

# Woman's Realm

## Reading Fortunes.

One of the newest fads in entertaining at luncheons, teas, etc., is to engage the services of a woman who is clever at reading fortunes by tea leaves. At a girls' tea party recently this amusement was the greatest hit of the afternoon, and now this woman is in great demand at girl graduating functions, lunch parties, etc., and, in fact, any time or place where women congregate over the teacups and desire a novel amusement.—New York Telegram.

## Choice of Hats.

Among the between season hats there are three really sensible, pretty shapes to choose from, all equally fashionable. There is the natty, smart turban in horsehair, crushed novelty braid or jet for the elderly woman. A neat little high crowned narrow brimmed hat, becoming to the petite figure possessing small features, but lacking height. And the bowl shaped toque or hat, named according to its size—for it may be an inverted bowl or an immense mushroom—that will suit the tall figure.—New York Telegram.

## The Real Home.

The real home is built on a foundation of love, and when it has this stable base it will endure, and the atmosphere of home will pervade it as the perfume lingers in the flower. "Home is where the heart is," and it matters not if it be a brownstone-front, or an humble cot. We have seen homes, so-called, with every luxury—a beautiful house, elegant furniture, costly drapery and rare pictures—that had not the faintest atmosphere of home about them. They were abiding places, where the family lived and had their being, but did not merit the sacred appellation of home.

The real home—that cherished spot whose gentle influence follows the girls and boys through life, though they be many miles from it, is, more often than not, an unpretentious place of abode, but within its sacred confines no jarring words are ever heard, no unkind thoughts are ever known, and there, in that place, is always a loving consideration for each

easy to comprehend why happiness awaits the woman who, after half her life has passed, enters wedlock. When the woman of thirty-five goes to the altar it is without one of the illusions of youth. She has had time to see the reverse side of romance; she is not filled with the belief that married life is one long, unbroken period of bliss. On the contrary, she knows that as soon as the honeymoon has waned she will descend to the commonplace. She knows that married or single life in the main is made up of cold, hard facts. She is ready for sacrifice and she has lived long enough to understand the whims and oddities of man. Besides, in nine cases out of ten, the woman of thirty-five marries for companionship and a home, and is fully alive to the value of both. So, after all, the German professor has merely dwelt upon a truth which we all know.—New York Press.

## Dark Gowns For Evening.

It is interesting to watch the widespread acceptance of the decree that dark shades are for evening and light ones for day wear.

The fashionable woman now buys a coat suit of Chinese blue cloth for afternoon wear and one of intense peacock blue for her evening gown.

Paris has always insisted upon a brilliant contrast between the gown and the bare neck and arms, but the majority of people have stood for pastel tints in the evening.

Since the former fashion has been adopted over here by well-dressed women the observers have instantly seen the brilliancy of the result.

It is certainly true that the neck and arms are made whiter and lovelier by being placed against satin and velvet in intense dark tones.

The English fashion of allowing the line of the material to come against the skin is not adopted over here yet. The French method of draping the material with flesh-colored tulle is the accepted thing.

In many cases it must be admitted that the result is quite startling. A brilliant dark tone of satin ending at the bust line, with the remaining inches of the bodice made of this

# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The dress that is worn with a separate gumpie is such a pretty and becoming one that it is



the unquestioned favorite for the younger girls. This model is made in princess style and is eminently be-

## The Embroidered Panel.

The woman is fortunate who has a panel of embroidery that can be used down the front of her gowns from bust to hem. This method is employed on nearly every new frock one sees. It may be of cloth or satin or some braided material, but it is always there. If one has embroidery for it so much the better. It may be of any material if it is in the color that the gown needs.

## Six Gored Skirt.

The skirt that gives a panel effect at the front and at the back is one of the latest to have appeared and it has the very great merit of suiting the simple costume of street wear and the dressy one with long skirt equally well. This model can be treated in either way and also allows a choice of the Empire or natural waist line so that it becomes adapted to almost all occasions and to a variety of the new materials known as wool satin and is trimmed with buttons, but it makes a charming model for the thinner, light fabrics of indoor wear, such as pongee and foulard, crepe de Chine, crepe meteor and the like, and it can be trimmed with buttons and simulated buttonholes, as in this instance, or in any way that fancy may suggest.

The skirt is made with six gores and with a panel at the front and at the back. It can be closed at either the front or the back. When made in Empire style the seams should be boned from the upper edge to a comfortable depth and the upper edge under-faced, but when cut off at the natural waist line it is simply joined to the belt.

The quantity of material required



## Make Shoes Comfortable.

Is there any woman who has not suffered with half shoes and pumps that slip up and down on the heel? In spring the streets seem to be crowded with humanity with pained expressions on their faces, treading as though terra firma were a much more fragile substance than it is. A relief, however, has at last been discovered by some wise person whom necessity transformed into an inventor.

Paste a piece of velvet inside the heel of the shoe, of course, with the side of the nap toward the foot, and this will effectually prevent any slipping or rubbing. It is very easy to do, costs but a very few cents, and any good liquid glue may be used, so that at last an effectual and easy preventative for slipping heels has been found.—Washington Star.

## To Clean Velvet.

The method employed to clean light and dark velvet is a simple one. A lather of white soap is made, into which the velvet is dipped, then placed on a board or table and scrubbed the way of the pile with a clean nail brush until all dirt has been removed, when it is rinsed in clean cold water, but not squeezed or wrung, as this would spoil the pile.

It is dried in the air and sometimes the back is drawn over a hot iron, but this is not absolutely necessary.

Light velvets are cleaned by gently rubbing with a flannel previously dipped in kerosene; or, if the material be soiled in spots only, by rubbing with a piece of fat bacon or butter, when the wrong side requires drawing over a hot iron in order to raise the pile.—New York Press.

## As to Sheets.

Every good housewife is interested in the care of sheets, and many of them will like to hear a few suggestions made by an economical and clever woman.

She said: "I never have my sheets made with a small hem on one end. There is always a three-inch hem on both ends—so there is no top or bottom—and the sheets wear just twice as long as they otherwise would. It is not difficult to do, for I always have my sheets made in the house by a seamstress, so they will be the right size. And, speaking of size, do you know what to do when ready-made linen sheets are too short for the beds?"

Of course I did not, so she told me that a false hem might be added and either fagoted or hemstitched to the one already on the sheet. In this way the sheet could be easily made as long as desired, and the embroidery only added to the beauty of the sheet.

This is certainly very useful information, for many a mother has a tall boy who is constantly complaining that the sheets are too short. The addition of the false hem is quickly done, and the extra material required does not form a very large item in the family expense account.—New Haven Register.



**Bacon Dressing.**—Cut one-half pound of bacon into slices, then into small pieces; fry till the oil is a light brown; remove the pan from fire; add the juice of a lemon, a glass of strong vinegar and a saltspoonful of pepper; pour it over the salad with the scraps of bacon.

**Brown Bread Breakfast Pudding.**—To two cups of hot milk, well salted, add one cup of dried brown bread crumbs and one tablespoon butter. Cook and beat steadily the first five minutes to keep free of lumps. Serve hot with milk. Prepare any quantity of crumbs by drying in oven.

**Boiled Pudding.**—One cup of vinegar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, citron and fruit to taste, two and one-half cups flour. Steam three hours. Sauce—Three-quarters cup butter beaten to a cream, then add two cups powdered sugar. Beat well and stir in one tablespoonful corn starch, wet in one-half cup cold water. Cook until thick.

**Stuffed Steak.**—Make a slit four inches long in a thick round steak and make a cavity large enough for stuffing. Fill with bread stuffing and skewer the edges together. Rub the outside with hot pork fat and place in baking pan with a brown-gravy. If you have no gravy use beef extract, one-third teaspoonful to one cup of hot water. Bake two and one-half hours, basting frequently.

**Apple Cake.**—Line a pie plate with short-pastry, cut the apples into eighths and arrange close together in concentric circles until centre is reached. Sprinkle with sugar, dust with nutmeg and then spread evenly over the top a mixture of beaten egg with two tablespoonfuls of cream from the top of the milk jar. Dot with bits of butter, bake quickly in a hot oven and serve while hot with cream.

# Good Roads

## Prizes For Good Roads.

If the good roads bill, to be presented at the present session of the Iowa Legislature becomes a law, it will be possible for counties in that State to receive as high as \$1000 a mile for improved roads. This reward will be offered for roads made with six inches of macadam, laid in two courses or layers. Other rewards ranging as low as \$250 a mile will be available.

The bill providing for these bonuses or rewards is patterned after the good roads law of Michigan. A reward of \$250 a mile is offered for each mile of road which has a lower course of clay and sand five inches thick, and an upper course of gravel five inches thick. A reward of \$500 is offered where the lower course is five inches of gravel and the upper course three inches. A reward of \$750 a mile is given when the lower course contains four inches of gravel and the upper course three inches of crushed stone. One thousand dollars is given where there is six macadam, laid in two courses or layers. Other rewards ranging as low as \$250 a mile will be available.

Before commencing the road notice must be filed with the State Highway department, and request made for an allotment of the State reward. Also there must be filed with said department a profile made by a competent surveyor, showing the road to be improved; and application made to said department for outline plans and general specifications. To be entitled to State reward, a total of at least a mile or more in length of road, according to State specifications, must be built in a year and in the same township; the one mile may include pieces of road in different parts of the township. Applications are entered by the State Highway Commissioner in the order they are received, and allotments are made to the extent of the appropriation by the State for rewards for roads. Before payment the State Highway Commissioner has to inspect the road and find it up to the required standard and satisfactory to him, and verify to the auditor general who draws a warrant on the State Treasurer, payable to the proper authorities.

The law says: "No claim for State reward for improved roads of over two miles in any township in any one year shall be allowed by the State Highway Commissioner;

"Provided, however, if any township or county shall have raised money by tax or by sale of bonds to build more than two miles of road, such as merits State reward, in a township in a year, and the road built is approved by the State Highway Commissioner, and this road is kept in as good condition as when approved by the commissioner, such township or county shall have its application number remain upon the books of the department and draw each year the maximum amount allowed to a township in a year until such time as the township or county has received the amount due for the class and amount of road built, and, provided, money has been appropriated for the purpose. In case the road building money was raised by the sale of bonds, the State reward money shall be used only for the payment of the principal of the bonds.

"The State Highway Commissioner is given the authority to refuse to grant any further road reward to any township or county that has been rewarded by the State for improving roads, that does not keep these State rewarded roads in proper repair, but, upon his refusal to any township or county for an allotment of State reward, it shall be the commissioner's duty to inform such township or county of what repairs are necessary to place them in a position to again be eligible to receive State reward, and if these repairs are made satisfactory to the commissioner, he shall reinstate them to the eligible reward list."

## Japan's Good Roads.

Japan is peculiarly well off in respect of good highways. The Tokaido, which runs from Kioto to Tokio, is over 300 miles in length, and, as the writer can testify, is admirably constructed. There is also the Nakasendo, which is even longer, and passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The reason for Japan's excellence in the matter of roads is that in the old days—not so very long ago—the daimios, or territorial nobles, had to journey to Tokio once a year in order to pay their respects to the sovereign. They traveled by road, with great retinues, and if the highways were not in perfect condition feudal justice was meted out to the delinquents.—London Chronicle.

## The Farmer Will Do the Rest.

Give the farmer good roads, good mail service, speedy communications with the outside world, and he will do the rest. The Government can help him, has already helped him in many ways, but the farmer has a large voice in the Government, too. He will take care of that part of the problem himself.—Detroit Free Press.

## Governor Hughes' Opinion.

Governor Hughes, of New York, in his recommendations to the State Legislature, states that the cost of new highways is growing to the point that legislation to tax automobiles for the repair of good roads should receive consideration.—Good Roads Magazine.

## Our Cut-out Recipe.

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

**Jugged Gravy.**—Take two pounds of shin of beef, three slices of lean ham, two shallots, half a head of celery, one blade of mace, a bunch of sweet herbs, one carrot, a little salt and some whole peppers, one quart of water, a table-spoonful of catsup and one of soy. Cut the beef and ham or bacon into small pieces and put them into a stone jar with alternate layers of the spices and herbs, the latter chopped up. Pour in a quart of water and cover the jar with paraffine or buttered paper, tying down tightly to prevent the steam escaping. Set the jar in a moderate oven for eight or ten hours, then strain off the gravy. Add the catsup and soy. When cold carefully remove the fat from the top.

other's little "hobbies" and peculiarities of disposition. Here, after the burden and heat of the day, is found love and peace. And here the wandering one, when tired of his fruitless battle with the world, finds a real haven of rest. Such a home is a hallowed spot, and the sweet memory of it dwells forever in the heart of each member of its family.—Indiana Farmer.

## Alexandra's Ban on Diaries.

Queen Alexandra has exacted a promise from her maids that they will not keep diaries. This is like imposing a hardship on posterity, for many important conversations and little happenings of the courts of former days would have been lost to history had it not been for the diaries of ladies in waiting with a keen sense of news values. Fanny Burney's diary of the court of George III. is an interesting document and gains in value every year. Alexandra, like King Edward, is cautious and diplomatic. She knows that in court there are many conversations which in after years might make interesting and none the less embarrassing reading. So she has impressed upon her maids that any secrets they may feel inclined to give to the world must be set down after they have severed their connection with the court. These maids are all women of title, and several of them have strong literary tendencies. It is said the Queen exacted the promise after the discovery that one of her attendants had a diary containing comments of both Alexandra and King Edward which were the reverse of complimentary to other reigning heads in Europe, and also on certain men at the head of the English Government. The Queen is said to have demanded the diary, together with a large bundle of notes for elaboration, and destroyed them all, as an object lesson. In the presence of her full company of waiting maids.—New York Press.

## When Who Marry at Thirty-five.

A German professor, after a long life spent in observation, says the woman of thirty-five is the one most likely to find happiness in marriage. He says when a woman waits to be thirty-five for marriage she is practically proof against such an anti-climax as divorce. Probably the professor is right, still there are few women of the temper to make the experiment. At thirty-five there is the chance that the woman will not find a husband at all. Again, it is

flesh-colored tulle, which is the only thing that drapes the shoulders, does give the appearance of being unclothed from the satin up.

The colors chosen for evening gowns now are black, peaceful blue, fir green, bishop's violet, American Beauty red, King's purple, cerise.

In contrast to these the colors chosen for afternoon wear in coat suits, as well as gowns, are Chinese blue, old pink, malachite green, pale wistaria and white.—Philadelphia Ledger.



There is a growing possibility of pleated skirts again.

Gold tissue will be very much used for sleeves and yokes.

Satin of the palest pink is the new color for evening wear.

The "flower-pot" crown of 100 years ago bids fair to be a favorite millinery shape.

It is said that light laced stockings will be worn, even with dark shoes or slippers.

Colored net over silver or gold net forms sleeves and gumpies in some recently imported models.

Colored foulard with a black dot in place of the more familiar white dot has found favor in Paris.

White braids, ornaments and buttons are being considerably used upon serge and cloths of light color.

A new shade of blue has made its appearance in millinery under such names as Bosphorus and Danube.

Embroidery in cross stitch and in bold colorings is seen upon some of the smartest new models in linen and pique.

The modish linens for the new season are very soft and rather heavy, in order that they may be readily adapted to the prescribed frock lines.

Raffia has been woven into extraordinarily smart bags and belts, the straw often being oddly but delightfully studded with semi-precious stones whose color shows attractively upon the soft shade of the straw.

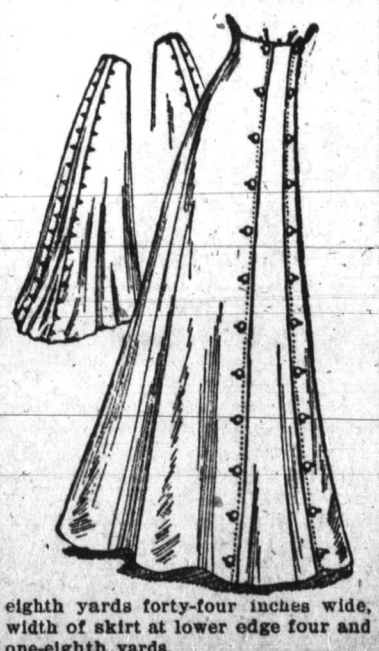
Among the band trimmings in embroidered net are some tartan plaid effects produced by darning with coarse silks. The colors are delightfully blended and the trimmings would be distinctively effective on a certain type of frock or blouse.

coming and attractive yet perfectly simple and youthful withal. It can be made from wool material, such as cashmere, albatross, henrietta, broadcloth or light weight serge, it can be made from such silks as pongee and it is just as well adapted to washable materials. In the illustration there is an attractive bertha, but that feature is optional, and if a plainer dress is wanted it can be omitted.

The dress is made with the pleated princess portion and the yoke that are joined one to the other. The short sleeves are inserted in the armholes and the bertha is arranged over the yoke. The gumpie is a plain one that can be faced with any fancy material to form a yoke, while the sleeves are made to match or can be made of one material throughout, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is ten yards twenty-four, six and one-half yards thirty-two or four and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yard thirty-six inches wide and one and seven-eighth yards eighteen inches wide to make collar and gumpie as illustrated, one and one-fourth yards thirty-six inches wide when one material is used throughout.

for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-one or twenty-four, eight yards thirty-two or four and seven-



eight yards forty-four inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge four and one-eighth yards.