

WOMEN AND FASHION

Women and Housekeeping.

If there be any one thing more than another calculated to try the patience of a faithful housekeeper, it is to discover, after dutifully accomplishing a morning's routine work, a rip in the carpet, or a worn place in the rug, grinding insinuatingly at one, with the suggestion in its open countenance of the truth of the saying that woman's work is never done.

I have long wondered, and am still at a loss to decide (having tried both methods), which is the happier woman, she who at once goes and mends the rip, or darns the hole, or she who puts her shawl over her head and runs into a neighbor's to gossip till time to get dinner. One thing is certain, the woman who doesn't let the rip affect her conscience will keep a smooth complexion longer, and the question is, will her husband be more disgusted by catching his foot in the rip, or with the wrinkles she brings upon her face by persistent application to the petty duties that waste the heart and wear the body?

It is a fact that men are not given to a warm appreciation of domestic virtues; they take them too much as a matter of course; they do not stop to consider that washing dishes and sweeping floors and cooking meals is work, and work of the very hardest and most trying kind.

The average man comes home from his business in the evening expecting to find a nicely cooked, nicely served dinner awaiting him. He is ignorant of the many steps, the infinite care, the inconvenience of being roasted over the stove, and the countless trials and annoyances that are incident to the preparation of a meal. He thinks it is natural to a woman to keep house, and if she does it well she is only doing what she ought to.

I have frequently noticed that women who are not too careful in house-keeping have the most devoted husbands. Women who wear themselves out accomplishing narrow perfections must find in those perfections their own reward, for men will never appreciate them.

The good dinner, the general aspect of comfort, these impress man deeply, but for the rest, he would rather have a pretty and smiling wife than one too earnest in her household duties.

Hence I believe it is just as well to put a rug over the ripped place, or set a footstool over it, and go gossiping, as to get down on all fours and make your back ache and ruin your fingers sewing it up. Blessed be the woman whose blood and judgment are so well co-mingled that she finds time for both laughing and gossiping, and does not allow herself to become hopelessly addicted either to the mania of house-keeping or to the habit of indiscriminate gadding.—Juliet V. Strauss in Chicago Journal.

Getting to Sleep.

If you are troubled with insomnia some of the following ideas are worth trying out, as they are certain to accomplish what seems impossible of achievement, woeing sleep successfully: A warm bath before retiring—not a cold one, for the latter will wake you. Drink a cup of cool, not lead, water, and this will bring good repose. Sleep with your windows open at the top and bottom, be it ever so small a space, so you can just feel a breeze on your face. Put in your bath a little bag containing dried clover tops and lavender flowers, and as the water cools there will be a delightful odor arising from it. It is thus medicated and slightly perfumed and a sure cure for insomnia.

Hot with High Crown.



The frame of this hat had a high crown and narrow turn-down brim. It was covered with dark blue liberty satin, which was plain under the brim and tucked on top. A wide piece of embroidered velvet was draped around the crown. A pearl buckle was placed on the right side near the front. A large bunch of fancy feathers ornaments the left side.

Buttons as Trimming.

Buttons are to be used as trimming for all the spring dresses, and there can be no better time than the present to make them, so that when the seamstress comes in the spring they will be ready. For linen gowns the buttons will be covered with linen, but many will wear crocheted buttons, and as these are easy to make with a crochet hook and coarse cotton, they might as well be started. First the button is covered with linen to match the suit, then over this is fastened a loose crocheted mesh.

When You Visit.

When you contemplate a visit try to make it a point to arrive at your destination during the daytime. It is often difficult to locate a place at night and is embarrassing to the hostess and

guest. Many women could confess to their great annoyance at receiving a card stating that a guest would arrive that day and "please meet me at the train." Possibly there is not a vacant room in the house for a guest and hundreds of trains may come in during the day, yet the writer never states what train to meet and the annoyance of preparing meals and the like makes a guest of this kind anything but welcome. Some women swoop down upon a hostess, never sending word, but an excuse is made that she wished to surprise them. She does. A woman is a hospitable creature and entertaining is one of her delights, but she does not want it a compulsory affair and she wants time to prepare for it. When you desire to visit a friend write her relative to your desires, wait for her reply, prepare for the appointed day and go on the train you tell her to meet, or telegraph any change. A woman who has no consideration for her hostess is not deserving of a very cordial welcome.



Elaborate braiding is seen on many of the newest models, both in cloth and velvet, the narrow souchache being the most popular. Braiding, combined with heavy embroidery, is particularly effective on broadcloth or velvet.

A jacket showing a decided point at the front is one of the styles seen among the newly arrived linen cos-

DAINTY HOME-MADE NEGLIGEE.



tumes. It is a pattern carried over from early winter which had its share of popularity among the more dressy jacket suits.

Tiny folds of satin or of taffeta are used to trim semidress costumes and lend themselves admirably to original effects. They may be applied in broadening designs and also in serpentine lines and short zigzags on hems and waistcoats and are also used to frame motifs.

With the summer dress will be worn some pretty ribbon sashes. But these ribbons will be wide, ethereal in appearance, and tied in four loops at the back. Some of the streamers are also knotted a few inches from the end. The idea is to get a ribbon to match the delicate weave of the dress.

The smartest dress worn at present are those composed of cloth skirt, velvet jacket, braided and fancy or old-time waistcoat fastening down the front with small antique buttons. The popularity of gossamer tissues much embroidered is very evident, the idea having been borrowed from the East.

A simple house wrapper is made with a square yoke, rolling collar, bishop sleeves and five-gored skirt that is attached to the waist. While a wrapper, yet it has a shirtwaist finish that is neat. Polka-dot materials—that is, of the small design—with bindings or bands of plain trimming, look neat for such garments.

The handsomest and most expensive of the stiff collars have Irish lace insertion used in a sort of conventional design. While these collars may be very beautiful, they are less satisfactory than are the hand-embroidered collars, for the lace will not hold the starch and constant heavy washing soon tears the fragile material.

In making up a black spangled robe over a ruffle of plaited chiffon it is a clever idea to connect the two by sewing to the ruffle at regular intervals big disks of black velvet. These may be cut out, leaving the edges raw, for they will not fray, and they relieve the dead whiteness of the ruffle in contrast with the black above and make a connecting link between the two materials.

The Economical Woman.

The woman who must study economy in planning her new spring clothes will find a separate skirt a useful addition to her wardrobe. If she carefully studies the latest fashion reports from abroad she knows that the costume—that is, the skirt and waist made of the same material and sometimes cut in one—a much more the vogue than the separate skirt and the shirt waist. Yet sometimes it is not always convenient to have an entire new gown, in which case the separate skirt will prove invaluable.

To Whiten the Skin.

After you have washed and dried your face carefully, apply the following lotion: One quart of water previously

boiled and strained, thirty drops of alcohol, one ounce of oxide of zinc, eight grains of bichloride of mercury, twenty drops of glycerin.

The most simple way to reduce your flesh is to avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes. Have your bread toasted, sprinkle it with salt instead of using butter. Milk, I regret to say, if it be pure enough, is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little juice of lemons or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the outside. No naps. You must take exercise.

Your Scalp.

An appalling amount of injury may be done to scalp and tresses by ignorance in brushing and combing. For instance, tangles must be removed gently, if the hair is not to be snapped, and the comb must go lightly over the scalp, stimulating circulation, without scratching.

Thin, poorly nourished hair would be less common were scalp circulation better, for through its aid the hair follicles are fed, and the natural secretions are normal. Without it the scalp tightens to the skull and the roots are choked or starved.

Hiccough Easily Stopped.

This is a most distressing and obstinate complaint to those in whom it occurs, says the Family Doctor. We do not refer, of course, to the hiccough attendant upon great prostration of the system, but to those instances (very frequent, indeed) of a simple spasmodic condition of stomach and esophagus which assails the individual without any other symptom.

Senator Bacon of Georgia in the Senate Friday spoke of executive encroachments on the legislative power of the government and read freely from newspaper reports to show that legislation is being mapped out in the White House at conferences at which Congressmen are not even present. The bill providing for the shipment of material intended for the Panama canal in American ships was passed. Senator Simmons of North Carolina spoke in favor of the ocean mail shipping bill. Carrying the largest appropriation in its history—\$222,150,000—the positive appropriation bill the same day passed the House. This is \$1,425,000 more than was reported by the committee. Chairman Overstreet opposed the proposition to increase the pay of letter carriers, but that action was confirmed, 130 to 126. The appropriation for the rural delivery service was increased \$200,000.

The Senate was not in session Saturday. Members of the House were afforded an opportunity, under license of general debate, to express their views on topics of the day. Among other subjects politics, the recent financial panic, the tariff and the Sherman anti-trust law were discussed while the pension appropriation bill technically was under consideration. Among the speakers were Mr. Hamilton of Missouri, who placed on the shoulders of the Republicans the responsibility for the recent panic; Mr. Langley of Kentucky, who wanted pensions granted certain persons in Kentucky who aided in suppressing the rebellion, and Mr. Hughes of New Jersey, who desired the Sherman anti-trust law amended so as to work less hardship on labor organizations.

Under the guise of discussing legislation the session of the Senate Monday was devoted to a political discussion, in which Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Senator Beveridge of Indiana were the chief participants. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was disagreed to and another conference asked. The House bill appropriating \$403,000 to pay the archbishop of Manila, as representative of the Roman Catholic church, for damage to church property during the Spanish war, was passed. The session of the House was devoted to the consideration of bills under suspension of the rules. A number were passed, including one providing for the restoration of the motto, "In God We Trust," on American coins, and another increasing the efficiency of the medical department of the army. Other bills passed were the following: Granting to local steamboat inspectors authority to pass upon the fitness of officers and crews of steam vessels; recognizing the consular service and amending the game laws of Alaska so as to substitute the license system for the present permit system.



The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is a little over \$2.25 each.

Out of every 1,000,000 girl babies born 871,296 are alive at the age of 12 months; 30,000 less boys live through the first year.

The possession of \$15,000 left to her by a relative so unblinded the mind of a young woman named Bell of Sterkstrom, Cape Colony, that she committed suicide.

The medal presented to Grace Darling for her heroism in saving nine lives from the wreck of a Forfarshire steamer in 1838 will shortly be sold at auction in London.

Miss Mira L. Dock, who is one of the vice presidents of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, has the unique honor of being the only woman on the forestry commission of Pennsylvania.

Ohio stands second in the number of clubs in the general federation and seventh in the club membership among the States represented in the general federation, with 305 club and 12,500 clubwomen enrolled.

Congressman Cook of Colorado will in a few days introduce a bill to restore the duty on manganese ores, which are used largely in the manufacture of steel. The tariff was removed in 1897 by the passage of the Dingley tariff bill.

Senator Culberson's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if any national banks outside of New York City complained between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15, 1907, of the refusal of national banks of New York to pay in cash, New York exchange or to respond to calls for reserve was adopted by the Senate.

The President received a visit from Charles G. Burton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and three members of the pension committee of that organization, who talked with him about the bill pending in Congress increasing the pension of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month.

Match-Scratcher.

Fasten a Bristol board nail file to the wall, where matches are apt to be scratched, and you will have no further trouble with marred walls.

Keep Gloves White.

To keep white gloves from soiling when carrying muff, pin with small safety pins a clean handkerchief in muff.

For Dainty Fingers.

To remove ink stains from the fingers, rub the brimstone of a match over the soiled parts.

WORK OF CONGRESS

A message from the Presidents and reports from the committee on military affairs on the Brownsville affair consumed the time of the Senate during the early part of the session Wednesday. A brief debate brought out a statement by Senator Warren, chairman of the committee on military affairs, that a bill will soon be introduced for the reinstatement of the discharged colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment under certain conditions. The Aldrich bill was discussed by Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who declared that he would vote for neither the Aldrich nor the Bailey substitute. After the passage of several bills on the calendar the Senate adjourned. Persistent assaults on the postoffice appropriation bill in the House resulted in the amplification of that measure in many important parts despite the protests of Chairman Overstreet and the committee. The letter carriers finally won their fight for \$1,200 salaries. The House also allowed an additional \$25,000 for clerks in third class offices and \$15,000 additional for contract stations. There were incorporated in the bill a provision prohibiting the transmission through the mails of intoxicating liquors, which was later modified to include cocaine and its derivatives. Altogether the appropriations carried by the bill were increased \$1,225,000.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts Thursday strongly indorsed the Aldrich currency bill in the Senate and declared that it would be serviceable as an emergency measure. Senator Paynter of Kentucky opposed the bill. Referring to Senator Depue's recent remarks about "night riders" and barn burning in Kentucky, Senators Paynter and McCree of that State condemned such lawlessness and denounced the tobacco trust. The postoffice appropriation bill had rough sailing in the House, but was passed on the section relating to the pneumatic tube service, which was changed so that extensions of such service should not be confined to the cities named, but should be made wherever the Postmaster General may think best. The House was a unit for withholding a portion of the pay to railroads for transportation of mails until a correct system of weighing should be established. A vigorous but ineffectual fight was made on a proposition to increase by \$2,000,000 the appropriation for paying the expenses of railway mail clerks while traveling on business of the department.

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SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

How Children Are Being Trained in Principles of Economy.

There are now nearly 200,000 pupils who are regularly depositing their savings in the school savings banks throughout the country and who are thereby being taught useful lessons in economy. The founder of the system is J. H. Thiry of Long Island, who created the first school savings bank 22 years ago and who has since seen the system greatly develop. The plan is a simple one.

Teachers in the public schools give only 10 minutes of the Monday morning session to collecting the savings of the children. The deposits, recorded in the ordinary roll books, are turned over to the principal, who places them with a bank or trust company.

The child's weekly deposit may be one cent; it may be ten—whatever sum has been saved during the week. When the pupil's savings amount to \$1, a bank book is given. Except in cases of sickness or of removal from the city, deposits cannot be withdrawn until the amount reaches \$3, and then only on the second Monday of every month. Deposits of \$5 or more bear regular interest.

Since the system was introduced the records show that the pupils of 1,098 schools in 22 States saved the grand total of \$5,485,514. Of this amount \$4,675,000 was withdrawn, leaving a balance at present of nearly \$1,000,000 to the credit of 177,972 little depositors.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Anti-Saloon League speakers from all over the country will stump Louisiana in the coming campaign to bring the State into the prohibition column.

Three Italians carved Joseph Piraino, a California farmer, almost to pieces, robbed him of \$165 and threw him into the Sacramento river. He dragged himself out and he was taken to a Sacramento hospital.

Jacob Schill of Minneapolis has been granted the custody of his 10-year-old daughter on condition that he live in Los Angeles, Cal. and wins the affection of the girl.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London, proposes to found a new religious sect on the basis of his "new theology," the central idea being the denial of Christ's divinity.

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THREATENS TO BLOW UP BANK AND KILL

Stranger Demands \$5,000 of Vice President of the Merchants' National at Omaha.

SHOWS ALLEGED EXPLOSIVE.

Apparently Demented Man Is Lured to Restaurant, Where Officers Quickly Disarm Him.

An unknown anarchist entered the Merchants' National Bank of Omaha, demanded a large sum of money, and displaying a bottle believed to contain nitroglycerin, threatened to blow up the bank if his request was not complied with. He was captured by a ruse. The man entered the bank soon after the doors were thrown open and asked to see Vice President Luther Drake in his private office. Mr. Drake seated himself opposite the stranger, who began talking in a rambling manner about having had \$5,000 in the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City when that bank failed.

"And since all you fellows are in together, you had just better hand me over my money, or I'll blow you and this bank and all of us to —" suddenly said the anarchist, producing a three-ounce bottle containing a thick yellow liquid.

"Don't you make a move," he added. "This is filled with nitroglycerin. If you move you are a dead man."

"You don't want to die yourself, do you?" coolly asked Mr. Drake.

"Oh, yes, I came in here ready to die," responded the stranger, "but when I'll take everybody in this building with me."

Noticing that the man seemed thin and pinched, Mr. Drake asked if he wasn't hungry.

"I have been studying over this matter for several days and have not eaten a thing for forty-eight hours," answered the man with the bottle.

"Well, let's go have breakfast and talk this over," proposed Mr. Drake.

"All right, but don't try any monkey business or you are a dead man," replied the anarchist.

President Hamilton of the bank entered the next room during the conversation and heard enough of it to enable him to know what was going on. As Mr. Drake and the stranger left the room together, Mr. Hamilton telephoned the police for detectives and followed the two men to a nearby restaurant.

Mr. Drake and the stranger were on opposite sides of the table when three detectives, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, entered the room. Slipping up behind the stranger, the detectives plucked his arms and seized his bottle before he knew what was happening.

BRADLEY GETS THE TOGA.

Former Governor of Kentucky Elected to United States Senate.

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Senator Bradley is one of the best known politicians in the State and has gained wide distinction as a criminal lawyer. He was born in Garrard, Ky., in 1847 and was admitted to the bar by special act of the Legislature in 1865, being under 21 years of age. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1888 received 106 votes for Vice President in the national convention. In 1896 he was endorsed as Kentucky's candidate for the presidency. His election as Governor in 1895 broke all political records in Kentucky and turned a registered Democratic majority of 40,000 into a Republican plurality of 9,000.

Senator Bradley has long been prominent in Republican national politics and at one time declined the appointment by President Harrison, of minister to Korea. He is an unrivaled story teller.

FIVE YEARS FOR WALSH.

Convicted Chicago Banker Sentenced to Fort Leavenworth Prison.

John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, convicted of the misuse of depositors' funds, was denied a new trial by Judge A. B. Anderson in the Federal Court and was sentenced to five years in the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. The sentence was five years on each count on which the president of the old Chicago National Bank was convicted, but it is to run concurrently. All the points raised by the attorneys for the defense in their plea for a new trial were overruled by the court, who, in his opinion, reviewed at some length the events during the trial and after the return of the verdict.

In overruling the plea for a new trial the court commented on the evidence of guilt shown in the hearing, asserted that the trial had been fair



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EVELYN SEEKS DIVORCE.

After Standing by Thaw Since Tragedy, Wife Would Be Free.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has instituted proceedings for the annulment of her marriage to Harry K. Thaw. The action is based on the allegation that the defendant was insane when the union was contracted. Mrs. William Coffey Thaw is made a co-defendant.

It is understood the attorneys for Mrs. Thaw will depend practically on the evidence of insanity introduced at the last trial of Thaw to prove that he was mentally incompetent at the time he legally contracted a marriage. Alienists will probably figure prominently as witnesses and the men who appeared as experts for Jerome in Thaw's trial will be summoned as witnesses in Evelyn's behalf. Mrs. Thaw's lawyer denied the report that it had been agreed to settle \$50,000 on the younger Mrs. Thaw. He denied also the report of an allowance of \$15,000 a year for life. He also emphatically denied the report that Evelyn is contemplating a return to the stage, saying: "Mrs. Evelyn Thaw has no plans for the immediate future."

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Ohio State Senate has passed a county option bill.

Mrs. Lydia A. White, aged 80, a real daughter of the American revolution, is dead of pneumonia at Lancaster, Pa.

Fire in the mining town of Sewell, on New river, W. Va., destroyed eleven buildings and caused a loss of \$25,000.