

WOMAN'S REALM

Handbag of Twine.
Handbags and belts of fine white woven twine are the newest accessories for all white costumes.

The bags are quite generous in size and exceptionally strong. Belts are dainty and quite lacy looking. Both launder well. An admirable feature of the belts is that an invisible strip of elastic is woven into the belt, so that it fits the figure snugly without any drawing or strain on the woven twine.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Work in Burma.
Miss Nellie Ma Dwe Yaba, of Basileon, Burma, has completed a six weeks' course in the Moody Institute, Chicago. She planned to spend a month lecturing in the Eastern States and then sail for England, to remain six months before returning to her native country, where she intends to work as an organizer for the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Yaba has spent four years in the United States. She completed a course at Ann Arbor, Mich., before entering the Moody Institute.—New York Sun.

The Divorce Zone.
A girl recently returned from a series of visits asked not to be questioned as to how much she had enjoyed it, as she had been living in the divorce zone. "In every family in those places, and I went to five colonies," she said, "there had been a divorce, and the one topic was the heart hunger that had made one or the other seek fresh fields." I could not quite understand why any woman should be "hungry for love and sympathy" when endowed with a decent husband and children, or why it was always the most eligible bachelor that was hungered for.—New York Tribune.

Elected Honorary Chairman.
Dr. Sarah Dolley, of Rochester, was elected honorary chairman at the meeting which the women members of the American Medical Association

The latter is not a wrap, but a drapery. It is very artistic and provides a way to continue using the ever graceful scarf. Whether Margraïne La Croix, of Paris, really originated it or not, is hard to tell, but her name was given to it at the races not long ago.

It is of gold or silver tissue, of chiffon or gauze, in any suitable color, and may be bordered with a wealth of decorous ornament. It is caught on each shoulder at the back, drops down into folds that reach the knees and then goes up the fronts and meets the fastening at the shoulder.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Marriage.
Don't Marry—
For money—it may take wings.
For a home—the world is full of them.

For a companion—companionship is as worthily attainable.
For a housekeeper—you can employ one.

For pique—it will not mend matters.
For a nurse—the penalty is unlimited.

To please your people—the nearest of kin do not know your heart.
To displease them—they care for you.

To have children—there are countless needy and worthy ones.
To escape a single existence—it is an honest and honorable state.

The school girl—time will change her vision.
The too-ready girl—any man could win her.

Under brain storm—you will recover.
With a sandwiched heart—you will rue it.

To spite somebody—you are storing up trouble.
In haste—you will repent at leisure.

And forsake other filial duties.
But—
Do marry where your heart interests are tried and proved;—steadfast

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Beefsteak Pie.—Crust for pie: Ten ounces of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt—mix; one-quarter pound of lard, rub in one-third of the lard lightly with the fingers, and make to a paste with cold water. Knead lightly, and roll out lengthways; put the remainder of the lard on one end, not too near the edge, and fold the other part of the paste over; press the edges lightly; roll out; roll and fold up three times; roll out the last time the size of the deep pie dish. To make the pie: Take one pound of lean steak and cut into medium-sized pieces; split carefully in two or three, to be as thin as possible; mix together one-half tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt; one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper; dip the meat in it and roll up; set on end in a medium-sized pie dish, the edges of which have been previously wetted (kidney cut up in small pieces, mushrooms or oysters added are all an improvement). Place the crust on; make a hole in the centre; brush over with milk, pinch the edges, and decorate with leaves cut out of the paste. Bake an hour.

clation held in New York City for the purpose of devising means for educating the public in the prevention of disease. Dr. Dolley was the second woman in this country to take a medical degree, the first having been Elizabeth Blackwell, who now resides in England. She is the honorary president of the Women's Medical Society of New York State, which celebrated her eighty-first birthday last March with a dinner in Rochester.—New York Sun.

Multitude of Mantles.
This season is to be one of capes, not coats. The old fashioned word mantle is revived. There is the cape d'Espagnole, the Cavalier cape, the Henry II. mantle, and the Louis XIII. mantle.



The attractive feature of this pongee gown is the embroidery done in daisy pattern, in silk to match the material. The waist and sleeve effect is also novel.

and immovable; constant and pure. They who so choose have mastered themselves and are the pillars of society. "To thine ownself be true."—Wyalusing.



A rage for champagne color is on. Gooseberry will be seen, particularly in velvets.

On some of the most fashionable stockings lace monograms appear. Emerald green is an exception to the rule for tones that might be called dull.

Dull, rusty-looking colors prevail, with red as a brilliant exception to the rule.

Browns on the khaki and leather order have been promised us for several weeks.

A particularly cheerful tone is known as ripe cherry, promising a big run for hats.

Colored shirt waists have a double pleated frill made of two rows of Valenciennes lace.

High tan shoes, the lower part made of ordinary tan leather, the uppers of high brown suede. The shoes are buttoned.

Little wraps that end in dainty sash ends and front tabs and have skeleton body parts are one of the season's introductions.

Hats made of fine bastiste, quite simply arranged with a band of velvet ribbon around the crown, are enjoying a remarkable vogue.

Mourning-ruching is made of three rows of pleated tulle, two rows of white with a row of black in between. It is neat and crisp looking.

Black velvet hats are faced with colored broadcloth to match the gown. This foretells an extravagant season, since the tendency seems to be for a hat to accompany every gown.

A shade of red that will be fashionable is terra cotta. It requires care in manipulation, of course, although an all terra cotta hat, with a black frock, would be charming.

On shoppers, rather than in the shops themselves, a noticeable number of flower trimmed hats. All sorts and descriptions of flowers are used, and most of them are evidently new.

The first museum was founded 280 B. C.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City.—The blouse waist which includes a chemisette is a pretty one and will be much worn this season. Here is a model that can be utilized both for the gown and for the separate blouse, and which allows



a choice of the new fancy sleeves and of plain ones. In the illustration it is made of crepe de Chine with trimming of banding, and is combined with tucked messaline. It will be found charming for cashmere, how-

Huge Aigrettes.
The advices as to hats are that they will be very large, with trimmings of huge aigrettes and enormous flowers.

Empire Fan.
The fashionable fan for the boudoir is the small Empire style, with hand paintings of Empire scenes, and pearl handle sticks set with vanity mirrors, says Dress. For evening use the very large fan is not considered smart at present; the medium size is preferred. The long, narrow, oval fan is out of date.

Seven Gored Walking Skirt.
The skirt that is plain at its upper portion and laid in pleats at the lower is the very latest to have appeared. This one is smart in the extreme, provides fulness enough for grace in walking, yet is narrow and straight in effect, as the pleats are designed to be pressed flat. In the illustration it is made of the hop sacking that will be so much worn during the coming season, but it is appropriate for all skirting materials, those of the present as well as those of the future, and it will also be found a most satisfactory model for the entire gown and for the coat suit. The lines are all desirable ones and the skirt can be relied upon to be smart and satisfactory in every way.

The skirt is cut in seven gores. There is an extension at the back edge of each gore below the scallops, and these extensions form the pleats.



ever, and also for the silks that promise to be so extensively worn, while for the chemisette, the deep cuffs and the trimming of the sleeves any contrasting material is appropriate. If an elaborate blouse is to be made, all-over lace or jetted net would be appropriate, for the simpler one tucked silk is always pretty.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining, and consists of fronts, backs and chemisette portions. The fronts and backs are tucked becomingly and the waist is closed invisibly at the back. When the fancy sleeves are used they are arranged over linings. The plain ones can be finished in any way that may suit the fancy.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one and five-eighths yards of tucked silk and five and one-half yards of banding.

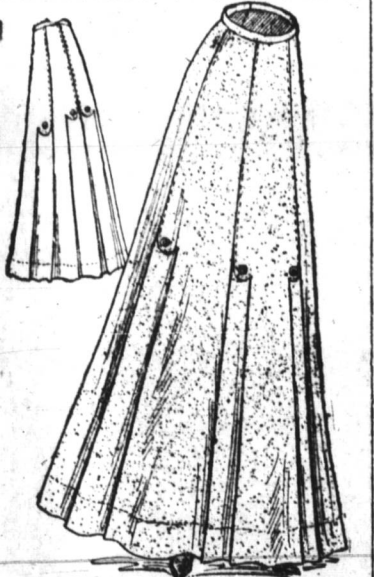
Ankle Straps Now.
Although ankle straps have been seen all along on low shoes for children, it is not until lately that they have come into general use for grown-ups.

Modified Kimono.
The modified kimono, which is the old wrapper with a Japanese touch in the sleeve and banded edge around the neck and downward, remains a favorite for bedroom wear.

New Girdles.
Elastic girdles seem to have taken a firm stand in fashion, and they are a rather becoming adjunct to any costume. Formerly they were made in only a few colors, and were much beaded, but this year they are called chiffon elastic, to suit the desires of fashion, and are finished with really very handsome buckles.

Fewer Tan Shoes.
Fashionable women are not wearing tan shoes for the street.

the scallops are designed to be under-faced or finished in any way that may be preferred and afford excellent opportunity for the use of the fashionable buttons. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and one-half yards twenty-seven, four and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge four and one-half yards.

Butterfly Bow on Hat.
One of the artistic oddities in millinery—and an oddity that is pretty should be chronicled—is the butterfly bow perched in front, at top of crown. These are made of ribbon, of jet, of rainbow gauze and of jet. They are used on a hat that is plainly trimmed with a wrapped scarfband.

Novel Neckpieces.
For slim-throated wearers some novel neckpieces show little bows arranged at the top of the stock.

HOUSEHOLD TOPICS

Faded Cottons Made New.
Faded cotton blouses, frocks, etc., can be made to look new if bleached white. Mix three tablespoonfuls of chloride of lime in three quarts of water, or double that quantity of both if required, and in this liquid stir about the garments until they are white. Then at once rinse thoroughly in pure water and starch and iron as usual. If preferred to have the garments colored, they may be dyed after they have been bleached, but the bleaching is advisable in order to get the fabric to take the dye equally all over.—Home Notes.

Packing Bottles.
It is nearly always a risk to pack bottles in a trunk. It is no uncommon thing to tie them all up, with much patience and a great deal of string, and then, on unpacking the trunk, find the side breadth of a perfectly new skirt decorated with ink or sticky medicine. To avoid any such distressing accident get an airtight tin can, with a well fitting lid. A baking powder can will do, if there are not many bottles to be carried, or any kind of a can you happen to have handy. Put the bottles in this and drop sawdust between them. This will lessen the probability of their breaking, but if they do break, the sawdust will absorb the liquid inside the can, and the adjacent clothing will not be ruined.—New York Press.

Cleansing Suggestions.
To clean black dress goods try sponging it with cold tea. It is said that spots and stains disappear readily.

A remedy suggested for a shiny coat is either turpentine or strong coffee.

To take out fly specks on gilt frames apply the white of an egg with a camel's hair brush and they will disappear.

To freshen rusty black lace, soak it in vinegar and water, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to a pint of water, rinse and iron, while still damp, between flannel.

Steel knives not in general use may be kept from rusting by dipping them in a strong solution of soda.—Ainslee's.

Try a Hammock.
If you are short of room, why not swing a hammock up in your sitting room or bedroom for the daily nap or the forty winks which every self-respecting woman ought to allow herself? It may be taken down or put up in a minute, is never in the way, and if properly hung, is most comfortable. In arranging the ropes or hooks, have the head two feet higher than the foot. This gives a comfortable curve. If the ropes are used, have the head rope shorter than the other. In this way there is less motion of the body, which so many people object to in hammocks. A thin, flat pillow adds to the comfort, but even it is not necessary, if it is a trouble to stow it away. Some of the new hammocks have slightly raised sides to prevent falling out.—Boston Globe.

For the Seamstress.
One of the most difficult feats to perform on a sewing machine is to sew a straight line. Ordinarily any little deviation is not noticeable, but in the case of a hem or tuck the slightest irregularity is apparent.

At this point a Philadelphia man comes to the rescue with a device for gauging the width of a hem or tuck to a nicety, and assuring two perfectly straight lines. This device consists of a scale attachment which projects across the bed plate for a sewing machine and in the line of feed. This attachment, which is in the form of a thin bar divided into inches and fraction thereof, has openings along it for screws, by which it is fastened to the plate. When a half-inch hem is needed, the bar is set to that distance from the needle, and by keeping the edge of the material to the mark on the scale, the width of the hem can be kept consistent with the accuracy which only a mechanical device assures.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In The Kitchen.

Curried Veal Steak.—Take the slices of veal and rub curry powder on both sides before broiling in pan with butter; season with salt and butter and serve.

Tongue Toast.—Mince cold boiled tongue fine, wet through with milk; add to every cup of this mixture the well beaten yolks of two eggs; let simmer over a slow fire a minute, spread on golden brown toast well buttered and hot and serve on a hot platter.

Hickory Nut Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of melted butter, six tablespoonfuls milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, one cup meats of the hickory nut. Chop and stir in the dough. Flavor with almond. Bake in quick oven.

Betsy Potato Cakes.—Boil sweet potatoes till soft, mash fine, then add some chopped bacon, make in small cakes, let stand one hour. Dip in beaten egg, then in cheese crumbs and fry in the bacon drippings, which should be quite hot. Serve with a slice of ripe tomato as a garnish.

GOOD ROADS

False Economy.
In a township in Vermont, the people recently undertook to build a road in imitation of modern highway methods. They did not seek expert advice as to wearing and binding qualities of stones, but used marble chips from a nearby quarry for the metalling and as a roller is a roller, and no other being "handy," they used an ordinary farm roller to compact the marble screenings. This roller, the report says, was so light that when it accidentally ran over a dog in the street the dog was not injured. Soon after the road was completed, it is needless to say, it proved an utter failure, and the time and cost expended upon it went for naught. The people of that community in this attempt to get a good thing at less than cost have proven again the old, old fact that cheap material combined with cheap workmanship has never, and can never, produce satisfactory results.

There will be always people who will patronize bargain counters and who can be induced to accept, instead of the standard article, one which is "just-as-good" if it is sold at a little less price. The idea is that of getting something for nothing. It is speculative instead of business-like, and more money is lost than is made in such ventures.

It is important for localities to have good roads, but in road building it is more important to use the good sense of requiring the best materials obtainable and the best kind of workmanship in placing the materials. Sometimes, of course, it is wise economy to use the material at hand, even though a little inferior, than to import it at excessive expense, but the work of making the road, especially with such material, should never be slighted to save expense.

The cost per mile of building an improved road in the country districts usually strikes the farmers, at first thought, as prohibitive—they may not have their respective shares of the tax on hand or in the bank that they feel they can spare for such a purpose, and though the work of seeding and planting rests for its results on greater uncertainties than almost any other kind of business, the farmers, as a class, are most conservative about investing money without a demonstration that value will be returned.

There are two ways of purchasing things, either by paying "cash down," or by deferred payments, and both are considered legitimate business methods. Many men buy farms and give a mortgage in part payment for them, because they believe they can make the farm support their families and pay the mortgage; and many men in business borrow money at the banks, believing that they can make it pay a profit. On this same principle, if it is not possible to pay the cost of building a good road in one payment, it is possible and it is wise for a community to issue bonds to supply the money to pay the cost, for a good road—if it is a good road—will always pay for itself by increasing the value of the real estate and by adding to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.—Good Roads Magazine.

Don't Waste Road Money.

Our road building must be done by road men. If a schoolhouse is to be built in a ward, no one ever thinks of telling the police juror from that ward to take the money and build the schoolhouse. If a courthouse is to be built, the police juror never thinks of telling the member from the county seat ward to take the money and build the courthouse. In both instances competent architects are employed, who draw plans and specifications and competent builders are selected to follow the plans of the architects. Yet, in road building, the average police juror appropriates so much money and puts it at the disposal of the police juror from each ward, who is, neither by education nor training, a practical road builder, and it is expected that the money to be spent by inexperienced hands on the installment plan will ultimately result in a permanent system of highways. The result is inevitable that the money, no matter how honestly spent, fails to realize the results anticipated. In order to have good roads you must build them just like you would build a courthouse or schoolhouse or bridge. You must first get a competent engineer to survey the ground and lay off the road and then secure the services of an expert road builder to see that the specifications of the engineer are carried out. Road building to-day is a profession and a trade combined. You employ an architect to draw the plans for a house and a carpenter to build it and a mason to do the brickwork. You must put the same trained mind and hand to work on your public road if you desire results; men trained to do this work, men who know how to do it, men who will spend the money, not only honestly, but efficiently.—Governor Sanders, of Louisiana.

Not to Be Received.

The cheap statesmen who attempted to defeat good roads laws last winter on the theory that it would be a popular campaign issue are finding—to the great credit of Kansas—that the farmers are not so easily duped to the payment of taxes employed in such public improvements as permanent roads.—Kansas City Star.

Petticoated and wearing women's hats, six pouches appeared on grouse-shooting lands in County Kerry (Ireland) and shot freely all day.