

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

## LADY CURZON IN INDIA.

What It Means to Be a Vicereine's Wife and the Social Demands of Vicereignty.

Under the title "The American Girl Who Leads an Empire," Edward Page Gaston writes interestingly in the Woman's Home Companion of the responsibilities undertaken by Lady Curzon:

"It sometimes devolves upon the wife of the Viceroy to give audience to a native Maharajah when it is her duty to advance and meet him on the threshold, and duly wave him to a seat, after which her American tact prompts her to speak of the satisfaction it is to see him in her home, to inquire after the health of her distinguished guest and his family, and to pay him all the usual compliments of the season. As the ladies of the vicereignty generally make it understood that they can accept no gifts of value from their subjects the exchange of tokens is confined to photographs.

"Two thousand guests are sometimes present at the state balls, when the vicereine party is conducted by an imposing procession to and from the assembly, which is opened by the quadrille of honor at about ten o'clock. After this Lord and Lady Curzon hold a reception, and the warm climate makes these wearing events upon the host and hostess. That the social administration of Lady Curzon will not fall behind those of her predecessors was evidenced by orders for thirty-five thousand invitations, programmes and cards of various sorts given in London previous to her departure for India.

"One of the delicate duties of the lady of the vicereine mansion is to learn the rules of management governing the native servants, when it is her place as unalterably fixed by caste as persons in higher stations. In the bedchamber service there is not one or two brisk chambermaids to do up a room as in America, but the various items in the almost trifling work are divided among seven or eight men-servants, and this is the rule throughout an Indian establishment. Lady Curzon's body-servant stands or sleeps outside the door to her room constantly, and when she goes to drive alone another attendant rides in the carriage with her, and at any time would give his life for her protection."

## OUR BRAVE NURSES.

The daughter of Secretary Long and three of her fellow students at Johns Hopkins Medical College spent their vacations nursing the sick and wounded. Mrs. Ennis, a colored woman from the Freedman's Hospital at Washington, went to Santiago with the army and has been there ever since nursing the colored soldiers. She is one of the heroic heroines of the war and is just as much entitled to the thanks of Congress and a medal as Miss Barton or Miss Gould.

And what compensation is there for Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York, who not only faced disease and death in the hospitals of Fort Monroe and Moutank Point all summer, but gave her only daughter, a beautiful girl of nineteen, who was still more precious to her than all of Miss Gould's millions? The National Society of the Health of the Nation will erect a monument to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of Rubina Walworth. Her mother was one of the three founders of that order and she was the grandchild of the late Chancellor Walworth, of New York.

Who will erect a monument or provide a gold medal in honor of Sister Mary Larkin, a sweet nun from Emmitsburg, Md., who died of yellow fever, or offer a similar tribute to the heroism of another brave volunteer nurse who died at Chickamauga?

Fifteen hundred contract nurses were employed in the medical corps during the war and there were about 150 volunteers. The exact number is not known, because their names were not upon the rolls. Twelve of the contract nurses sacrificed their lives and the three volunteers referred to died in the harness. This is a remarkably small percentage only fifteen out of a total of 1650 who endured the climate, the hardships and exposure to contagious diseases, but among the living as well as the dead are many yet unhonored and unsung whose services deserve special recognition.—Chicago Record.

## THE TAILOR MADE SUIT.

Some of the smart tailors are making two coats for each suit and this is the customers who give the orders consider an economical plan. One costume of Amazon mauve-gray cloth has a close-fitting skirt, which flares out at about the height of the knees into a dozen tiny flat flounces which at first sight might be taken for tucks. The edge of each one is ornamented by a piping of dark violet velvet. The coats are a directoire and a short saque, respectively. The first is cut with a long-tailed basque, reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt, but giving no indication of its existence in front. The broad revers are faced with violet velvet of the same hue as that employed upon the skirt, and this in turn is covered, or nearly so, by an application of white ribbon braids in the shape of true-lovers' knots; the gantlet cuffs and the tight-fitting sleeves are similarly faced and embroidered. The vest, cut in one with the coat, is of velvet, braided-embroidered also and the smart and dainty cravat is of lace and fur, mingled with violet velvet. The edge, pockets and revers of the coat are piped with violet velvet, the flaps of the pockets are of velvet, with a single application of the ribbon braid embroidery in the shape of a true-lovers' knot in the centre. The saque coat of cloth, intended for wear over a blouse, is very soft, reaching only to the waist. It is double-breasted, has one of the new funnel-shaped collars and rather small revers; collar and revers are faced with violet velvet. A mannish little outside-pocket, high up on the left-hand side, shows peeping over its edged a pale mauve kerchief, edged with lace, and a cravat of purple velvet, shown at the throat when the high collar is turned down.

## THE FAVORITE FLOWER.

The reign of the rosebud has already

commenced. Small as this crimson tipped flower is, it successfully dominates every new fabric for spring wearing. Challies, organdies, Swiss muslins, gingham and silks are treated with coquettish baby roses, from the romantic moss bud to the close-sheathed tiny button rose. All this, of course, goes only to prove that we are in for a pink spring instead of a lilac, violet or corn-flower blue one. There is, indeed, matter for a prolonged and undeniably thrilling teaup talk of coming modes already spread forth on the counters. Abridged information must make it known that the favorite organic pattern is that of a fine rose vine in bud, and creeping over a trellis pattern in faint green or pale yellow. In dimity and a beautiful new starchless muslin called Phillipino the prim baby rose is placed formally inside a tiny check square, or regular narrow bands of green run in by regular or perpendicular stripes between straight narrow trails of roses. The cloud-like silk muslins that promise to be the most fashionable summer ball gowns have full-blown roses in two shades of pink or in yellow and red on their faint blue, deep cream or lemon-tinted backgrounds, and for the Easter bridesmaids these are going to be the most fashionable possible habits.

## QUEENLY EVEN IN PRISON.

The author of "Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes" relates a very pathetic story of Marie Antoinette, told to her by an old man who had when a boy, during the days of the terror, to take some water daily into the room of the unhappy queen. The boy did not know the rank of the prisoner, as he was spoken of as Veuve Capet, and her daughter as Citoyenne Marie! The first time he was gruffy told by his uncle to put the pitcher down. On entering the room he looked up and saw a pale, cold, stern looking woman, with snow white hair, standing bolt upright, facing the three men and the boy as they came in. She started violently when the boy entered, but said nothing. No doubt he reminded her of her own unhappy son separated from her. "Some childlike instinct made the boy recently bow his head to her, and if he had dared he would have doffed his cap and bent his knee. In the guard-room he asked who this Veuve Capet was, and was told a bad, wicked woman, who had been the cause of France. Constantly he carried the pitcher to her, and one day, when his uncle was more drunk than usual, and not noticing him, he slipped the little primroses, which he had in his hot little hand, into hers. The queen took them, hid them in her dress, and burst into tears."

## SPRING COLORS IN MILLINERY.

Hints gleaned at the principal millinery establishments of Paris place us in a position to vouch for the special importance to be given to shades included generally under the term "violet tints," namely, all the violets, purples, pansies and mauves, the claret-reds and pink leading up to them, and the crimsons with a tinge of brown. Equal favor is likely to be meted out to them and to fern greens, fuchsia and rose-reds and pinks, pale blues, bright yellows and poppy color. A great deal will be done with cream and other whites with a dash of color in them. While by no means averse to combinations of several colors and sometimes even daring contrasts, harmonies in different shades of one color or two colors nearly allied to each other may probably carry the day. However, in this, as in other matters, Parisian taste must have time to assert itself before any hard and fast rules can be laid down, and weeks, if not months, must elapse before the fashionable world is called upon to decide the momentous questions of vogue.—The Millinery Trade Review.

## A PRINCESS' POST CARDS.

The Duchess of York has one of the most interesting collections of post cards on record. It has been contributed to by the sovereigns of every land where post cards are used, the German relatives of Her Royal Highness supplying by far the greater number, many of which are very picturesque and artistic. Post card albums are for the moment out of fashion and autograph albums from favor, and have the advantage in both respects, inasmuch as they supply the stamp of various nationalities as well as the autograph of one friend or distinguished individual, and, furthermore, a dainty bit of scenery.

## TEMPERING EMBROIDERIES.

The summer display of open-patterned embroideries in lattice devices, in Honiton effects, Venetian point laces, edgings, and insertions in Hungarian stitch, etc., is very tempting.

## NEW FASHION'S FANCIES.

Very high collars will be worn. Overskirts will be an Easter fashion. Belts will be of metal extremely narrow. Buttons will be extremely decorative. Ostrich feathers will be a positive rage. Coiffures will be more wavy than ever. Ruffled braid will trim tailor-made suits. Stocks will be of plain bands, not crushed silk. Coats will be long in the back and short in front. Ruffles will be more plentiful and fanciful than ever. Golf caps will be made out of velvet and worn for calling. Skirts will be fastened at the front right seam, and will hug the hips. Wraps are cut away in front from the waist line and very pointed at the back. Placket holes will be buttoned with large conspicuous buttons, instead of lying open. Shoes will be less pointed and the mode will be for the heavy morocco and the talfskin. Tight waists will be the fashion and the cutaway coats will replace the long double breasted ones. Hats will come back toward the face instead of getting further away from it and will be very large. Waists will button down the back and over on the right side in front without being double breasted.

# GOOD ROADS NOTES.

## Important Charge to a Jury.

Judge Moulton, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, Judge Wright, Supreme Court of New York, and Judge Woodward, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, are said to have concurred in the opinion that grand juries are legally able to indict Road Commissioners who fail to keep the roads of their districts in good and proper order.

Judge Wright said, in charging a grand jury at Rome, N. Y., "Every Commissioner of Highways is answerable if he fails to perform his duties properly, and all who are guilty of criminal neglect should be punished. It is your duty, gentlemen, wherever the old labor system prevails, to see that the Commissioners do their duty faithfully."

Continuing, he said that the people of Oswego County are helping to pay for their good roads in other counties of the State which have taken advantage of the Higbie-Armstrong Law. Fifty per cent. of the cost of the construction of a road is paid by State taxation, thirty-five by the county in which the road is located, and fifteen per cent. by the petitioners for the improvement. He then explained the Fuller law, which provides that a certain per centage of the cost of highway improvements in towns adopting the money system is paid by the State. In this country the residents of the several road districts work out their tax.

Oswego County was paying its share for the improvements to roads in other counties of the State that have adopted the system named, and a careful inquiry should be made to ascertain if the Highway Commissioners and Pathmasters of Oswego County were honestly discharging their duties here.—Oswego Daily Palladium.

## Clean Road Metal.

A principle learned from MacAdam was that "broken stone, pressed and compacted, would cohere together, and, by the mutual friction of its particles, would distribute heavy pressures as well as act as it actually were the smooth and solid slab it seems." But when earth is mixed with the stone the friction is reduced by nearly one-half, the material is less compact and firm and is much less capable of bearing heavy loads. Moisture affects the volume of clay. Roads in which it is used rut readily in wet weather, even though they are very thick, while thinner roads in which it is not used, but in which the stones are pressed together by their own angles through adequate rolling, remain firm and smooth. Road metal should be clean, and free from clay. The use of clay is attractive, because, with it, light rolling seems to give a good smooth surface, but this is only temporary and is unprofitable and expensive in the end.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A Good Example.

An enterprising paper in an Illinois city offers to donate \$1000 to the cause of road improvement "in order to secure hard roads for the benefit of the farmers" of the county and for the city in which it is published. The sum of \$1000 will be given on the completion of one mile of gravel road on each of ten roads, on the following terms:

"This amount of \$100 shall be due and payable to the Commissioners of Highways of the township in which said one mile of road is located for the particular purpose above mentioned when one mile has been completed from the city limits of the city on each road respectively. The one mile on each road must be built in a substantial manner, of good material, under the supervision of competent engineers, and must be completed within three years from January 1, 1899, and under specifications agreed on by three practical hard road authorities."

## Improving New Jersey Highways.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Roads in New Jersey shows a gratifying continuance of the good work of improving the highways. Since the passage of the State aid law there have been built 325 miles of road at a cost of \$565,826. The economy to the farmer in hauling products to railway or market is clearly demonstrated, and the profit to the community at large of the maintenance of public money may be studied to advantage by the Legislatures of other States. The report directs especial attention to the experiment that is to be made of laying steel rods for heavy traffic, as suggested by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. The progress of New Jersey in road-building has earned in particular the approval and appreciation of bicyclists, who can now wheel with comfort from New York to Philadelphia.

## The Meritless Man.

"One of our exchanges, published in Indiana, says, in a recent issue: 'While conveying the remains of the late Samuel Percifield to Nashville for interment, the wagon containing the remains became stuck in the mud, on Dowell Hill, and was vainly attempted in an attempt to extricate it.' If this was the condition of the road on 'the hill,' what must it have been in the 'holler?'—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## The Crusade in Brief.

Use clean road material. Roads that "break up" are bad roads. Undertake road improvement systematically. Appoint a supervisor who will have charge of all the road work. Make road improvements in such a way that they will be permanent. Classify roads according to the nature and extent of the traffic over them. Do not scatter money in making trifling repairs on temporary structures. Make road beats five miles in length; choose the best men as pathmasters, and keep them in office. Roads, culverts and bridges will always be required; their construction in the most durable manner is most economical.

# THE REALM OF FASHION.

## New York City (Special).—The new shirt waists are not so very different from those of last year after all. They are made of deeper blues, pinks and lavenders, and broad stripes have taken the place of the hair-line effects of last year. The inch-wide stripes in



POPULAR TYPE OF SHIRT WAIST.

seen, but much smarter are the half-inch wide stripes of color alternating with hair-line stripes of color dividing an inch-wide stripe of white. Fine, firm Madras is the best material for muslin and gingham, are used. The backs of most of the new shirt waists are almost devoid of fulness, and some dispense with the becoming yoke, popular for so many seasons. In design there is little change from last year. Perpendicular tucks for piping that stand out instead of lying flat on either side of the front are pretty for slim figures, and more suitable to stout wearers than are the broad cross-wise tucks which they were so persistently last summer. A rather novel shirt has a strip of white muslin down the front in which buttons and button-holes are placed. On either side of this strip and placed about their own width apart are groups of tucks edged with white muslin. The work is so daintily done that it is not at all clumsy, and the effect of the white muslin stripes on the rose or blue or green of the shirt is cool and summery. Shirt waist sleeves have not suffered in the general reduction. They are just about the size now that they were then when these cool bod-

## Popular Tinted Foulards.

The materials that are specially popular for the warmer days of the season are delicately tinted and patterned foulards, various kinds of soft cotton goods, very fine cashmeres and dresses entirely formed of lace to be worn over foundations of either black or white. Black lace is used over black silk and white lace over white. Few combinations of color are permitted.

## The Posy Hat in Vogue.

The posy hat is still with us. The hat that is a mass of flowers is to continue in favor, unless all signs fail, and the woman who has been wearing a flower hat can take it to green fields and pastures new. A hat that is a mass of big purple panicles is very becoming and if it is lightened by a red retose at the top nothing could be prettier.

## Basques Are Revived.

Basques are coming in again, and many new blouses are made with this part to be worn outside. Basques of coats are still quite short, but will be longer as the spring advances. Short basques, scooped out and finished with rows of stitching, are smart and effective for walking jackets.

## Harmony in Jewel Colors.

A woman who has many pretty jewels says that she does not care for them for themselves, but only as they harmonize with the color tones of her costumes. She varies them with her different frocks with a pretty effect.

## Skirt Materials Much Used.

Accordion-plaited materials are still in very great favor in the making of skirts, waists and overdresses or gowns designed for both women and children.



POINTED BASQUE WITH REVERS AND FULL VEST.

ies first took the world of women by storm.

## A Stylish Combination.

A stylish combination of silk poplin, velvet and liberty satin is illustrated in the large engraving, by May Mantou, in three shades of violet. The pattern provides for extra under-arrangements in diminishing the proportions of a too generous figure. The full vest portions are arranged upon lining fronts that have double bust darts and close invisibly in the centre. The fronts are fitted by deep single bust darts and are reversed at the front edge to form pointed lapels, widest at the shoulder and gradually tapering toward the lower edge.

## A Favored Handkerchief.

Cream and brown linen handkerchiefs, edged with cream lace and in some instances hemstitched with bright red, are novel and very much in favor.

## Short Shoulder Capes.

The specialty of this season's models will apparently be the use of short shoulder capes, coming from the collar and standing out slightly over the shoulders. Some times only one little cape may be used, or there may be three or four. These are lined with silk and piped to match, while they may be either plain, embroidered or overlaid with delicate tracery of bead-work. A single shoulder cape of rather coarse lace will also be much in vogue. Sleeves still continue to be like the skirts, skin-tight and very long. As to coats for early spring wear these may either be short, with very abbreviated basques cut away in curving outlines over the hips, or else three-quarter length, with the basque sloping from the front to the back. Lace is to be very much worn, especially in conjunction with any soft light cloth. The favorite form of skirts has no seam in the back and

## To make this basque for a lady of medium size will require one and three-fourths yards of material forty-four inches wide.

## A Fad in the Silk Skirt.

The latest fad for trimming silk skirts is that of very deep accordion-plaited ruffles, which are over a half yard deep. They are pinked on the edge, and are caught up with festoons of very bright ribbons, which make them very pretty, indeed. If the skirt is faced with some material more substantial than silk it will wear for a long time, and the ruffles will be stronger for being looped up.

## Most Expensive of All.

The most expensive of all waists are those of uncut velvet, made with a yoke and narrow vest of lace, and below the yoke a trimming on the velvet of paillettes of different colors and a borer ribbon. These waists have small sleeves, with pointed cuffs, completely covered with paillettes and the ribbon trimming. Few black silk or

## CAPE FOR A LADY.

grows gradually more flowing in outline from just above the knees to the feet. A very scant flounce of curving shape is used on some of the new dresses, while others from the knees downward, are a mass of tiny and very full frills.

# NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

## The French Crochets.

The expensive silk-finished French crochets which are tentatively displayed show wholly novel and stylish arrangements of their soft wavy surfaces.

## Black For the Lenten Season.

For the Lenten season there will be a demand for both the plain and fancy materials in black, and these are shown in elegant, varied light wool, either in silk and wool-melanges. Some and in silk and wool-melanges. Some of the new attractive patterns are in fine matalasse effects, while others have diagonal stripes in glossy chenille or roughly woven silk. These goods are made into very graceful princess polonaises, opening with curving fronts over an underskirt of corded silk, trimmed with silk straps and three small undulating frills. The sleeves are very snug, and the cuffs, tiny shoulder puffs and bodice trimmings are of the black silk, which is preferably of the Mscovite weave, with a rich gloss, but finished with little "dressing," the fabric being almost as pliant as straw.

## The Favorite Spring Hat.

Early in the winter the hat that turned up in front justly received its due of favoritism and flattery. Its successor in the spring will be an airy thing of silk, muslin or tulle set on the side of the head, and with a wide spangled brim turned up on all sides equally. Already we see some lucky women who have their headgear all hot from Paris, wearing these delicate, glittering gowns, but meantime many sensible souls content themselves with pretty tulle trifles they can really fashion with their own hands. These are very popular for theatre wear, and are made first of a ring of hat wire about the circumference of a saucer. Wound tightly around this is black satin, or white satin ribbon, and then loosely goes a winding of tulle. The tulle ring just encircles the top of the head and at some point in its circumference, usually just in front, a tuft of silver wheat, with two loops of tulle, is fastened. This simple ornament passes for a bonnet and is a becoming coronet and a showy one on any head.—Chicago Record.

## Economy in Bridal Presents.

"It is scarcely the right thing," said a young bride, "to look a gift horse in the mouth, and yet it is hard not to speak one's mind on a matter of this kind. It does seem to me that people might think a while before buying wedding presents. I am sure if they had done so I would never have received seven cruet stands. What in the world am I to do with them all? I can only use one at a time, or at the most two. Now, what is to become of the other five? It's just too pompous for anything. If I could only show them, it wouldn't be so bad; but I can't even do that."

"Dear me, I don't know why you should worry over such a little thing as that," observed her sister, who had been married nine years. "Those extra cruet stands will come in handy by and by. Select the one you want to keep, and then put the others carefully away. Whenever any of your friends marry, give one of them one of your gift. It'll save you lots of money. When I was married I received four fish knives among my presents. I was cross until some one gave me the hint that I have just given you, and then I was happy. It wasn't long before I had made good use of three of the fish knives."

## Woman's Progress Under Victoria.

Whereas the census taken six years before the Queen came to the throne contained no occupations for women except domestic service, there were at the date of the last census 61,000 women dressmakers, 70,000 employed in public houses, 4500 in printing establishments, and 4721 in mines! Even the Postoffice, hedged about with redtapeism as it is, has nearly 30,000 women as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, etc., and there are included in these figures no fewer than 100 head postmistresses and 5250 sub-postmistresses. Where there was one woman clerk in 1871, there are now four; and—to take two industries only—there are now 121 women per 100 men in the tobacco industry, as against forty-two per 100 in 1871; while in hemp and jute the women workers have increased from sixty-seven per 100 men to 125 per 100.

There are throughout the kingdom nearly 180,000 women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men; and 200 women have worked their way into government departments as typists. It is significant of the part women now play in our commercial life that there were in a recent year 758 women bankrupts, whose aggregate liabilities amounted to \$1,500,000.—The Young Woman.

## Valuet to Use a Handkerchief.

Until the reign of the Empress Josephine a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never have dared to use it before any one. The word even was carefully avoided in refined conversation. An actor who would have used a handkerchief on the stage, even in the most tearful moments of the play, would have been unmercifully hissed; and it was only in the beginning of the present century that a celebrated actress, Miss Duchesnois, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of this handkerchief in her course of the piece, she never could summon enough courage to call it by its true name, but referred to it as "a light tissue."

A few years later a translation of one of Shakespeare's plays, by Alfred de Vigny, having been acted, the word handkerchief was used for the first time on the stage, and it has been distinguished from every part of the house.

It is doubtful if even to-day French ladies would carry handkerchiefs if the wife of Napoleon I. had not given the signal for adopting them.

The Empress Josephine, although really lovely, had bad teeth. To conceal them she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs, adorned with costly laces, which she constantly raised graciously to her lips. One of the ladies of the court loved her example, and handkerchiefs

## Secret of the Telephone Discovery.

In a recent lecture Professor Alexander Graham Bell is reported to have explained how he came to invent the telephone as follows:

"My father invented a symbol by which deaf mutes could converse, and finally I invented an apparatus by which the vibration of speech could be seen, and it turned out to be a telephone. It occurred to me to make a machine that would enable one to hear vibrations. I went to an aurist, and he advised me to take the human ear as a model. He supplied me with a dead man's ear, and with his ear I experimented and upon applying the apparatus I found that the dead man's ear wrote down the vibrations.

"I arrived at the conclusion that if I could make iron vibrate on a dead man's ear, I could make an instrument more delicate which would cause those vibrations to be heard and understood. I thought if I placed a delicate piece of steel over an electric magnet I could get a vibration, and thus the telephone was completed.

"The telephone arose from my attempts to teach the deaf to speak. It arose from my knowledge, not of electricity but of acoustics. Had I been an electrician I would not have attempted it."—Electrical World.

# THE NEW TRIMMINGS.

Most of the trimming favorites of autumn and winter are repeated for ornamenting spring materials. Black mohair scrolls with a feather edge will be freely made, owing to the popular price at which they can be sold.

Black silk trimmings in scroll designs will be next in favor. Garatuers in both worsted and silk will be especially desirable for ornamenting waists and skirts. All of the foregoing are in weights appropriate for spring materials.

Black and colored silk applique trimmings on chiffon grounds are the favorites for spring and summer silks and dress goods that are sheer in texture.

One of the pronounced novelties in trimmings will be Persian bands for trimming plain silks and plain wool vestings, and in the very elaborate costumes they will be employed for supplying narrow flounces. Narrow widths to match are also in vogue for sleeve ornamentation and a manna to the beauty of materials of one color.

Narrow shirred ribbons have lost none of their popularity, and will be appropriate for embellishing summer silks and sheer woolen materials.

White embroideries may be set down as certain to meet with universal favor for trimming both white and colored wash materials. Insertion lace also is freshly employed on both white and colored wash fabrics.

Fashion has given a high position to laces, and if present indications may be relied on as reflecting coming events in the fashionable world laces will be used in profusion. Both black and white will be associated for trimming, and this combination is announced as a leading one for the coming season and very few uses will also be made of black velvet ribbons for trimmings.—American Queen.

## The Princesses Victoria and Maud.

are the most enthusiastic cyclists in the British royal family.

Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, attorney at law of Boston, Mass., has been admitted to the bar at Panama, practice in the United States District Court of Appeals.

Miss Ethel Wyn Eaton, daughter of President E. D. Eaton, of Beloit College, Wisconsin, has gone to Spain, where she will teach in a school for Spanish girls.

Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, who was chosen State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Colorado recently, has given much satisfaction to her constituents thus far.

Club women of Illinois are up in arms over the use of the female form on paper for advertising purposes, and have presented to the Legislature a bill to put a stop to it.

Miss Thilkova, a young woman of Polish origin, recently passed a brilliant examination before the Paris Faculty of Medicine. The subject of her thesis was the "Condemnation of the Corset."

The last line of work to be taken up by a well-known society woman in New York City forced to earn her own livelihood is the making of paper lampshades and other articles of a similar character.

Constantin Christomanos, the author, who was reader to the murdered Empress of Austria, has published a book of reminiscences of his life at the court, much of which is biographical of the Empress.

The girls of Smith College have adopted a missionary of their own, whom they are pledged to support. The one selected by them is Dr. Myers, a graduate of Vassar, who goes to China next fall on a salary of \$600.

Chicago has a woman watchmaker, Miss Mamie Frey. She works at a watchmaker's bench and labors in a big jewelry shop from morning until night, and her highest ambition is to become one of the best watchmakers in the business.

Gleanings From the Shops.

Japanese silk shawls edged with fringe for summer wear.

Spring lines of ribbon showing pompadour designs and fringed edges.

Silk grenadines with satin stripes and brightly colored floral sprays between.

Mouselines and chiffons having their patterns wrought in narrow fringed ribbons.

Silk organdies in all colors showing fine white satin stripes with small flower designs between.

White silk petticoats decorated with three flounces showing appliques of black lace in waved patterns.

Light pink, blue, yellow and green organdies with large black polka dots over the surface closely spaced.

Spring lines of ribbon with silk-embroidered or printed designs of small and larger floral sprays in saah widths.

All-over embroideries of white chenille cord and black heavy guipure with rhinestones interspersed throughout the pattern.—Dry Goods Economist.