

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Stylish Street Outfit—Dainty White Flannel Shirt Waist—The Dainty Use of Perfume That Becomes an Exceeding Charm of Woman.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.
She's only an "old-fashioned girl," she says.
(Is it enough to disgrace?)
An "old-fashioned girl" with womanly ways,
And a winsome and womanly face;
A girl who is innocent, modest and sweet,
Who is sensible, honest and true—
The kind that will surely be obsolete
In another short year or two,
She isn't ambitious for questionable fame,
She doesn't ape man in her dress,
She doesn't read books that have a bad name,
Nor herald her "views" in the press;
She doesn't use slang nor smoke cigarettes,
Nor loudly expound "Woman's Rights."
She shuns all the fads of the "fashionable sets,"
And "home" is her chief of delights.
She's only an "old-fashioned girl," you see,
And not in the least "up-to-date."
But she is the kind of a girl for me,
And the kind that I want for a mate.
I know it's very "old-fashioned" to say
Your wife is a "saint from above"—
But I own I am fond of her "old-fashioned" way,
And proud of her "old-fashioned" love!
—Arthur Grissom in St. Louis Republic.

The Dainty Use of Perfume.
I saw such a clever idea carried out in a home I visited yesterday that I want it to become general, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. No girl could expect an exclusive right to it, even though she copyrighted it, for it is one of those things that are bound to be copied right and left just as soon as their existence is known. In a house with generous closets—blessed belongings—one of the most ample was placed at the disposal of a young woman, who is known among her friends as "Miss Daintiness." She always looks as if she had made a fresh toilet, she never gets mussed on long journeys or in crowds. She says that there is no magic in that, because it is simply due to the manner in which she puts herself together and ordinary care. She never trusts to luck, never pins faith to weakened threads and shaky buttons, never depends upon common pins to do duty where safety pins are none too strong. And she places plenty of hairpins where they will do good service for her hair. When once arranged she takes the common precautions against personal misfortunes. However that may be, she is as fresh as a new pin all through the 24 hours. She is a sensible young woman, inasmuch as she clings to violet scent, and every article in her possession is touched with the delicious fragrance. One day she conceived the idea of lining her closets with white cloth to protect her gowns from contact with the walls, and then she said to herself, "Why not hang bags of sachet powder mixed with orris root back of the white linings?" which were suspended by small rings from a series of little hooks. That was quickly done and the sweet odor crept all through the folds of the clothing hung there. When this had been achieved she turned her attention to the drawers of the dressing case and the scene became a part of the room. I know women who carry their perfume in tiny little bags, slipped under the hat lining, into the palm of the gloves, under a fall of lace, and wherever else they can be concealed. I know another woman who uses a rare French perfume and puts it only upon the palm of her hands, as did Beau Brummel, rubbing it softly into the skin and taking care to keep it away from her clothing. It is simply a fastidious taste of hers. Another woman prefers to place a drop of scent just back of her ear or over the eyebrows or even on her hair, and all are fads. It really matters nothing, so long as the scent is perceptible, and no more—it is better to search for an elusive fragrance than have it literally forced into one's nostrils.

Carrying Money.
Many women, when traveling, carry their surplus money in an envelope pinned inside the dress, but some one has now invented for the purpose a pretty case made of a bit of linen, eight inches long and 3½ inches wide, embroidered with the heavy white Roman silk in five-pointed stars, made by taking from the center five stitches, each an eighth of an inch long. If this is too troublesome, a simple cross-stitch, made with this silk irregularly over the linen, about three-quarters of an inch apart, will give a pretty effect. Or the bag may have on the back the future owner's three initials, written with a fine-pointed, hard lead pencil—to make the line as narrow and light as possible—by the giver, and done in outline stitch heavy enough to cover the pencil marks, says the Baltimore Herald. Having embroidered the linen, hem one end three inches, and, beginning half an inch above the pocket thus formed, round off the square corners, which will give the envelope shape. Commencing at one end, baste a piece of linen tape half an inch wide along the sides and around the flap of the envelop, and ornament it with a row of feather-stitching. Finish the hem across the pocket in the same way; sew a small pearl button one inch below the hem in the center, and make a white silk loop in the middle of the flap.

Some Uses of Soda.
Apart from the use of bicarbonate of soda as a relief for indigestion, both this form and the crude washing soda are useful to the cook and the house-keeper.

STYLISH STREET OUTFIT.



Dark red cloth, with seven box plaits stitched to knee, Eton jacket with box-plaited front. Hood, cuffs and muff, trimmed with broadcloth. Hood lined with bright Oriental panne velvet. Toque of black cloth and black pointed curved plumes.

A burn caused by a hot iron will cease to pain almost immediately if a piece of soda, moistened with the tongue, is put on. A scald or burn, if the skin is not broken, can be cured by placing the burnt part in strong soda water.

Boil greasy tins in soda water once a week, and use hot soda water for a greasy sink.

Put a piece of soda the size of a walnut to a tablespoonful of salt into a basin and pour on boiling water. Allow dirty sponges to stand in this for a short time, when they will be quite clean and free from grease. Rinse in cold water.

Dissolve a cupful of soda in a gallon of water, and leave in a jar near the kitchen sink. Into this throw all pieces of soap and remains of packets of dry soap. Dip into the jar and add to the water used for washing and scrubbing very dirty pans, earthenware, tinware, woodwork (but not paint), and for washing kitchen cloths and dusters.

Common washing soda dissolved in water until the liquid will take up no more is said to be an excellent cure for warts. Moisten the warts with it, and let them dry without wiping.

A pinch of carbonate of soda put into the teapot will increase the strength of the tea. This applies particularly to places where the water is hard.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Dainty White Flannel Shirt Waist.



Yoke tucked crosswise and full front. Deep red satin tie. Overskirt of plain goods, and underskirt mixed gray cloth. Gray hat, with white spotted ribbon or spray.

How to Use Sachet.
It is always in good taste to use sachet for the clothing, provided one uses the right sort. Violet, heliotrope, rose and clover are all right. Sandalwood is too violent, but a little can be used provided discretion is shown. Stronger odors are tabooed. Dainty sachets are made of bits of wide ribbon. Several of these strung on baby ribbon are nice to hang over the hooks in one's closet.

A Hair Tonic.
A splendid tonic for the hair is made of glycerine, one ounce; eau de cologne (strongest), one-quarter pint; liquor of ammonia (880-882), one fluid dram; oil of origanum, oil of rosemary, of each one-half fluid dram; tincture of cantharides, one fluid ounce. Briskly agitate them together for eight or ten minutes, then add of camphor-julep (strongest), one-half pint. Electricity, properly applied, will often do wonders toward restoring vitality to the hair. In the case of a young girl who had lost her hair in spots after an attack of typhoid fever, a hair specialist advised cropping and electricity applied through a good-sized sponge, three times a week, in conjunction with the above wash. The treatment resulted within three months in a beautiful head of new hair. The hair should be kept short for at least a year under the above or similar circumstances.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Apple Sauce.
Pare, core and slice some apples; stew them with sufficient water to prevent burning; when done, mash them through a colander, sweeten to taste, add a small piece of butter, a little nutmeg or lemon.

Bacon Omelet.
Beat up some eggs (according to the quantity required), then add salt, pepper, some finely cut parsley and green onions, and a slice or two of bacon cut into very fine mince meat; mix all well together, fry and scorch the top with a red hot poker.

To Cook Squash.
If very young and tender, merely cut in pieces and core; otherwise peel and core, and stew it with a small amount of water. When tender press out the water through a sieve or in a coarse cloth, mash it fine, and dress it with butter, pepper and salt.

Macaroni With Tomatoes.
Boil one-half pound of macaroni till tender, pour off all the water, then add one-half cup of sweet cream, one-third of a cup of butter; pepper and salt; let simmer for a short time, but be careful that it does not become much broken, turn into vegetable dish; have ready one pint of stewed tomatoes, season with butter, salt and pepper, pour over the macaroni.

Cauliflower.
Break off the green leaves, cut the flower close at the bottom, from the stalk; if large, divide into four quarters. Put into cold water, let it lie over an hour, then put into boiling milk and water, or water only—milk makes it white—skim while boiling. When the stalks are tender, take it up, which must be done before it loses its crispness. Lay it on a cloth or colander to drain, and serve with melted butter.

A New York druggist says that Chinamen patronize the drug stores very little, as they have little faith in American drugs.

An unwelcome guest is probably the best thing going.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Telephone Number Annunciator—Boat Propelled by Explosions—An Ingenious Use of Electricity—The Tomb of Romulus.

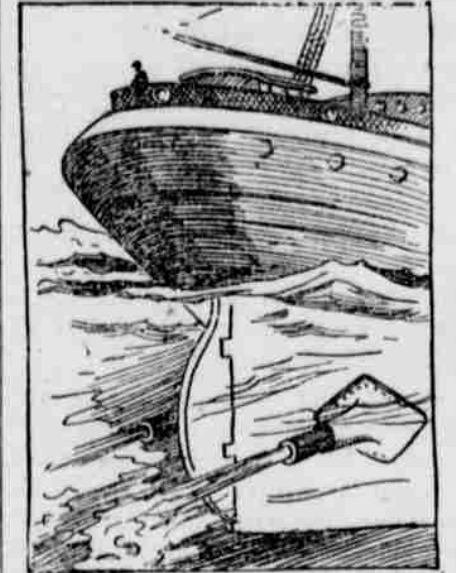
An Ingenious Use of Electricity.
An ingenious method of freeing a bicycle path of tacks is described by a New York paper. The experiment was tried on a new cinder path between Binghamton, N. Y., and a suburban town, which at once achieved a bad reputation for puncturing tires. The mystery was revealed in a peculiar way and the trouble removed by a remarkable contrivance, hastily invented by an amateur electrician and enthusiastic wheelman. A shoe factory at Lestertown had furnished the cinders for the first quarter of a mile of the path, and when the head of the factory was questioned about the matter he admitted that there were probably thousands of the tacks in the cinders. The matter had never occurred to him before, he said, and he generously offered to share with the county the expense of laying fresh cinders. Apparently there was no other course to take, but in the emergency the amateur electrician came forward, and he said he could get every tack out of the path in one morning without removing a cinder. Commissioner Hecox was skeptical, but told him to go ahead. He made a framework of wood about three feet square, fitted it with rollers and a long handle, so that it could be operated like a carpet sweeper, and then placed six large and powerful electro magnets in it. The magnets were so arranged that they would almost scrape the ground when the machine was operated. With this simple contrivance he started to work the dangerous end of the cinder path. He hadn't done ten yards before his magnets were so covered with tacks that he had to clean them off. Before he had finished the work he had to scrape his magnets nearly fifty times, and when he was through he had filled a quart can to overflowing with the wickedest looking scraps of metal that ever decorated a cycle path. As a precaution he went over the path several times, but got nothing after the first trip. There hasn't been a puncture along the cinder path since, and more grateful wheelmen than those of Broome county it would be hard to find.

Telephone Number Annunciator.
So universal has the telephone been that a telephone directory of a large establishment is very quickly the worse for wear, and often becomes so mutilated with constant handling that its usefulness is somewhat impaired. Then again it is frequently carried away by thoughtless persons, and the 'phone is practically out of use until it is found again. The telephone number and address annunciator recently patented by an inventor of Hamilton, Canada, not only overcomes these drawbacks, but also offers a more convenient and quicker method of securing the desired address and number. The device consists of a rectangular box or case about four feet high or eight inches broad and seven or eight inches on the sides and is provided at its upper section with a series of sheet metal diaphragms, curved about a quarter-circle. There are as many diaphragms as there are letters in the alphabet, and they are placed about a quarter of an inch apart, leaving a space between each. In each of these spaces between the diaphragms is placed a ribbon of paper or other material about six inches wide and long enough to receive a list of subscribers' names, numbers and addresses for a certain letter of the alphabet. The bottom of each ribbon is weighted with a piece of wire with the end of the paper turned over it and glued down—so as to pull the ribbon back to its place in the case after having been consulted. The pull log on each of these sheets is lettered for the convenience of those using it.

Artificial India Rubber.
No natural product has tempted artificial imitation more than India rubber, and many fortunes have been spent in such enterprises. Rubber substitutes have, it is true, been produced which have proved of commercial importance, but no artificial substance has yet been made which exhibits the valuable qualities of that obtained from the rubber tree. The demand for the article has enormously increased since the invention of rubber tires for wheels, to say nothing of the wants of the electrician; hence any new source of supply is of great importance. There is, however, always the hope that the real rubber may some day be produced synthetically in the laboratory; indeed,

It has already been prepared in small quantities. Some time ago a hydrocarbon known as isoprene was discovered among the products of the destructive distillation of India rubber, and later on the same substance was produced from turpentine. It has recently been found that isoprene kept for several years gradually assumes the qualities and appearance of true rubber. Chemists have now to discover a means of effecting the change more quickly, and a great and useful problem will have been solved.

Boat Propelled by Explosions.
While not generally known, some years ago a boat was built and operated on the Delaware which had for its only means of propulsion streams of water which were pumped in at the bow of the boat and forced out at the stern. While the boat proved to be operative, the method was abandoned as impracticable. Now an inventor of New York comes to the fore with an equally novel proposition; namely, to utilize the reactionary force of explosive gases through a submerged tube to drive a boat. This amounts to practically running a boat by continuously shooting off a gun under water. Experience with gas engines has shown that the explosive force of the gas can be accurately controlled as regards the period and force of the explosion, and every one is familiar with the enormous power generated by the explosive



force of gases, as developed in modern guns. In the use of the explosive force of gas to propel vessels, as here outlined, means are provided for the automatic opening and closing of the submerged water conduit with reference to the time of the explosion. This extremely novel scheme has at least the merit of originality.

"The Tomb of Romulus."
A notable recent achievement in archaeology is the discovery in the Roman Forum of a massive pavement of black marble nine feet square, which some believe to be the veritable "black stone" which the Romans venerated as marking the tomb of Romulus. Under the marble, among other objects, was a broken stele, or sepulchral column, covered with archaic Latin characters, and this is considered to bear out the statement of the later Roman historians that in the early days the Romans spoke a tongue which their descendants could not understand.

Scientific Jottings.
In the electric supply stations in London the boilers and engines in use are divided as follows: Water tube, 75.5 per cent; marine, 11 per cent; Lancashire, 5.5 per cent; miscellaneous, 8 per cent; while the engines are high speed, 62.5 per cent; low-speed vertical, 25 per cent; low-speed horizontal, 6.25 per cent; special, 6.25 per cent. Direct coupling is universal.

Some samples of the cement used in the antique water conduits of Ephesus and Smyrna were recently subjected to chemical analysis, and the various samples were found to be similar in composition. The waterworks from which the samples of cement were taken were constructed from a period several centuries before Christ to 300 years after. The chief constituent of the samples was calcium carbonate mixed with a small percentage of organic material. This latter was found to consist of a mixture of fatty acids. Experiments were made with a cement such as burned lime and olive oil or linseed oil, but it was not found to be permanent. On the other hand, a mixture of two-thirds of either slag or lime and one-third olive oil hardened readily and possessed such great endurance that it led to the belief that this was the composition of the ancient cements which were analyzed.

Germany will make a large display of machinery at the Paris exposition. Two leading firms will each have a dynamo actuated by a 2,000-horse-power engine; the one company of Cologne will have one of 1,900-horse-power installation, and another of Frankfurt-on-the-Main will have one of 14,000 horse power. The crane which is to be used for transporting heavy machines in the central gallery will be capable of raising twenty-five tons to a height of forty feet.

In Pennsylvania a new telephone transmitter has been devised and is being manufactured. It is so constructed that the outer casing and mouthpiece may be removed for the purpose of cleaning without disturbing the diaphragm and carbon parts in an inner casing independent of the outer shell. The diaphragm is held in place by a threaded ring which screws on the inner casing. It is, therefore, independent of the adjustment of the mouthpiece or any other condition of the outer casing. The manufacturers adjust the instrument, and no subsequent adjustment is needed.

A man doesn't have to be a financier to get cashiered.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Glibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile—Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

The Bashful Man.
I care not whether she be short or tall,
Lilth, plump, blonde or brunette,
If only she will love me, that is all
I'll ask, dear girls—and yet
With these concessions promised in advance,
And this, that I'll be good,
All womankind still looks at me askance
In my lone bachelorhood.
I wonder why? I'd love to ask, but O!
My courage oozes out;
My heart beats fast, I squirm and puff
and blow,
When nice girls are about.
My feet are pious, so I cannot walk;
I'm not a man for style;
I try to talk, my voice sounds harsh and
false;
I suffer much from bile,
It really makes me sad, I tire of life—
I was not born to roam—
I'd give most all I've got to have a wife.
A living place—a home,
But, hang it all! my nerve is out of joint,
My head is in a whirl;
Somehow I cannot work 'round to the
point
Of popping to a girl.
—Philadelphia North American.

An Eye to Business.



Collector—I can't keep coming here every day after this bill.
Landlady—I'll rent you a room for ten dollars a week.

The Run-Off.
"Once," said the dreamy tragedian, "I toured the great state of Illinois in less than a week."
"Who was your backer?" inquired the press agent.
"Beg pardon?"
"I say who backed you on this tour?"
"I really do not grasp your meaning."
"Who was behind you on this meteoric tour?"
"Oh! The sheriff."—Chicago News.

Impressed on His Memory.
"You don't know wot you're talkin' about," said Tuffold Knutt, as the two wayfarers came to the forks of the road. "Yere's where we turn to the left."
"How do you know so blame much about it?" sulkily inquired Goodman Gonrong.
"I'd ort to know," rejoined Tuffold Knutt. "I was rode on a rail all over this neighborhood wunst about fifteen years ago."—Chicago Tribune.

Both Satisfied.
"Papa, if I will not buy me that diamond ring I'll run away with the coachman."
"My dearest child, let me embrace you."
"I am to get the ring, then?"
"Heaven forbid. You get the coachman. I have owed him his wages for eight months."—New York World.

Adding Fuel to the Flames.
"Sir," said the irate individual with a wicked eye, as he entered the editorial sanctum of a rural weekly, "I am told you called me a loafer in your last issue."
"You have been misinformed," replied the editor, calmly. "We print only the very latest news."—Chicago News.

A Mean Advantage.



Very voluble man (to invalid ditto)—Ah, dear boy! I heard you had quite lost your voice, so I just took the opportunity of looking in to have a chat.
—Punch.

A Man of Breeding.
She—"You are the most exasperating man on earth. Here I scold you for half an hour, and you won't answer. Why don't you talk?"
He—"I never use strong language in the presence of a lady."—Indianapolis Press.

His Status.
"Dorothy," said the mistress of the establishment, happening in just as the gardener went out, "who is that man?"
"Only a hoe beau, ma'am," replied the kitchen maid, blushing rosily.
—Chicago Tribune.