FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

AFTERNOON CALLS.

The afternon call is a survival of an age when nobody had anything to do but visit his friends. The bitter part of the whole sad business is, according to the London Globe, that, unless one pays calls, one does not get asked to dinner

HAIR IN CORONET STYLE.

Those who have the necessary wealth of hair should try the coronet style of dressing, and so few women nowadays have a really abundant crowning glory that the style is not likely to become so common as to look ordinary.

NATURE'S COMPENSATIONS.

Compensation is a law of nature, so the girl with a flat purse is, more often than not, possessed of the taste and ability that her more opulent cousin is obliged to purchase, which goes a long way to even things us, especially if good looks also belong with the other natural adornments, as they are apt to do.

WHAT THE QUEEN NEVER DOES.

A story is told which shows how very pleasant are the relations existing between the Queen and her maids of honor. It once happened that one of them arrived at Windsor Castle without her luggage, and quietly informed her Majesty of the fact, says Home Notes. Instead of remarking on her carelessness, the Queen merely said: "My dear child, how did you manage it? I never lose mine."

HOME CLEANED GLOVES TOO ODOROUS.

"This has been a white glove assembly," sniffed a woman to her hostess at the end of an afternoon musicale. The air was filled with the odors of benzine, gasoline, and other liquids used in the home cleaning of gloves. There is money for the inventor of an inoffensive glove cleaner, for women will continue to clean their own hand coverings to the end of time. The use of long white gloves has made the cost of renovation go up, and it means a saving to perform the operation oneself.

PEACH BLOSSOM TAFFETA.

Printed borders are a feature of the loveliest chiffons and other sheer fabrics.

Rose stripes have made one dainty brown chiffon dress famous.

Another beauty is in peach blossom taffeta.

The bodice takes the form of a delightful Louis XV. coat of peach blossom chiffon taffeta, with a pleated habit back, finished with diamond buttons, and a wide belt of chine silk with poppies to match the painted border of the skirt, and edged with a narrow line of black satin. This exquisite little coat is finished with a collar of pale leaf green velvet, bordered with three frills of Valenciennes lace.

DON'T WEAR RINGS.

Girls whose hands are not yet fully grown and formed—that is, generally speaking, girls up to eighteen—should not wear rings. Many a taper finger has had its shape spoiled by a ring which became so gradually tight that the wearer did not notice it until the mischief was done. Pianists or persons who play any instrument seldom wear rings. They think that the weight of the ring lessens the muscular strength of the finger. If a girl thinks she must wear rings, then let her at least take them off each night and rub for a moment the part of the finger that has been covered by them. This restores circulation and helps the finger to attain its normal growth.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HIGH COMBS IN VOGUE AGAIN.

High combs are inevitable since the Paris autocrat have decreed the return of the Directoire styles. Even women whose rotund figures make the fashion ridiculous, as far as they are concerned, are showing signs of bowing to the command. Directoire it is to be, and already the hair is being piled up. High combs are being unearthed. In the street they give the necessary tilt to the small and lopsided-looking hats. Some of the new Directoire combs have Egyptian symbols, and some women have the idea carried out in ornaments on the hat and the belt buckle. One girl whose wedding chimes will mingle with the Easter hallelujahs has a comb six inches high, and a belt buckle of equal size. Her loose, half-length coat has big buttons in which the pattern is reproduced.

STUART PERIOD REVIVED.

Long ladders of ribbon bows, recalling the kind of trimming still seen in portraits of the early Stuart period, each little bow finished with a silver tag, or possibly with a silver fringe or a silver tassel, may be seen just now on some of the newest dinner gowns, made either in chiffon velvet or in some of those soft rich satins which, it is very good news to hear, are many of them of English manufacture. On a wedding gown of ivory white satin, to be worn later on as a dinner dress, these soft satin bows are very much in evidence, carried out in the same satin as the gown, finished with silver tassels, and continued in an unbroken line from the deep bertha collar of beautiful Venetian lace which outlines the decolletage, even down to the heavy silver cord which borders with so much dignity the hem of the skirt. Carried out in velvet also, with tassels in silk cord, these bows will make a most effective kind of trimming for spring gowns in fine cloth and in cashmere.

WOMEN WORKERS IN JAPAN.

The remarkable increase during the last few years in the number of women employed in various branches of commercial life in Japan must be regarded as a very significant sign of the times. Not content with the occupations which have almost exclusively belonged to females, they have now invaded those fields which have hitherto been considered as belonging to the male sex. The experiment made in the employment of women as clerks and bookkeepers has been found satisfactory, and we now find girls employed by many of the firms and stores in Tokio and other large cities. The employment of women in these various directions will do much toward emancipating the Japanese women, who have until now been entirely dependent on men for the shaping of their destinies. It is only natural, under such circumstances, that female education should engage serious public attention. The number of girls receiving a school education, it is stated, is now more than eight times the number of those at school ten years ago. More remarkable are the figures given by the Tokio Educational Society. Fifteen years ago the percentage of females admitted to the training school for teachers was less than twenty, as compared with the men, but to-day the rate has been completely reversed, the number of male applicants being now about 15 per cent. of the total. It is said that women, as teachers, are proving themselves superior to men, and that there is consequently more demand for the former than the latter. There is no doubt that the employment of women in the various branches of business activity will steadily increase with the advance of education among them.—Japan Chronicle.

Pretty Things to Wear

Sevres blue is modish.

Second Empire styles prevail.

Pork-pie millinery is therefore "good."

Shawl-shaped mantles are likewise favored.

Mixed field and garden flowers are on hats.

Empire modes crowd the graceful princess dress.

Laces to match our dresses are by no means "out."

Glorified mushrooms linger among the fashionable chapeaux.

Lovely Watteau ribbon embroidery is the height of chic.

Tiny carriage shades with jointed handles have been revived.

The plisse tulle Peirrot is in every color. This neck ruche is now called the Toby.

Madame Rejane has set a fashion by carrying a sheer white handkerchief edged with dainty black lace.

The vogue of the handsome ostrich feather boa need not affect Philadelphia, or those summering at nearby resorts, as it is too warm.

Some of the summer white embroidered gowns, inlet with insertions of Valenciennes, flounces, and medallions, are veritable works of art, and costly withal.

In the tulle neck ruffle, the most fashionable colors are smoke gray, chestnut brown, hydrangea blue. They match or harmonize with the costume and are finished with velvet ribbon ends.

A hat that consists of soft black braid arranged in stars over a white maline covered frame is unique. Each star is studded with a jet paillette, and only a little trimming of black silk roses is required.

Cretonne is having quite a vogue again for summer cottage and veranda furnishings, and countless are the uses to which it is put, bed and bureau covers, sofa cushions, and hangings being most attractive in this durable and inexpensive stuff.

To ease the waist across the front for a very full figure, take up quite a deep tuck underneath the tuck nearest the shoulder at each side. This has been found a practical method of preventing the straining which is so distressing.

Paris has declared that white is still to be first favorite; and then, with the charming inconsistency for which she is famous, has sent over fascinating muslins, with the color note contrived by means of embroidery, in true French blue, which shares honors with the embroidery done in white, the two being on the same piece.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A SAD CASE.

Daddy sometimes says that I
Am a little tad.
And it often makes me feel
That it's pretty sad.

For I know that I'm as brave,
Though I am so small,
As George Washington or Grant,
O great Hannibal.

And it's hard to think one could
Be so great, you know,
And then not be able to,
Because one has to grow.

DUCK-ON-A-ROCK AND EMPEROR.

Duck-on-a-rock is an old game, but for generation after generation it holds its place in the hearts of the boys who know how to play it. Here it is now for all of you, and girls may become really quite expert at "throwing straight," if they will try to play the game, too.

A large stone with a smooth top is chosen for the rock, and each player is provided with a stone of the right size to be easily held in that hand. These are the ducks.

Draw a line twenty-five to thirty feet distant from the rock, according to the size of the field played in, and back of this line is "home." The next step in the game is to "pink for duck," which consists in each player's throwing his stone from "home" to the rock. The one whose stone lies farthest from the rock, when all have thrown, is "It," and must place his stone on the rock for the others to throw at, their object being to knock it off. He must stand near the rock.

If any player knocks the stone from the rock, there must instantly be a general stampede for "home." The player who is "It" must quickly replace the stone on the rock, and when he has done so must try to touch any player who has not yet reached "home." The one so touched becomes "It" and must place his "duck" on the rock to be thrown at, standing near by himself.

Sometimes, if a player touched by "It" is a fleet runner, he may be able to place his duck on the rock and run back and touch the former "It" before he has had a chance to get his stone and run "home;" in that case, the fleet runner wins his release, and the former "It" must again place his duck on the rock.

If no stone dislodges the duck in one round of play, their owners forfeit them to "It," and terms must be made with him to recover them. He may command one to "jump" home, which he must do with the stone between his feet, and hop home thus burdened. Another he may command to "kick," which is done by working the stone onto the foot and kicking it homeward. Or he may command one to "heel," which means to kick the stone home backwards, with the heel.

While these forfeits are being paid no one else may go "home," and the first one who fails in fulfilling the penalty and getting his duck home, becomes "It."

Emperor is a game that is played in much the same way as Duck-on-a-Rock, only the emperor is a wooden figure placed on a post about eighteen inches in height. A player called the Prime Minister stands near it, and the others, each with a ball like a croquet ball, try in turn to knock off the Emperor.

The rules in Duck-on-a-Rock hold good in this game, all players running home when the Emperor is displaced, and the Prime Minister being compelled to replace him before he runs to touch another and make him Prime Minister. A time limit might be fixed for this game, and the one who has displaced the Emperor the greatest number of times, or the one who has been Prime Minister the least times, may be the visitor, according to agreement.—New York Press.

LIVE OYSTERS IN THE HOUSE.

Years ago a family lived on a farm in a little country town, where there was no railroad, and the nearest city was a number of miles distant. The father was very fond of oysters, and how do you suppose he managed to have some always "at hand?" He would drive to the nearest city, buy a bushel of "real live" ones, and bring them home with him. They were then carefully placed in rows along the cellar floor, where it was rather dark and cool, and a little damp. The most interesting part, however, was to keep them alive. Every little while some one would go "down cellar" and feed them by sprinkling them with meal and water. One of the little girls in the family, who is now grown up, says she can remember how the oysters closed their shells with a snap after they were fed; but perhaps that was only in her imagination. Anyway, if they happened to be forgotten for a time, they would be found patiently waiting with their shells open, ready to receive their next meal. By the way, nearly all of us have heard the saying that oysters are good to eat only during the winter months which have an R in their name, but who knows when that idea first originated? It was mentioned in a book called "Dyet's Dry Dinner," printed in 1599. We are not so very much brighter than our ancestors, after all, are we?

"I'LL PAY YOU FOR THAT."

This little parable by an unknown author teaches its own lesson:

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it did not hurt the duck much, but the duck said, "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the old hen, but as she did so her wings struck an old goose, who stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck, but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat, who was just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she started for the goose, but as she did so her claw caught in the wool of a sheep.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and she ran at the cat, but as she did so her foot hit the foot of a dog who lay in the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and jumped at the sheep, but as he did so his leg struck an old cow who stood by the gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog, but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse who stood by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he rushed at the cow.

What a noise there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the sheep, and the sheep at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and the goose at the duck, and the duck at the hen. What a fuss there was! And all because the hen accidentally stepped on the duck's toes.

"Hi! Hi! What's all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "You may stay here," he said to the hen, but he drove the duck to the pond, the goose to the field, the cat to the barn, the sheep to her fold, the dog to the house, the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. And so all their good times were over because the duck would not overlook a little hurt which was not intended.

THE FACE OF AN ENGINE.

A writer in the London Saturday Review comments upon the fact that a railway engine has a face and that the face has an expression. "Look at an engine," says the writer, "and you can see that one looks noble—simply noble in its strength; another, gigantic in force, but not noble—an expression of mere brute strength. Some engines have a lofty, almost supercilious, expression; others almost foolish. Some have an air of smug stoutness. Then there are engines that distinctly look angry and others comparatively gentle. What is the key to this physiognomy? Where is the seat of expression? On the whole, it seems to be the funnel."

RODENT TRIBE INCLUDES

The rat.
The hare.
The mouse
The jerboa.
The beaver.
The gopher.
The marmot.
The squirrel.
The dormouse.
The chipmunk.
The prairie dog.
The unsociable porcupine.
The poor, hunted, lovely chinchilla.
The pretty and lively little guinea pig.
The capivara, or water hog, which is the largest of the gnawers, and weighs 100 pounds.

THE ARABIC DAY.

The Arabic day begins at sunset, and the particular one which begins any month is that on which the new moon is first seen after sunset. Apart from the cloudiness of the sky, there may be and generally is considerable difficulty in seeing the crescent, lost as it must always be in the radiance of the set sun, and consequently there is always uncertainty for some time after sunset whether the day that has just begun is to be reckoned with the last month or as the first of a new month.

Arts of the London Beggar.

Owen Seaman, the new editor of London Punch, has studied all sorts of odd things. Among others he has devoted much attention to the professional beggar, for which ingenuity he has immense admiration. He tells of a woman beggar, who, with her 7-year-old girl, was admitted to the home of an English aristocrat. As the two waited in the hall the mother was heard to say: "What will you say when you come into the drawing-room where the Countess is?" The child, smiling, whispered in reply: "I know. I'll put on a beautiful, lost look and burst out: "Oh, mother, is this heaven?"

Sheep from Iceland are on exhibition in England. They stand fourteen inches.

BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest and back, in short, the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed we had to pin his hands down, otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hobrath, President of the C. L. Hohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa. June 5, 1905."

When trouble drives a man to drink drink drives him to more trouble.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering With Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogun, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicine I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

There's no need to hunt for trouble; it will find you just as quick.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Of all cities Rome has most frequently been in the hands of enemies.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The Mayor of Chicago receives a salary of $10,000.

Cured at Once.

So says all who take Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial for Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Children Teething. At Druggist 25c and 50c.

Many a preacher spoils the water of life by his sense of his own wit.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures **HEADACHES ALSO** by removing the cause. 10 cents.

YOU CANNOT **CURE** all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.
But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

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which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.
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WANTED - Address of (1) persons of part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (2) of men who served in the Federal army, or (3) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased. NATHAN BICKFORD, Washington, D. C.

What is a Backache?

IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Diseases of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"It seems as though my back would break." Women utter these words over and over again, but continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, "bearing-down" pains, nervousness and no ambition for any task.

Miss Maude Morris

They do not realize that the back is the mainspring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the female organs or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been for many years the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily cures female and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

"I have suffered with female troubles for over two years, suffering intense pain each month, my back ached until it seemed as though it would break, and I felt so weak all over that I did not find strength to attend to my work but had to stay in bed a large part of the first two or three days every month. I would have sleepless nights, bad dreams and severe headaches. All this undermined my health.

"We consulted an old family physician, who advised that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it regularly and soon found that I could sleep and eat better than I had done for months. Within two months I became regular and I no longer suffer from backache or pain."—Miss Maude Morris, Sec. Ladies' Aid and Mission Society, 85 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Physicians, Pharmacists, and Nurses endorse Cuticura Soap because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap is priceless. Absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

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