, shade is also desirable, as it prevents the drying of the surface and the formation of dust. The borders of our country roads should, in fact, be continuous parkways containing in every district representative groups of all the native trees to be found in the locality. There are country roads where rows of trees are pleasing, but usually irregular groups of trees with spaces between them of unequal extent will be found more satisfactory. Many of our native shrubs, such as hazel bushes, sumachs, elder-berries, red-branched dogwoods, viburnums, wild rose, snow berries, etc., will add to the attractiveness of our road sides, and there should never be a time from April till October when some of our native flowers may not be found in bloom.—Rural Life.

Good Roads, Finer Homes.

One result that will surely follow the construction of smooth and durable roads in the Maryland counties will be that a spirit of improvement and beautification will be inspired in those owning lands which front along these improved highways. Even in a State settled for so long a period by peoples of European extraction as Maryland, there is unmistakably the appearance in many of the rural sections of the crudeness that belongs to newness. In the farm homes there is too often the lack of reposeful surroundings, which give charm to country life. Good taste, in conjunction with a little ambitious effort, can by a proper training of arborage and shrubbery transform a simple and unpretentious dwelling to a suggestiveness of culture and refinement.—Baltimore American.

Invites Trade.

With good roads Terrell would be in a position to secure trade for miles and miles around and the conditions of the roads would invite the trade. With those roads in bad condition, trade is simply driven away. Did you ever think about the matter in that light? The town that thinks trade will simply come without any invitation or in spite of bad conditions is in a position to lose what trade the town has.—Terrell (Texas) Transcript.

Roads in New Mexico.

In some parts of the Southwest the roads become so dusty and loose that the only way the surface can be made firm is by wetting it. This is done by filling a ditch, which is made along the roadside, full of water. A device called a road wetter, which is made similar to one of our large snow plows, is then pulled along in the water, forcing it along one side of the road. When the road begins to dry, a heavy drag is drawn over it, which smooths the surface.—Indiana Farmer.

Use the Drag.

Why the split-log road drag is not more generally used throughout the South, where conditions are so favorable to its use, passes all understanding. We talk much of the necessity for better roads and the advantages of voting money for their building, but with our roads almost impassable, and a cheap means of improving them available to all, we stupidly refuse to make use of it. Verily it is strange,

Our Cut-out Recipe

Okra Soup.—Wash a medium-sized fowl and cut it up so as to be convenient to handle. Slice one-quarter of a pound of salt pork and fry it brown, remove it from the pan and fry the chicken in this fat until it is brown also, then put it in the soup kettle. Wash one quart of okra and cut in slices. Cut up one onion fine, put it in the frying pan for two minutes, then put in the okra slices and after all has cooked for ten minutes put it in the soup pot. Now put two tablespoonfuls of butter in the frying pan and sprinkle in four tablespoonfuls of dry flour, stirring until brown. Add this to the soup pot after putting in two quarts of boiling water, then season with three teaspoonfuls of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cover the pot and let the soup simmer for two hours and a half, remove the bones of the fowl and serve without straining.

to your own conviction . . . "past all doubting, truly," that it must be borne. There is nothing about which it is easier to be mistaken than uncomfortable physical sensations. They may, or they may not, mean what they seem to mean, or what you think they mean. There are many slaves in the world that naturally become tyrants. They are disloyal and hence deceitful. Do not trust them too far. Pass them under severe scrutiny.—Elizabeth Stewart helps, in Harper's Bazar.

patient, tactful, ever striving to unlock human hearts with the key of love that she may lead them to the divine Lover, she finds the minister's wife's lot though "onerous and difficult," yet delightful and blessed, and the "heart of her husband (and his people) doth safely trust in her."

"Who is sufficient for these things?" and what minister is worthy of such a wife? There is nothing said about who takes care of the children while the minister's "ideal wife" is doing all these things.

Pretty Things to Wear

Black or pure white grapes are especially smart trimming for mourning hats.

No matter how smart a wrap, no woman wishes to hide a lovely corsage under its folds.

Venetian bands come in every color of embroidery on black, cream and crimson fllet net for trimmings new gowns.

Coronets and diadems of gold filigree and tortoise shell harmonize most charmingly with the draped gowns.

Very simple gowns are transformed into things of beauty by girde and bretelles of shirred or tucked silk or lawn, lace-trimmed.

One is getting rather used now to seeing bugs and butterflies instead of flowers as motifs in the Irish lace collars and other pieces.

Various shades of brown, blue, green and red in checks alternating with black in the same proportion are popular for tailored silk waists.

There is no reason why the graduation toilet may not be made entirely at home, for the most simple designs are at the same time the smartest.

At the races in Paris one of the most striking of the chapeaux was of purple straw, trimmed with velvet and bunches of mauve and purple larkspur.

Whether the coat be long or extend only a trifle beyond hip length, it is usually with back so slightly fitted that to all appearances it is almost straight.

More thick crepe de chine, failles, satins of various kinds and velvets are being used for handsome toilettes than of the long used voiles and mousselines.

The most fashionable umbrella stick or handle is the one made of tortoise shell, absolutely unadorned or trimmed with a jade collar, rimmed with chased gold.

Beauty Patches.

Beauty patches, which were rare during the recent Pompadour period, are reappearing in Paris as the result of the anticipated revival of Louis XV. fashions. They are received with great favor because French women never entirely abandoned the cunning little devices the ladies at Louis' court found so useful. Recently the patches have been seen mostly on the stage and at costume balls. Now the more daring leaders of society are laying in supplies. Beauty patches are made of tiny pieces of black velvet in the shapes of stars, moons, and crescents. The patch is placed on the side of the eye to make the eye appear larger. It gives vivacity of expression. On the corner of the under lip it attenuates the face; if, on the contrary, the woman wishes to obtain a shortening effect she places one mouche on the right cheek and another on the side of the left eye. In the time of Marie Antoinette some famous beauty, noted for her extravagance, appeared at court with patches on her cheek representing a hearse and a mourning coach, cut out of black silk court plaster. Mouches eccentricities went so far in those days, in fact, that the clergy interfered and denounced them as vanities.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss, Not Countess.

In permitting an artist to show a portrait of her daughter, the Countess of Granard, in a local exhibition with the name of "Miss Beatrice Mills" opposite the number in the catalogue, Mrs. Ogden Mills does not follow the precedent set by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in the days when she was Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Just before the then Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter Consuelo was married to the Duke of Marlborough, there was opened in the old Academy of Design building, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, an exhibition of portraits for a local charity which was called a "Show of Fair Women." Among the portraits was Chartran's full-length portrait of "Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt," as the catalogue announced. The day that Miss Vander-