

IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

SPRING FROCKS AND FRILLS.

Features of Early Displays in Fashionable Shop Windows.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—As far as frocks and frills are concerned, spring is here. It is a boho, steam heated, plate glass protected spring, it is true, but, as dress-makers reckon the seasons, the winter is officially a thing of the past and sample matching and general shopping is discussed only in linen, muslin, chadise, lawn, veiling and gingham terms. Every woman who has eyes to use and ears to hear and energy enough to carry her around to the dress-maker is well aware of the supreme importance of having a spring frock, a camel's hair veiling or a very light jute cloth made up immediately for the pre-meditated trip south or for possible changes in the weather from frost to sunshine. Every well regulated wardrobe must count at least one transparent woolen

new peau de sole, is given. Its broad, attached down tucks is the one essentially modern feature in this nice study in willow green and imitation antique lace. Satisfactory Economy. The best news about the chailles is that they are to be worn just as faithfully as ever and that no woman can purchase more wisely than at the counter where pretty close-striped ones are sold. Very close-striped green and black, blue and black, black and white and black and black chaille beguile one at every turn. Some of the loveliest of this type have their stripes no wider than hair lines, with just here and there on each width a black or green or blue polka dot. After all is done and said in the name and credit of other spring fabrics, the chaille comes nearer to combining satisfactory efforts with economy than any other material in the market. Let any woman look well at the chaille gown of the accompanying illustration and deny

"ladies' parasols," many colored wall flowers, nasturtiums and orchids in ropes and drooping clusters and behind the plate glass show windows as naturally as in a garden, and women buy them with as much avidity as though their heads were bare and this was the time for wearing wreaths of roses in our hair. MARY DEAN.

THEY SNUBBED THE PRINCE.

American Women Who Resented the Advances of the Prince of Wales.

The appointment of William S. K. Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, as one of the secretaries of the special embassy which is to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward, recalls the fact that Mrs. Wetmore, mother of the young man, once snubbed the king when he was prince of Wales. The incident occurred at Hamburg nearly fourteen years ago. The prince was attracted by the beauty of the young American matron and sent an enquiry to request her to join him at luncheon. Mrs. Wetmore curtly declined. Then the prince enlisted Mrs. James Brown Potter to aid him in his

erred. Both were walking rapidly and each seemed to be indifferent to the course of the other. She touched the Chinaman all right, and if the good luck incident to the act of touching is measured by the vigor and force of the touch good fortune ought to shower on her whole family. It was a fierce collision. The girl was embarrassed and from the capers cut by the Chinaman he evidently thought a freight train had struck him. Yes, indeed, this business of touching a Chinaman is a regular fad now, and if you see a girl rushing wildly and aimlessly down the street watch her and see if she doesn't brush the clothes of a Mongolian gently in passing.

Some of the finest farms in California are owned and managed by women. Chief among such are several fine fruit farms in the southern part of the state, where peaches, jams and jellies are put up in large quantities. At the state fairs superb specimens of these natural products are always entered by fair competitors, one of whom owns 200 acres of land and raises, in addition to fruit crops, excellent varieties of grape, hops and tobacco. Women have also won marked success as florists in California, though some of them began with scant capital and little knowledge of horticulture.

Frills of Fashion.

Painting silk and satin for millinery and dress purposes is a fancy that pleases many women just now. Frills of Fashion. Frills of fashion are large, square and thick. They are in white, simply ornamented, some in gold with two turtle doves at the top and others in flowers. An attractive hair ornament is a rasette of white maline or tulle, dotted with black and silver, and rising from it two white wings, the upper edge touched with black. Tiny tufts formed into a wreath with a spray of the leaves raised at the front and the whole touched here and there with crystals and drops, is a pretty ornament for the hair. For tying back sleeping room curtains of soft, white material a silken cord and tassels is preferable to ribbon, unless one possesses the knack of being able to arrange ribbon effectively. Pale turquoise cloth is fashionable in London for hats and dresses, often trimmed

WOMEN AND THE WEATHER ITS EFFECT ON THEM.

BY MARGARET L. BRIGGS. (All Rights Reserved.)

It is a fact that most women are depressed in cloudy weather. A well known woman writer says it is because women do not choose their clothes properly; that women should wear bright colors on a cloudy day, something to give cheer to the somber surroundings. But that this is a mistaken idea is quickly shown by a careful study of the physical condition of the body.

For if you go into the matter carefully you will find that all women are not depressed and gloomy in cloudy weather—it is only a certain class of women and following it up you will come to the conclusion that women who suffer from some female disorder are subject to this despondency from rainy weather. In other words, the really strong, healthy women are not affected by weather; and, if a woman is affected by weather, it is a sure indication that she is sick.

Those women who have some inflammation of the generative organs are most subject to this despondency. It attacks them particularly in the spring time and causes the sufferer to become too tired and languid to attend to her duties, almost.

The number of women affected in this way is amazing. There is no doubt that half of the women of our country have some disorder of the feminine organs. Inflammation sets in and attracts to the diseased organs much of the vitality of the body, leaving the sufferer weakened and nervous. This may cause her little pain—she may think the pain she suffers natural to all women—but the nervousness and lack of strength almost invariably indicate the presence of feminine troubles. To add to the discomfort, on cloudy days the vitality is still further lowered by the condition of the air we breathe and the woman is depressed, often to the verge of feeling that life is unbearable.

There is, too, another kind of ailing woman, the woman who always has a cold. She gets it every time the weather changes; she gets it when her house is not evenly heated, as she passes from one room to another. She gets it unless she is bundled up just so whenever she goes out; she gets it from draughts in the house.

Here again you will find that the healthy woman is not troubled. It is the woman whose vitality is low, whose physical condition is not strong enough to throw off the effects of atmospheric changes. It is the woman who is nervous and anemic, or it is the young girl just starting out in her womanhood, who is pale and thin and listless.

There is no reason why any woman should be continually depressed or have a cold two-thirds of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will overcome these troubles. Susceptibility to cold and despondency is due to imperfect circulation of the blood. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine acts directly on the nerve centers of the female organism which controls the blood circulation. When a woman's organism is in a perfectly normal and healthy state she is insured against half the ordinary ills which make women so miserable—things which apparently have no relation to female troubles at all and yet are due to the condition which uterine troubles impose upon the system. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will build up the physical condition of the woman who takes it, because it will cure those female disorders that cause her to become so despondent. The inflammation that is so troublesome will soon disappear.

Mrs. Pinkham has spent many years in studying these matters and knows well what the female organism needs. Every woman, therefore, may feel certain that health is hers, if she will but avail herself of the sympathy and advice so freely offered and do as Mrs. Pinkham suggests. Address her at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has been taken by thousands of women who were nervous and depressed and the cures reported are marvelous in their success.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every despondent woman strong and healthy, so that her system will immediately throw off any of the bad effects of weather and toil. Let every woman who is despondent, every woman who is nervous or in pain from any disorder of the feminine organism try this medicine that has done and is doing so much for women.

Advertisement for Prickly Ash Bitters, The System Regulator. It is a disagreeable creature to live with; the trouble is in the stomach and bowels. She needs Prickly Ash Bitters. The great remedy removes at once the bilious impurities in the system, cures constipation and strengthens digestion. A few doses make a wonderful change; the tired, pale, nervous, despondent woman becomes strong and happy, with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. AT DRUG STORES.



SEA-COW POUCH, ALEXANDRA PURSE BAG, PARISIAN SHOPPING BASKET, CHATELAINE BAG OF DASTEE MAUVE SILK.

gown, and in spite of strenuous efforts of manufacturers and modistes to introduce other less hackneyed colors, some shade of blue is the general preference. From dark Holland linen blue to bright sky blue the women select these gowns and a good many of them betray a warm liking for yellows that are woven with hemstitched stripes or with little satin or silk dots and wiggles and diamonds and stars. On another side a preference is shown for big and little velvet disks applied to the rough surface of the veiling and this last is quite the smartest frivolity of the moment.

Effective Trimming. Trimming with bands of dotted material promises to be a strong feature from this time forward in all branches of tailoring and dressmaking, and in the world of linen things it is to be the ruling passion. Most wonderful to behold are the soft, satin-sur-faced linens, the damask dotted linens, the linen bagging, the self-colored linens and the embroidered linens, all offered in the shops where the spring stock is being sold.

Upholstery Lace. Does it not go without saying that the well designed veiling is trimmed with lace? There is a sketch of a lately completed blue "fimsy" to show one of the best ways of trimming with velvet dots and heavy upholstery lace. The foundation of this not expensive woolen material, which used to be called English etamine, is a changeable dark green taffeta. Here it is necessary to say parenthetically that a dark taffeta, full of quick, changeable lights, is the requisite foundation for any of these blue transparent woollens. The taffeta shows hardy at all through the curved band of eury upholstery lace that is let in to aid in breaking the line of the skirt, because upholstery lace is thick, made of rough jute, or unbleached cotton, or unbleached flax. It is nevertheless tremendously effective as an adjunct to a hairy surface, woolly material, and it is as often as not dyed in one or two colors it sympathizes well with all the spring cloths. In this particular gown a series of wine red velvet disks are applied just above the course the lace takes, and with this smart and simple skirt a decorative waist, trimmed with an abundance of lace, a wide tucked collar of taffeta, like the lining, and big frills and choix of hyacinth blue liberty silk are woven for just that note of springlike gaiety that every new gown should unmistakably strike.

Summer Silks. After open meshed woolly fabrics the next dressmaking interest centers about the spring silks. Foulards, of course, we always have with us, with taffeta royales and crepe de chine. They, however, are tried and true friends of long standing, and the ardent shopper always has eyes out this season for some silken novelty. Half weight peau de sole has been accorded this year the position as a popular novelty that we gave twelve months ago to Louisiana. Louisiana was worn and found wanting, and those who proved it inadequate are now sure that half weight peau de sole possesses every admirable quality. It is soft, rich, light to carry, but very durable, and it comes in lovely new colors.

For evening wear there is sunset pink, limestone white and an exquisite azure called prairie blue. Sober tones for afternoon gowns is a shade of tan that the saleswomen call tawney, tint gray and willow green. It need hardly be mentioned that these silks are only made into gowns for occasions and that they are all trimmed with lace. To show how slightly we have departed from the fashions of the past five years a perfectly fresh model of 1892, worked out in heavy Flemish lace and the

this if she can. On a mercerized silk foundation this hair-striped green and black chaille is hung, and its sole garnishment consists of green, gros grain ribbon embroidered in black dots; for all that, 'tis a perfect little spring madrigal and it fits to wear to the king's coronation.

Realizing that while there have been any number of training schools for cooks and nursemaids, the maid of all work has been neglected, the woman who is founder and director of this school hopes to remedy the defect. Many women of limited means are reduced to doing their own housework because of the incompetency of cheap help. On the other hand, there are many servants coming from the country whose knowledge of housework is extremely limited.

The founder of the school in question expects by a brief course in plain general housework to make these green country girls acceptable as maids in families of small means. Naturally she has no idea of turning out well-trained servants, as is the course of instruction lasts only from three to six weeks, but she counts on putting them on the right track and giving them the rudimentary principles of domestic science. They are taught cleanliness in their person and work, sweeping, dusting and bed-making and the simplest cooking, and they are taken out to do market-ing. A large articulated doll, complete wardrobe is used to give the pupils lessons in bathing and dressing a baby. Twenty cents a day covers the expense of board and tuition. The school is so far proving a success and has enlisted the interest of many prominent people. The question of obtaining a subsidy from the state for an enlarged school on the same plan is being discussed.

Among the almost irresistible attractions are linen robes with hemstitched treatments and rough, prickly, natural flax frocks. Quite as sweetly typical and studiously useful as anything yet seen in linen gowns is a gown of violet blue linen, trimmed with broad bands of cream white linen, thickly and heavily embroidered in black dots. With this was sold a hat of violet blue straw, decked with mammoth oval daisies that had black velvet centers and petals of glossy white linen.

This brings us naturally round to discussion of hats in general, and spring flowers in particular. Numbers of straw crowns with taffeta brims or taffeta crowns that have straw brims will soon be forced into street wear before we get comfortably into all straw chapeaux. As to the flowers it is always more than feminine flesh and blood can do to resist buying handfuls of them to pile on felt and velvet winter headgear. Everything in a floral way so far has appeared in trails and wreaths. Crimson rambler and creamy banksia roses are twisted together and gloriously crowned a flexible hay green straw: trails of variegated

Paris Undertakes to Solve the Servant Girl Problem. The servant girl problem has been distracting the housekeepers in Paris as well as in other cities, but there, instead of keeping up an interminable talk about it, those most interested have set to work to settle it. Recently a school for the training of general servants has been established and thus far results have been gratifying.

Not long after her marriage to the late James F. Ruggles, relates the New York Sun, she and her husband were at a European spa. The prince of Wales was there. Mrs. Ruggles was, and still is, for that matter, a woman of great beauty.

The prince of Wales noticed her one day, and expressed a desire to meet her. A common friend was found, through whom Mrs. Ruggles was invited to dine with the prince. To this left-handed invitation Mrs. Ruggles, according to the original story, replied:

"Please express my thanks to the prince of Wales for his invitation, but say to him that I cannot accept it, as the dinner is with men whom they have not met; and add that the invitation, inadvertently, of course, does not seem to include Mr. Ruggles, who happens, quite by accident, of course, to be with me."

When the story became public it created a sensation. Mrs. Ruggles was the most pleasantly talked about woman in Europe and the United States for a time.

Several other instances are on record, and a notable case was that of Mary A. Anderson, now a resident of the city of New York. When Miss Anderson received word that the prince of Wales would be pleased to entertain her at dinner her answer was that she would be delighted to accept the invitation. The story goes by the princess of Wales, so struck by the dignity of Miss Anderson that she herself called, with her daughter, upon the actress, but the prince did not accompany them.

For and About Women. Miss Belle MacKinnon of Utica, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner by her brother in his big knitting establishment and has charge of 2,000 employees in the mill.

Properties Attributed to the Various Perfumes. Science, delving deeply in this twentieth century, more and more goes back to very ancient beliefs. Even before letters, scents were accounted more than luxuries. Odorous herbs, notably the vervain, ward off the evil eye. The mosaic ritual is full of hyssop, marjoram and frankincense. Greece set cinnamon gates to its elysium and surrounded it with a scented river a hundred cubits broad, which souls swam through, and thereby purged themselves of earthly grossness.

Pliny, grave historian that he was, records eighty-five remedies derived from odorous rue, forty-one whose base was mint, thirty-two balms from roses, twenty-one from lilies, bulb and bloom and seventeen medicaments strong in the virtue of violets. Thus it appears that the much vaunted violet cure for cancer is among the very new things that surface science scorned because they were so very old.

We are changing all that. Now, say the wise men, one must choose and use perfumes with an eye, or, rather, a nose, to health. So it is worth while to set down the properties attributed to various perfumes. Pure violet essence is especially suitable to nervous people. But it must be obtained from the flowers themselves, not the chemical imitations. Chemically derived perfumes are always irritant, poisonous, even to persons of especially sensitive constitution. True flower scents are obtained in three ways: First, by spreading fresh, odorous blossoms upon glass thickly coated because they were so very old.

Second, by repeatedly infusing fresh petals in oil; and, third, by infusing them in ether, which is then distilled to a dry solid. As this solid sells for \$250 an ounce, it is easy to understand why the other process, though so far and away the most perfect, is not commonly used. But the scented grease and the essences made by steeping it in pure spirit are never cheap. After all the scent possible has been extracted from the grease it is still fragrant enough to make the very finest perfumed soap.

All the citreus scents, bergamot, neroli, orange-flower water, are refreshing and to a degree stimulating, if properly prepared. To make a lasting perfume some animal base is essential—musk, civet or ambergris. If the base is too strong it makes the flower-scented perfume less agreeable.

Hay fever, which arises from the irritant pollen of the grasses and weeds, is, in a way, a type of perfume action. Scent particles in general are not strong enough nor acid enough to set up violent ills. None the less, they have their effect. Witness the refreshing of lavender water, when one is faint from heat, the cream dotted linens, the linen bagging, the self-colored linens and the embroidered linens, all offered in the shops where the spring stock is being sold.

Paris Undertakes to Solve the Servant Girl Problem. The servant girl problem has been distracting the housekeepers in Paris as well as in other cities, but there, instead of keeping up an interminable talk about it, those most interested have set to work to settle it. Recently a school for the training of general servants has been established and thus far results have been gratifying.

Realizing that while there have been any number of training schools for cooks and nursemaids, the maid of all work has been neglected, the woman who is founder and director of this school hopes to remedy the defect. Many women of limited means are reduced to doing their own housework because of the incompetency of cheap help. On the other hand, there are many servants coming from the country whose knowledge of housework is extremely limited.

The founder of the school in question expects by a brief course in plain general housework to make these green country girls acceptable as maids in families of small means. Naturally she has no idea of turning out well-trained servants, as is the course of instruction lasts only from three to six weeks, but she counts on putting them on the right track and giving them the rudimentary principles of domestic science. They are taught cleanliness in their person and work, sweeping, dusting and bed-making and the simplest cooking, and they are taken out to do market-ing. A large articulated doll, complete wardrobe is used to give the pupils lessons in bathing and dressing a baby. Twenty cents a day covers the expense of board and tuition. The school is so far proving a success and has enlisted the interest of many prominent people. The question of obtaining a subsidy from the state for an enlarged school on the same plan is being discussed.

Among the almost irresistible attractions are linen robes with hemstitched treatments and rough, prickly, natural flax frocks. Quite as sweetly typical and studiously useful as anything yet seen in linen gowns is a gown of violet blue linen, trimmed with broad bands of cream white linen, thickly and heavily embroidered in black dots. With this was sold a hat of violet blue straw, decked with mammoth oval daisies that had black velvet centers and petals of glossy white linen.

This brings us naturally round to discussion of hats in general, and spring flowers in particular. Numbers of straw crowns with taffeta brims or taffeta crowns that have straw brims will soon be forced into street wear before we get comfortably into all straw chapeaux. As to the flowers it is always more than feminine flesh and blood can do to resist buying handfuls of them to pile on felt and velvet winter headgear. Everything in a floral way so far has appeared in trails and wreaths. Crimson rambler and creamy banksia roses are twisted together and gloriously crowned a flexible hay green straw: trails of variegated

Paris Undertakes to Solve the Servant Girl Problem. The servant girl problem has been distracting the housekeepers in Paris as well as in other cities, but there, instead of keeping up an interminable talk about it, those most interested have set to work to settle it. Recently a school for the training of general servants has been established and thus far results have been gratifying.

Realizing that while there have been any number of training schools for cooks and nursemaids, the maid of all work has been neglected, the woman who is founder and director of this school hopes to remedy the defect. Many women of limited means are reduced to doing their own housework because of the incompetency of cheap help. On the other hand, there are many servants coming from the country whose knowledge of housework is extremely limited.

The founder of the school in question expects by a brief course in plain general housework to make these green country girls acceptable as maids in families of small means. Naturally she has no idea of turning out well-trained servants, as is the course of instruction lasts only from three to six weeks, but she counts on putting them on the right track and giving them the rudimentary principles of domestic science. They are taught cleanliness in their person and work, sweeping, dusting and bed-making and the simplest cooking, and they are taken out to do market-ing. A large articulated doll, complete wardrobe is used to give the pupils lessons in bathing and dressing a baby. Twenty cents a day covers the expense of board and tuition. The school is so far proving a success and has enlisted the interest of many prominent people. The question of obtaining a subsidy from the state for an enlarged school on the same plan is being discussed.

Among the almost irresistible attractions are linen robes with hemstitched treatments and rough, prickly, natural flax frocks. Quite as sweetly typical and studiously useful as anything yet seen in linen gowns is a gown of violet blue linen, trimmed with broad bands of cream white linen, thickly and heavily embroidered in black dots. With this was sold a hat of violet blue straw, decked with mammoth oval daisies that had black velvet centers and petals of glossy white linen.

This brings us naturally round to discussion of hats in general, and spring flowers in particular. Numbers of straw crowns with taffeta brims or taffeta crowns that have straw brims will soon be forced into street wear before we get comfortably into all straw chapeaux. As to the flowers it is always more than feminine flesh and blood can do to resist buying handfuls of them to pile on felt and velvet winter headgear. Everything in a floral way so far has appeared in trails and wreaths. Crimson rambler and creamy banksia roses are twisted together and gloriously crowned a flexible hay green straw: trails of variegated

Paris Undertakes to Solve the Servant Girl Problem. The servant girl problem has been distracting the housekeepers in Paris as well as in other cities, but there, instead of keeping up an interminable talk about it, those most interested have set to work to settle it. Recently a school for the training of general servants has been established and thus far results have been gratifying.

Realizing that while there have been any number of training schools for cooks and nursemaids, the maid of all work has been neglected, the woman who is founder and director of this school hopes to remedy the defect. Many women of limited means are reduced to doing their own housework because of the incompetency of cheap help. On the other hand, there are many servants coming from the country whose knowledge of housework is extremely limited.

The founder of the school in question expects by a brief course in plain general housework to make these green country girls acceptable as maids in families of small means. Naturally she has no idea of turning out well-trained servants, as is the course of instruction lasts only from three to six weeks, but she counts on putting them on the right track and giving them the rudimentary principles of domestic science. They are taught cleanliness in their person and work, sweeping, dusting and bed-making and the simplest cooking, and they are taken out to do market-ing. A large articulated doll, complete wardrobe is used to give the pupils lessons in bathing and dressing a baby. Twenty cents a day covers the expense of board and tuition. The school is so far proving a success and has enlisted the interest of many prominent people. The question of obtaining a subsidy from the state for an enlarged school on the same plan is being discussed.

Among the almost irresistible attractions are linen robes with hemstitched treatments and rough, prickly, natural flax frocks. Quite as sweetly typical and studiously useful as anything yet seen in linen gowns is a gown of violet blue linen, trimmed with broad bands of cream white linen, thickly and heavily embroidered in black dots. With this was sold a hat of violet blue straw, decked with mammoth oval daisies that had black velvet centers and petals of glossy white linen.

This brings us naturally round to discussion of hats in general, and spring flowers in particular. Numbers of straw crowns with taffeta brims or taffeta crowns that have straw brims will soon be forced into street wear before we get comfortably into all straw chapeaux. As to the flowers it is always more than feminine flesh and blood can do to resist buying handfuls of them to pile on felt and velvet winter headgear. Everything in a floral way so far has appeared in trails and wreaths. Crimson rambler and creamy banksia roses are twisted together and gloriously crowned a flexible hay green straw: trails of variegated

Paris Undertakes to Solve the Servant Girl Problem. The servant girl problem has been distracting the housekeepers in Paris as well as in other cities, but there, instead of keeping up an interminable talk about it, those most interested have set to work to settle it. Recently a school for the training of general servants has been established and thus far results have been gratifying.

Realizing that while there have been any number of training schools for cooks and nursemaids, the maid of all work has been neglected, the woman who is founder and director of this school hopes to remedy the defect. Many women of limited means are reduced to doing their own housework because of the incompetency of cheap help. On the other hand, there are many servants coming from the country whose knowledge of housework is extremely limited.

The founder of the school in question expects by a brief course in plain general housework to make these green country girls acceptable as maids in families of small means. Naturally she has no idea of turning out well-trained servants, as is the course of instruction lasts only from three to six weeks, but she counts on putting them on the right track and giving them the rudimentary principles of domestic science. They are taught cleanliness in their person and work, sweeping, dusting and bed-making and the simplest cooking, and they are taken out to do market-ing. A large articulated doll, complete wardrobe is used to give the pupils lessons in bathing and dressing a baby. Twenty cents a day covers the expense of board and tuition. The school is so far proving a success and has enlisted the interest of many prominent people. The question of obtaining a subsidy from the state for an enlarged school on the same plan is being discussed.

Among the almost irresistible attractions are linen robes with hemstitched treatments and rough, prickly, natural flax frocks. Quite as sweetly typical and studiously useful as anything yet seen in linen gowns is a gown of violet blue linen, trimmed with broad bands of cream white linen, thickly and heavily embroidered in black dots. With this was sold a hat of violet blue straw, decked with mammoth oval daisies that had black velvet centers and petals of glossy white linen.



KERCHIEF, COLLAR, FEAT. COLLAR OF LACE AND VELVET, A LACE TURNOVER, ROMAN BANDS WITH BIRDS EYE SILK TIE.

proposed conquest of the beautiful American. Mrs. Potter wrote Mrs. Wetmore a note urging her to accept the invitation of the prince. To this Mrs. Wetmore replied, also by note:

"I cannot accept the invitation of his royal highness, the prince of Wales, to luncheon, as conveyed through you. Yours truly, EDITH K. WETMORE."

Subsequently when Mrs. Wetmore met Mrs. Potter she chided her for her conduct in the affair and exclaimed in language that could not be mistaken that she was not in the habit of meeting gentlemen except in the presence of her husband. The prince of Wales was furious and issued a peremptory order, which he commanded should be transmitted to his secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, that no Wetmore ever again be admitted to his presence.

As old New Yorkers recall it, the original heroine was Mrs. James F. Ruggles, who before her marriage was Miss Grace Baldwin.

Not long after her marriage to the late James F. Ruggles, relates the New York Sun, she and her husband were at a European spa. The prince of Wales was there. Mrs. Ruggles was, and still is, for that matter, a woman of great beauty.

The prince of Wales noticed her one day, and expressed a desire to meet her. A common friend was found, through whom Mrs. Ruggles was invited to dine with the prince. To this left-handed invitation Mrs. Ruggles, according to the original story, replied:

"Please express my thanks to the prince of Wales for his invitation, but say to him that I cannot accept it, as the dinner is with men whom they have not met; and add that the invitation, inadvertently, of course, does not seem to include Mr. Ruggles, who happens, quite by accident, of course, to be with me."

When the story became public it created a sensation. Mrs. Ruggles was the most pleasantly talked about woman in Europe and the United States for a time.

Several other instances are on record, and a notable case was that of Mary A. Anderson, now a resident of the city of New York. When Miss Anderson received word that the prince of Wales would be pleased to entertain her at dinner her answer was that she would be delighted to accept the invitation. The story goes by the princess of Wales, so struck by the dignity of Miss Anderson that she herself called, with her daughter, upon the actress, but the prince did not accompany them.

For and About Women. Miss Belle MacKinnon of Utica, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner by her brother in his big knitting establishment and has charge of 2,000 employees in the mill.

Mrs. Jennie Conrad of Newton county, Indiana, owns and farms the largest farm in the state. She is also an extensive breeder of fine stock, directs the planting and harvesting of her crops and does her own selling and shipping.

Fraulein Madeline Niente is said to be the first woman pharmacist in the world. She was born in Switzerland and is the proprietor of a pharmacy in the town of Lichtenthor, near Baden-Baden.

Mrs. M. A. Baggett, whose distinction in the south is well known, was the first woman to be elected to the office of sheriff of the state of Georgia from destruction at the hands of Sherman's army. She was the first woman to be elected to the office of sheriff of the state of Georgia from destruction at the hands of Sherman's army.

Miss Helen Helser of Minneapolis is winning considerable local fame by her excellent workmanship in making and repairing netmasks. She turns out everything from an ordinary kitchen sieve to the most ex-

quisite mahogany boxes, tables and chests of drawers. This enterprising woman does all the work herself, converting rough boards into polished, carved or veneered things of beauty. Her originality and artistic conceptions have made her work equal to that of any of her masculine competitors.

Some of the finest farms in California are owned and managed by women. Chief among such are several fine fruit farms in the southern part of the state, where peaches, jams and jellies are put up in large quantities. At the state fairs superb specimens of these natural products are always entered by fair competitors, one of whom owns 200 acres of land and raises, in addition to fruit crops, excellent varieties of grape, hops and tobacco. Women have also won marked success as florists in California, though some of them began with scant capital and little knowledge of horticulture.

Frills of Fashion. Painting silk and satin for millinery and dress purposes is a fancy that pleases many women just now. Frills of fashion are large, square and thick. They are in white, simply ornamented, some in gold with two turtle doves at the top and others in flowers. An attractive hair ornament is a rasette of white maline or tulle, dotted with black and silver, and rising from it two white wings, the upper edge touched with black. Tiny tufts formed into a wreath with a spray of the leaves raised at the front and the whole touched here and there with crystals and drops, is a pretty ornament for the hair. For tying back sleeping room curtains of soft, white material a silken cord and tassels is preferable to ribbon, unless one possesses the knack of being able to arrange ribbon effectively. Pale turquoise cloth is fashionable in London for hats and dresses, often trimmed

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. Removes Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases. Every blemish on complexion and defects of complexion, has stood the test of 32 years, and is so harmless that it is safe to use it on the face of a child. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. T. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton in Paris: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'GOURAUD'S CREAM' as the most harmless of all the Skin Preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S. and Europe. F. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Advertisement for Kitchen Utensils. Having this Trade Mark Are SAFE! NO POISON is used in the enamel. Every Woman is interested and should know about the benefits of MARY'S Whirling Spray. For 25 years the only safe and reliable Female Regulator for all troubles. Relieves within 3 days. At drug stores, or by mail. Price, 50c. Send 5c. for "Women's Guide." Wilcox Tansy Pills, 1000 East 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Sherman & McClelland Drug Co., 8 W. Cor. 16th and Dodge Sts., Omaha.

Advertisement for Anti-Kawf. There is not a harmful ingredient in Anti-Kawf. A little child or an old person can take it safely and all be benefited. A trial will convince any one of its merits. It will cure a cough or a cold and prevent croup or pneumonia. 25c a bottle at every drug store.

Advertisement for STOP DANDRUFF AND YOU STOP BALDNESS. Prof. J. H. Austin, 14 McVicker's Theater Bldg., Chicago, Ill. "Dear Sir—If you doubt that you can grow hair have them call on me. Last March I was bald all over the top of my head, and I was advised to try your remedy, after five months treatment I have a fine head of hair. I want to thank you for the good you have done me. I have more hair now than I ever had, all I did was to apply your remedy here—once a day." GEORGE H. WELLS, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Advertisement for TAKE THREE FALLER FROM THE MORNING COMBINGS. And mail them to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated scalp and skin specialist of years standing and national reputation, who will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your special case after making a minute examination of your hair under his specially constructed and powerful microscope. There is no charge whatsoever, and in addition he will send a special prescription for your case put in a little box, also ABSOLUTELY FREE. When you are cured of dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness, and grow new hair, Prof. Austin asks that you tell your friends about it. SEND NO MONEY. If you are already partly or totally bald write and find the cure. WRITE TO-DAY. SEND 2c FOR POSTAGE.

Advertisement for RISING BREAST. And many other painful and serious ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain. No woman who uses "Mother's Friend" need fear the suffering and danger incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its horror and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is also healthy, strong and good natured. Our book "Motherhood," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by addressing application to Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Advertisement for STOP DANDRUFF AND YOU STOP BALDNESS. Prof. J. H. Austin, 14 McVicker's Theater Bldg., Chicago, Ill. "Dear Sir—If you doubt that you can grow hair have them call on me. Last March I was bald all over the top of my head, and I was advised to try your remedy, after five months treatment I have a fine head of hair. I want to thank you for the good you have done me. I have more hair now than I ever had, all I did was to apply your remedy here—once a day." GEORGE H. WELLS, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Advertisement for TAKE THREE FALLER FROM THE MORNING COMBINGS. And mail them to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated scalp and skin specialist of years standing and national reputation, who will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your special case after making a minute examination of your hair under his specially constructed and powerful microscope. There is no charge whatsoever, and in addition he will send a special prescription for your case put in a little box, also ABSOLUTELY FREE. When you are cured of dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness, and grow new hair, Prof. Austin asks that you tell your friends about it. SEND NO MONEY. If you are already partly or totally bald write and find the cure. WRITE TO-DAY. SEND 2c FOR POSTAGE.