

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

* Repose the Crown of Beauty *

Phyllis Neilson-Terry Gives Some Hints on the Acquirement of Beauty

"No woman was intended to be awkward." So says the gifted daughter of the famous Ellen Terry.

The talented Phyllis Neilson-Terry is to appear in this country soon in "Twelfth Night."



By MAUD MILLER.

"Repose is most attractive when it is attained naturally, but it can be managed through environment, too." So says Miss Phyllis Terry, who is a daughter of the famous Ellen Terry, and who has had environment as well as heredity for her backing.

"There is nothing," she said, "so beautiful as repose, because to me it is a mystifying kind of beauty. Any one can be active, and in these days of dancing, when it seems as though one simply must dance because everybody else is doing it, it is almost a relief to get away from it and do something that every one hasn't begun to think about."

"When you see a woman absolutely relaxed, and there are very few who really do relax and know how to go about it properly, you find a novelty among womankind. You notice her first because she is different, and then you begin to notice points of beauty about her."

"There is a whole-voled something about her appearance, a lack of pose, an absence of trying to ape the impossible, which is restful because it is natural, and it is beautiful. In a beautiful statue you never see restless motion; it is most disquieting to any one who appreciates the natural to find a woman who is always putting her different charms on parade; her best points forward, as it were."

"Of course it is the Junoesque, majestic type of woman who looks most beautiful in repose. It is she who must make her outline of form count, for it is impossible for her to be graceful and quick without being grotesque. To the large woman belongs the wonderful heritage of deliberate action, and she must make the best of it."

"Beauty of repose is gained through adapting oneself to one's circumstances. After the mind has triumphed over the body in this respect one can begin to show repose in smaller things also. Be on the watch constantly for pointers. One can learn more by watching and imitating than in any other way. The hands and arms can be made to show this repose almost immediately."

"The lifting of an arm or hand can be made into a poem if one desires, and the very best way possible to study grace and poetry of motion is to practise the arm movements of aesthetic dancing. Afterward one may learn how the entire body may be made to move in harmony, each part attuned to another until all is a thing of exquisite grace and beauty."

"Aesthetic dancing is beautiful because it fosters just this grace of movement in women, it teaches them to be graceful first, and gradually they learn without extra application how to be less awkward, how to manage the body properly, and how to indicate repose in the very slightest movement or relaxation they may choose to use."

"The movements of the head are very important. It is important to know whether one's head falls immediately into a beautiful position or whether the neck angles are stiff and uncomfortable because they are not natural. The position of a head on a beautiful pair of shoulders is most important. The chin line should be studied and the eyes should

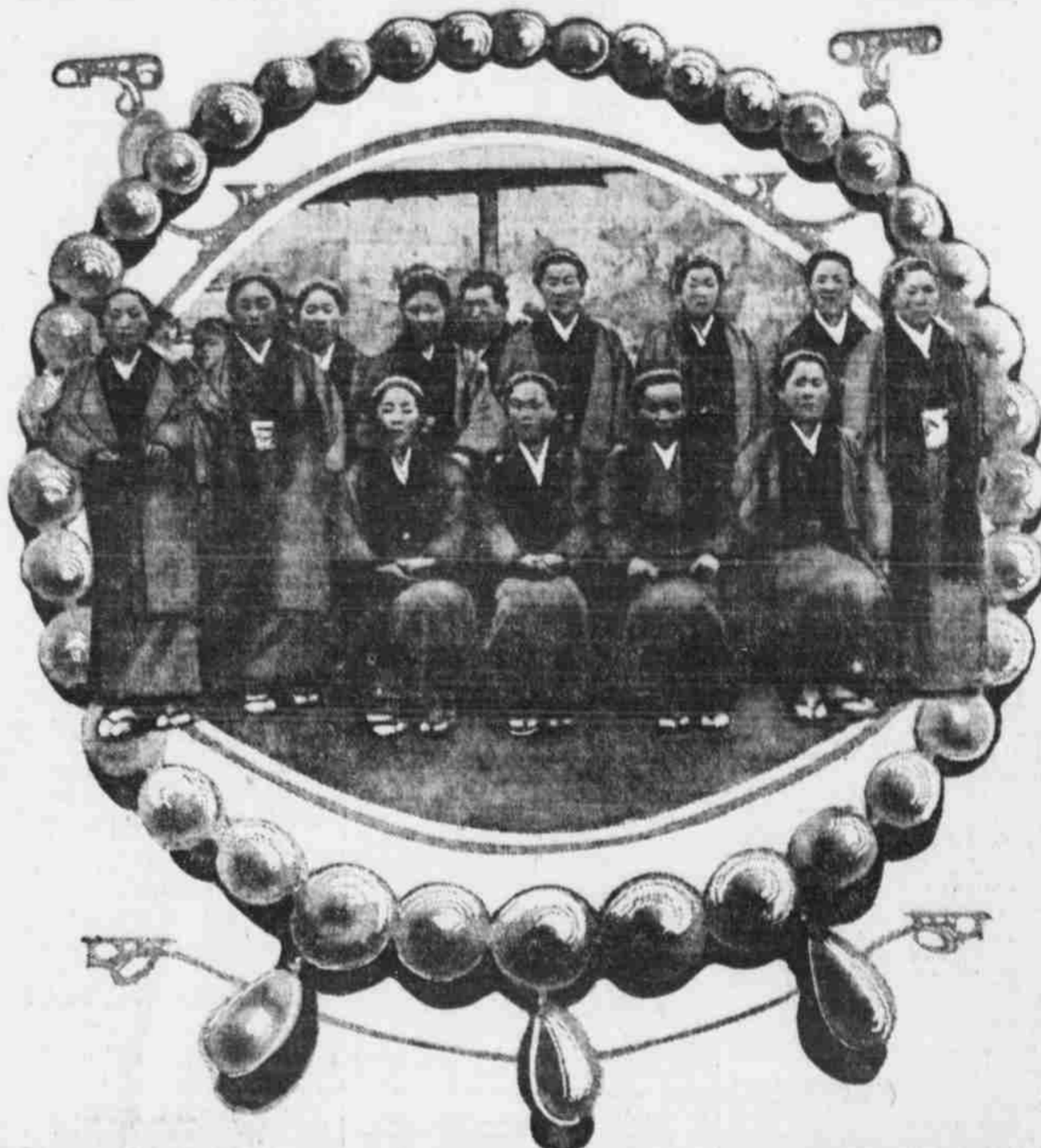
be rolled up or drooped just as the position is most becoming.

"Be careful to have one's entire body doing the same thing at the same time, so that each beautiful line seems to be a part of the next. Contour is everything, and if one is not naturally graceful it is a duty to practice grace. A woman was never intended to be awkward, but she must help herself to the attainment of large things through the seemingly little things that often seem at first without any importance at all."

* Training Oysters to Make Pearls *

Why the Pearl Has Been Called a Crystal Tear

By Garrett P. Serviss.



JAPANESE WOMEN DIVERS AND A PEARL NECKLACE WORTH \$150,000.



A \$15,000 PEARL.

The pearl-making oyster has now been included among the slaves of man, and it is the Japanese who have put the yoke upon him. Dr. Mikimoto is the great "pearl farmer" of Japan, and he has one oyster plantation of some fifty square miles in extent on which, or more strictly speaking, in which, since it is covered deep with water, women are employed to

capture the bivalves after they have completed their pearls.

A more picturesque sight than that presented by these Japanese women pearl divers could not easily be found, as the accompanying photograph, taken on Dr. Mikimoto's plantation, proves. They wear white knickerbockers, short skirts and vest waists, and do their hair up in tight knots. Carrying a small tube, tied to their waists, in which to put the oysters, and with their eyes protected by glasses, they dive to depths varying between thirty and seventy-five feet, and remain from one to two minutes, or occasionally even a little longer, under water. They vary in age from girls of 13 to women of 40.

Dr. Mikimoto's plantation is the result of many years of experimentation in learning how to transport the pearl oyster from his home in the sea and to make him build up the precious gems more abundantly than he would do amid his natural surroundings.

A pearl has been poetically described as a crystallized tear, because it is the product, if not of actual suffering, at least of much bodily irritation endured



A CULTURE PEARL.

by the oyster that gives birth to it. It is a growth consisting of successive layers of crystalline carbonate of lime formed around some irritating particle, such as a minute grain of sand or an internal parasite, or an undeveloped egg cell in the body of the animal.

If small, solid particles are purposely put inside the shells while the animals

are growing pearls are usually produced. This is the process pursued by Dr. Mikimoto. The oysters are taken out of water after they have attained a certain size and the irritating substance is introduced. From three to five years are then required for the growth of pearls of satisfactory size and quality.

So-called pearls are found sometimes in ordinary oysters, but they are not lustrous, and have no value. The real pearl owes its beauty to the iridescent brilliancy of its surface, which is due to the microscopic striations with which it is covered. These split up the light rays into their primary color waves, like the "diffraction gratings" of the astronomer. Thousands of miniature rainbows play in a shimmer of delicate spectra over the curving surface of the gem.

The richest native beds of marine pearl oyster are found in the waters around Ceylon, and in those of the Gulf of California, although the animals are widely distributed through the warm climates of the globe.

A species of fresh water mussels also produces fine pearls. These, too, are widely distributed, and in the United States are especially abundant in the Mississippi valley. Many are found in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin and other states.

A few years ago there was exhibited in New York a necklace valued at \$150,000, consisting of Arkansas pearls, forty-three in number, the largest not exceeding thirty grains in weight, but every individual pearl perfect in form and brilliancy, without a perceptible flaw, all exquisitely matched in color and graduated in size, the entire string being just large enough to go easily around a woman's neck. It took more than ten years to select the pearls of which this necklace consisted.

Single pearls often command great prices, but a perfectly matched pair is worth four or five times the price of either of the two taken singly. While there are millions of pearls used in jewelry and hundreds of costly necklaces, there are said to be only four individual pearls that have a world-wide celebrity. These are the Shah of Persia's great pearl, perhaps unrivaled, which has been valued at \$50,000; the Imam of Muscat's semi-transparent pearl of twelve and one-half karats, valued at \$175,000; the pearl once the property of Philip II of Spain and now in possession of the Russian Princess Yousouppoff, for which Philip paid \$180,000, and which may be worth twice as much today, and the pearl in the pope's tiara, which has descended from an early pontiff and is valued at \$50,000.

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Do You Know That

A Taunton woman of 80 acts as telegraph messenger in connection with a local postoffice. She walks twelve miles a day and is in excellent health.

The average of members of the Japanese cabinet is 57 years, the oldest being Count Okuma, 77 years old, and the youngest Doctor Ichiki, 45 years old.

The largest bell in the world is the "Great Bell of Moscow." It is nineteen feet in height, sixty feet round the rim and weighs 32 tons. "Big Ben" at Westminster only weighs fourteen tons.