

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

Waves and Pompadour, Curis and Loops, with Jewelled Ornaments. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Dress the hair high by night and low by day is the most rate to come by just now. A well waved and pompadoured head still commands admiration, but there must be no exaggerated lifting of hair back from the brow, and the pompadour is never worn with a victorian bonnet. It is a mode of head decoration reserved rather for occasions without bonnets, for on the street women seem to prefer an arrangement low on the head. With the pink bonnets all the hair is parted neatly from forehead to crown, drawn down over the ear tips, and massed flat at the back, well down the nape and fastened with large shell pins. Sometimes a couple of finger long ringlets are allowed to stray out behind the ears, and almost invariably the broad sweeps of hair, to either side of the part, are crisply waved, by the aid of hot irons if nature cannot be relied upon. So placed, the hair not only accepts, but supports a victorian bonnet, and this arrangement is in picturesque accord with the headgear itself. None the less, however, are a quantity of artistic fingers to every method of hair dressing, and one large comb, having not more than three shells and topped by a long, slender crescent of bright imitation jewels, is now almost an unfavorable ornament. This last can be so adjusted as to add a firmer foundation when the hair is worn, or a glittering decoration when the hat is removed.

EVENING COIFFURES. A snug figure eight braided on all sides by tucking or circular comb is still a popular favorite with round walking hats, but an evening the hair must go up as high as possible. These waves locks are not either buoyant or abundant, and wisely, on very lovely ornaments sold in the shops or fabricated by their own artistic fingers to complete the light towering effect so ardently striven after. But as a matter of fact, on all evening occasions the hair is profusely decorated. The one left with rather of last winter's favors is now substituted by a skeleton bow of wrinkled velvet ribbon, or a tuft of unusually tall mixed black and white crop-py plumes. These are placed directly on the crown, just where the bunch of curls or loops of hair are brought to a point and forced upward. The side hair is elaborately curled or waved, arranged to give a baneful effect to right and left, and a few light tendrils fringe out on the forehead. Women who have an abundance of hair loop it lightly and then, for the theater or evening at home, close, curled curls, tip, and comb the hair over the crown. The tips are usually black or white. Besides these things the hair-dressers sell the commonplace, long-pronged "curlers," with which a lock of hair, or of coral red, burnt orange yellow, or turquoise blue satin ribbon, fastened on them as pretty bits of color to wear about the face.

FOR THE THEATER. At the theater it is noticeable that besides the many shell pins and combs shining in every hair, jeweled hair slaps are extensively used. The hair is fastened as high as possible by back buckles, all gracefully wrought out of mock stones upon a gilt or silvered metal foundation, and caught in the fullness of the rear loops just at the point where the curls and curls begin to turn. Quite as frequently used, too, are double jewel studded fillet bands that catch across the front of the head by a series of little teeth, these bands made of rhinestones of imitation onyx or onyx, that are not, by the way, supposed to possess any of the properties of the black stone. Now that heads are so elaborately arranged and decorated no woman ever thinks of wearing a hat during the play and because few hats are built to be worn with such a high hair arrangement, the wisest daughters of Eve now have hats at all, even to the play. Whether their hair is to be pushed up on carriage or horse care their pretty heads are covered by big flat caps of lace and muslin, either black or white, that have sash-like strings to knot and swathe all about the throat.

Such a theater head scarf is apt to be home made, either of chamois, silk muslin or liberty silk, and when the wearer of one is settled in her chair she carefully lifts her head free of its soft covering and allows the pretty, fluffy scarf to fall about her shoulders. There are few of the short fur, silk or cashmere worn to the play that do not display a cluster of bright artificial flowers fastened on the left shoulder. If not on her little cape, then the playgoer runs a tuft of purple velvet or red or scarlet geraniums on the shoulder of her gown. Still another important novelty from the theater dress is the bag for glasses which is now made of broadcloth ribbon, gathered into a gilt top, supplied with double chains and a hook to fasten in the belt. Yet a more expensive bag is one green or sky blue suede, a square, generous rectangle, gathered with gilt cords at the mouth, where

also is affixed a little medallion miniature. A pair of spectacles, held in the measure of spring back and disclose a pouch for small change. Many of the prettiest bags are of bodor manufacture, from bits of gay Roman empire to those made of red and black, which hold not only an opera glass, but the owner's purse, handkerchief and box of confections.

DEMI TOILETS. It has been at the countless weddings of a busy month November that the fashions in demi toilets, gowns for house receptions and all other occasions made by the yellow silk panels, dressed in three pieces by hands and heads of sable. Yellow silk and sable tails compose the collar, and attention should be drawn to the novelty cuffs, in hour-glass shape, of yellow silk overall with lace. Mention must be made of the length of the rear skirt, breadth, steadily these gowns of ceremonious occasions have been lengthening their trails until it will be soon dragging noble trains in our rear. Every trained dress must perform have a hairlet extended all in the region of the pocket hole. This does not, however, signify that we are going to wear bustles. Very elegant evening dresses, especially dinner gowns, are being made of velvet that contrast sharply in color with the rest of the costume. It is no secret that many women will afford a great deal of money for a splendid toilet have one or two pretty tails of velvet made up, and in event of a dinner, a musicale or evening wedding reception attach a train to the rear of their dancing skirt and go on their way rejoicing.

EVENING SHIRT WAISTS. There is no decline yet observed in the popularity of the shirt waist, but rather a strange new development. It is now wearing this favored garment in some guise on nearly every occasion. A theater shirt waist is no longer an anomaly, and the prettiest of the evening gowns are made of broadened chiffon or liberty silk. These are caught down the front by a series of studs, topped with pretty imitation pearl or coral buttons. Behind the waist, both in front and behind, such a soft waist is made to pouch very fully, and the neck is finished by a high folding collar of ribbon, tying in a double loop. The collar is cut in the shape of a tailor-made skirt, and is regarded as an entirely suitable theater costume. Many of the latest styles of white crepe are made over a colored lining, and the sleeves have stiff ribbon cuffs caught by link buttons set with mock jewels.

A tiny item of interest is the gradual re-adjustment of the neckbands are undergoing. For months now every ribbon and crushed collar has hooked at the back with full puffings or bow ends thrust up behind the ears. On the very new suits it cannot escape notice that the rear bows and puffs are diminished, and that the ribbon collar now hooks under the left ear, and not some of the latest made suits shows a collar fastened behind. Sometimes a small buckle or little tassel of light conceals the hooks at the side, but it is all white, and the women who are always prompt in adopting the last novelty have the necks of their dresses finished only with high, stiff plain collar bands. These they wear with buttoned, adjustable stocks of taffeta or muslin of any tint, as laid in plaits as to form full wide bands and fastening under the chin with black buttons.

Besides these things, it is also plain to see that no model is so hopelessly out of fashion as the muslinque sleeve. It lived, "faded," but one season ago, and now the smooth-fitting tight sleeve rules. Invariably, though the cuff is long over the hand, wrist ruffles are not worn, and to relieve the severity of the original lancers have the dressmakers allow a few circular folds to fall in the region of the elbow. These folds are called bracelets, and serve admirably to temper the rigidity of the cloth-covered arm.

For little girls, happily the fashions are moving backward to the simplicity of other times. Now, instead of the elaborate and prettiest of dancing gowns pictured for a miss of 8 years. Every stitch in the costume could easily be laid by her mother's hand over a pretty lace-trimmed slip of all narrow pink ribbon. Loops of the ribbon fall out about the shoulders to make a finishing frill, and the slip can be worn over a pretty lace-trimmed white petticoat or an underslip of cream-colored girlish silk.

M. DAVIS. THE QUEEN'S SPECTACLES. Victoria's Literary Tastes Described by Professional Writers. Now that the queen of England, like her grandfather, George III., suffers from failing eyesight, two persons in her household have come to possess more and more importance. These are the "lecturers," or readers, employed by the nation to save what remains of her majesty's vision.

The late Lord Beaconsfield once humorously described the two lecturers as "the queen's pair of spectacles." For many years Fraulein Bauer and Mile. Norele have held these positions, the queen only sending their services for German and French, as her English is read to her by her ladies in waiting or maids of honor.

Through the courtesy of the queen's private secretary a chat was quite recently obtained with both these ladies regarding the tastes of their mistress in literature. Mile. Norele, a sprightly and charming French woman, was easily enough induced to speak. "Her majesty," she declared, "reads very little of the lighter side of our literature, unless, indeed, one excepts the various periodicals which are sent marked for perusal from the secretary's office. She is especially fond of the older authors' works, Navel de Maistre, Victor Hugo and portions of Malzac's, for instance. I think that the story she likes best in all French literature is 'Le Comte de Montfort' by Louis de la Roche. I have read it to her times without number, the beautiful pathos of the tale appearing to soothe her in a remarkable manner.

"Of all the moderns, I really believe that her majesty holds M. Alphonse Daudet alone admirable. She thinks his satire too mordant, though, and prefers the delicious 'Lettres from My Mill in Provence' and 'Prometeo And de Paris' to the better known books. You will be perhaps, astonished to learn that the queen likes Herr Muzer, and many a time we have laughed together over the graceful accounts of the 'Vie de Boheme.' Last year we read Feneion's 'Telemaque' from cover to cover, but her majesty declared that the work brought back two of her life's happiest periods—her own childhood's days in Kensington palace and the days in which she taught her child the French language.

"A very important branch of my work consists in reading the many letters received daily by the queen from members of her family and intimate friends. Nearly all of these are either in German or French. Many of the queen's juvenile descendants are accustomed to send her long weekly accounts—perfect diaries in fact—of their doings and opinions."

IN GERMAN LITERATURE. Fraulein Bauer was less communicative than her colleague. She comes of a family which has served the queen's German ancestors in many capacities for generations back. "The queen," she said, "reads considerably in modern German literature. She is even fond of the humorous journals, and subscribes to all the principal magazines. Her German secretary, Herr Maurice Muther, carefully reads for her all newspaper articles which may interest her, and sends them marked for reading. I think that Schiller is her majesty's favorite German poet, but she is also very fond of Goethe. Helme she dislikes intensely. I have heard her quote the prince consort to the effect that Helme's genius had the phosphorescent light of decay."

LAUBE'S 'Der Deutsche Krieger' and 'Schicksal der Eckehard.' This taste for historical fiction, I believe, follows the queen into other languages. She greatly admires Walter Scott, Felix Dahn and Freytag are two more favorites. "Reading her majesty's voluminous Ger-

man correspondence forms a very large portion of her time.

A WIDE RANGE OF READING. Mrs. Emily McNeill, who, in her capacity of maid of honor to the queen, has read extensively to her majesty in English, was kind enough to add a few words to those of the lecturers. "The queen's tastes in English literature," she said, "are catholic. She reads almost every new book which is described to her as possessing real merit. For years the queen took Lord Beaconsfield's opinion largely on the subject, but since the great premier's death her advisers are many."

"The queen is never tired of rereading Shakespeare, Scott and Dickens. Recently she has been reading Mr. Kipling, and expresses admiration for his vigor and keen insight into human nature. She told a friend that Kipling had shown her empire to her in the most realistic manner."

"With her fondness for historical fiction, she evinces much interest in the new school of historical fiction. The Celtic Renaissance also attracts her, for she sympathizes with the Gael to a remarkable extent, and is, in fact, a devotee of the Gaelic tongue. She is particularly fond of her descent from the Guelphs.

THE BEATRICES. It is to be the Most Fashionable Dance of the New Season. Introduced to society, dancing always remains a favorite and a fashionable pastime. The young debutante to be a success must be familiar with all the new steps of the season, for unless she knows them she will sit against the wall and lack partners.

In the programs of the coming season the waltz and two-step will predominate, danced in a comparatively slow tempo.

The only new dances this season are those adopted by the American national college masters of dancing. This association met in New York last June and twenty-four new dances were offered to a committee, which tried them and voted on their adoption. Three were chosen, which will be taught this season in all the dancing schools throughout the country. These are "La Danse Beatrice," by Prof. Lawrence B. Dare, "The Schenley," by Prof. H. L. Braun of Pittsburgh, "La Danse Beatrice" is a very graceful and pretty dance in schottische time. Its airy lightness and dignity remind one of the famous gavotte, which made its appearance at the court of Louis XIV.

The "Schenley" takes its name from the French phrase 'a la main' (with the hand), for the chief characteristic of this dance is the linking of the dancers' arms and hands as they promenade around each other, or take a few pretty steps that move about the room. Throughout this dance the two-step is used.

"The 'Schenley' is named after an eminent woman in Pittsburgh, and it is a combination of the Berlin polka and the schottische. The three new dances of the season, the old favorites, schottische, gavotte, two-step, polka and waltz return. Among the square dances the original lancers have been adopted, and will be taught in the dancing school. They are to be simply and quietly danced in a very conservative manner, without any additions or embellishments.

AS IT IS IN GREECE. Marriage of Love Unknown and Old Mide Mighty Secure. In Greece it is considered an everlasting disgrace to remain an old maid. Girls are betrothed very often when still tiny babies. Marriages of love are absolutely unknown—more so than in France. And the father is most particular that the intended husband must have an ample provision to support a wife and family. For the girl a dowry is not so important as in France, but a large amount of linen and household furniture is required. The whole training and education of a Greek girl is simply a preparation to render her brilliant in the brilliant world. Her toilet is a subject of constant anxiety.

Although most Greek girls are naturally very pretty, they begin to put and powder from a very early age—cheeks bright red, eyebrows and lashes deep black and veins delicately blue. The result is that she is a delicate old woman at 40 and nowhere are uglier women to be found than beneath the blue skies of lovely Greece.

Next in importance to beauty comes language. Every Greek family who can afford it keeps a French nurse or maid and French is universally spoken in society. Painting and music are quite unnecessary, but girls are carefully trained in dancing and drilled to enter a room and sit down with elegance. Lastly, household duties are taught—how to make rose jam, Turkish coffee and various delicate sweets.

DINING ROOMS. Space, Light, Ventilation, Wall Covering, Shades, Table and Chairs. Almost everywhere in Europe the dining room is one of the largest and most imposing apartments in the house, and often the handsome one. The walls are usually wainscoted with finely-carved oak or other dark wood. In it hang the family portraits (unless, of course, the house boasts of a picture gallery) and the trophies of the chase. The furniture is of the most massive kind, with great towering sideboards, broad tables and high-backed chairs. Most of these things have been handed down from generation to generation, some of them, probably, are as old as the family tree, and they end their usefulness, not through old age but as the result of the same accident. Such magnificent made furniture is rarely to be found in America, with

the room of all these digestive problems was due to the use of improper foods, and there and there he resolved if possible to enlighten her own judgement.

The more she thought of it the more she determined to do something about it—at least in her own family. So she started out to make a careful study of food from the chemical and physiological aspect, and had the honor of being the first feminine applicant to ask for instruction in that direction. So unusual was her demand that she was unable to find the instruction that she wanted in New York, and was recommended to try Philadelphia.

There she met with success and began work under the charge of Mrs. S. T. Rose, the scientific demonstrator of hygienic cookery. She also attended the lectures of Dr. Seltzer, the well known authority on dietetics, and of Dr. Henry Lettman, the state chemist of Pennsylvania. An important part of her course was to experiment in the laboratory of the Woman's medical college, where she learned to practically apply her knowledge, gleaned from her books and her teachers.

When Miss Hall had pursued a thorough course of study she returned home and began to practice what had been preached to her. She made out her bill of fare for each day, ordering only such articles as she had found were recognized as healthful, and combining at every meal such dishes as she had found to be developed equally.

It was not long before Miss Hall discovered the great benefit of her food system, and her family members, who had before been in better health than ever before.

Her fame soon spread abroad, and she is now appealed to as an expert on her specialty. She has been interviewed, and has been asked to lecture before the students at hospitals and training schools. She is much averse to publicity, but is always glad to influence other women to try the efficacy of scientifically wholesome eating.

Miss Hall is also a zealous philanthropist, and is active in working among the poor to introduce the laws of sanitation. She reaches the desired end as regards food by showing the women how they can live on half the money if they live hygienically.

She is a strong advocate of temperance, being an enthusiastic member of the Loyal Legion Temperance society, and believes that the greatest cause of intemperance among the poorer classes is the lack of nourishing food. These people live more on tea and bread than anything else, and consequently never feel satisfied. This craving for something generally ends in a drink of liquor and the mischief is done.

For its decoration a dark red-Indian red, reserving the rear parlor (usually the largest room in the house) for the dining room, than to contain the guests—or even a family—to these dreary lower regions.

To make the dining room an attractive place rather than a mere feeding box, it should be so large as possible—in a large, if you are building a house, you can afford to make it. It should be cheerful and airy, with a high ceiling.

For its decoration a dark red-Indian red, as the predominant tone will be found as rich and pleasing as any color. The depth of the shade should be moderate, governed by the amount of light in the apartment. A Japanese pressed paper in red and bronze is probably the richest and most effective for hanging that can be obtained for a modest outlay.

The dining table is the central and most important article of furniture. The round is preferred to the square, which is a long affair, which is, somehow, always reminiscent of boarding house and military barracks. It is more sociable, and lends itself admirably to decoration, which, if desired, he made long and narrow by the interpolation of leaves. A more artistic way of increasing its circumference is to have a table of the large dimensions made to fit securely over it.

Arm chairs for every one at table are now in vogue. They certainly are a great luxury, and to be so large as possible—as a large, often comes to one to rest one's arms upon the table.

GOVERNOR MARGARET REEVE. She Filled Idaho's Executive Chair for Two Weeks. For years past Miss Margaret Reeve has held responsible positions in various departments of the state government of Idaho. As a crowning triumph she has just completed a two weeks' term as chief executive of the far western state.

She cannot be too emphatic in urging a better knowledge of this branch of domestic affairs, and considers the effect on life in general arising from the use of proper food really remarkable. She advocates simple, natural methods in both health and sickness and believes under ordinary circumstances in letting the system right itself. The great trouble with most articles when taken into

the stomach, whether as solids or liquids, is that they are artificial, and not as mother nature originally intended them. She says that the Americans are behind all other nations in scientific cooking, and

Adeline Partl has a superb collection of jewelry. Her diamonds alone being valued at \$275,000. She has sung before most of the royalties, most all of whom have heard her presents of jewelry.

Miss Ray has given \$10,000 toward starting a negro colony in Alabama. It is located near Decatur and a provisional government has been established over it. Her idea is to test the ability of the negro for local self-government.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, wife of the negro educator, recently addressed the young people of her race in Milwaukee and warned them not to shrink ordinary manual labor in order to become teachers, as there are too many teachers now.

Mme. Josefa Humpl Zamora of Chicago is the only Bohemian newspaper woman in this country and she was recently honored by the members of the National Soviet Press association by being elected secretary of that organization.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will pass the winter with her father, Amos A. Abbott, in Rome. Her husband is not so fortunate as it was a few weeks ago, but her physician thought that she would better send the cold season in Italy than in the changeable climate of Boston.

Miss Marion Hunter, niece of Sir William Hunter, has been appointed the female member of the British medical corps sent out to combat the plague in India. She is, or was until lately, the only physician of her sex who holds the Cambridge diploma of public health. The duties of the medical corps are expected to consume six months.

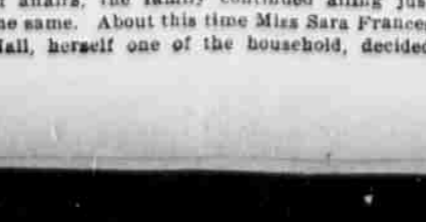
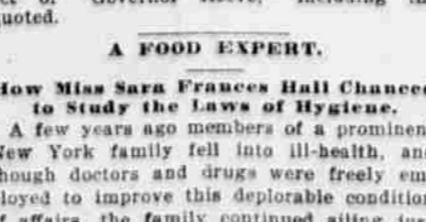
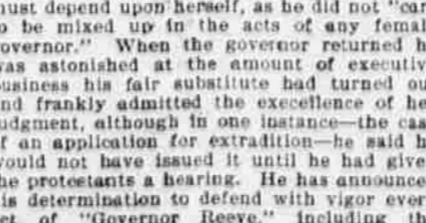
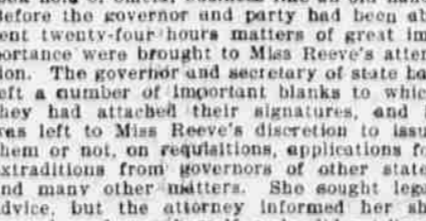
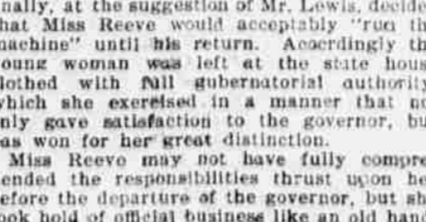
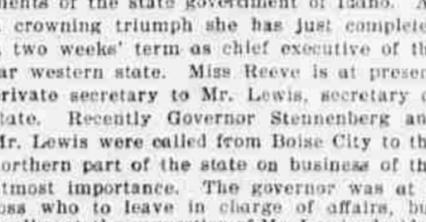
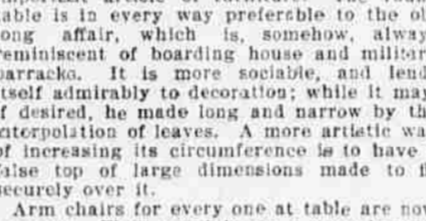
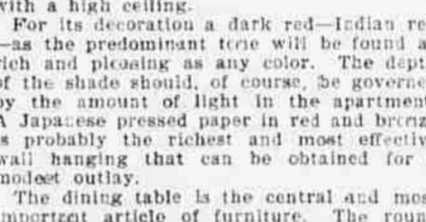
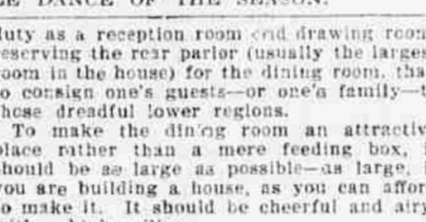
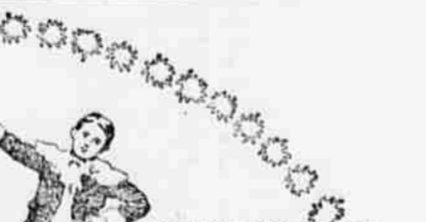
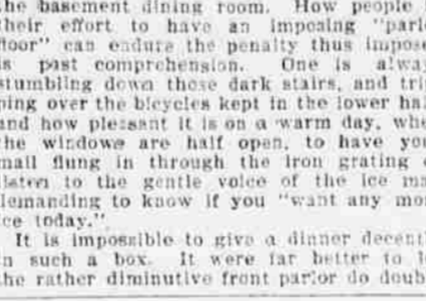
Miss Cora Dow of Cincinnati is a very successful woman druggist. She is the proprietor of a chain of six perfectly equipped and charmingly appointed pharmacies as one can find 'twixt sea and sea. A very refined and captivating woman, in the thirties, of quiet, tactful presence, brilliant business abilities and of far-seeing, widely successful commercial spirit, she has followed the business for the past ten years and is the owner of four well-paying drug stores, with everything modern and new.

A Kansas woman has discovered a new use to which to put the eminently utilitarian Indian corn. At the recent corn festival in Atchison Mrs. H. J. Cusack won for herself local fame by the exhibition of entire costumes made of the product of the corn-ack. Determined that her fame should not be merely local, Mrs. Cusack made a really beautiful hat of corn and sent it to Mrs. McKinley. This is perhaps one of the most unique gifts that the president's wife has yet received. The polished kernels forming the crown of the hat have the same effect that do the beaded crowns now so much in vogue. It would take a close and clever observer to detect any resemblance to ordinary field corn in this very old yet dainty headdress.

NEW HAIR ARRANGEMENTS.



THE BEATRICES.



FEMINE PERSONALS.

MISS SARA FRANCES HALL.



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FEMINE FASHIONS.

A VELVET GOWN.

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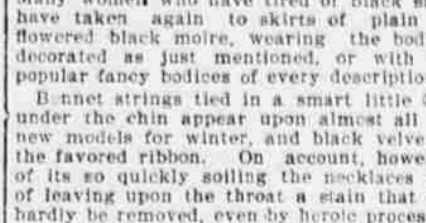
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