

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

GLORIFIED HATS.

Brilliant Harbingers of the Approaching Splendors of Easter.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Rich and rare, at least in appearance, are the gems we are seeing to wear almost Oriental lace fabrics for the next six months at least. In fact, it would require very deft work to paint to see before any reader's eyes a faint idea even of the splendors of the new-cut belts and buckles, buttons and bag tops, hats and chains that are all prepared to deck maids and matrons as effectively as Solomon in all his glory. Suffice it, however, here to bode state that many of the chains brought out for the spring trade are shorter than before, and consist of pearls, with emerald or turquoise beads, strung so close together that the gilded or silvered thread which holds them is scarcely visible. The bag tops, of french gilt or gun metal, are pierced to resemble etruscan work, and set very artfully with round, imperfect bits of turquoise, malachite, chalcedony, jasper and the like in order that the effect of antiquity may be the more closely simulated. The belts meanwhile are utterly given over to the craze for canoes. The large front clasp of a smart girle is formed of two antique heads cut in high relief and framed in gold, while the waist is circled by a row of smaller heads alternating with the larger ones. Roman emeralds, cut plain and round, with many facets and then belts are seen in imitation of the beautiful and expensive florentine mosaic work, or the buckles are dull gold or silver disks on which medusa heads are artfully hammered out in low relief. But whatever the motif of the belt may be, jeweled settings invariably play a part, and are not less fashionable than the girles just described are friar's cords, of elastic gold or silver, meant to pass twice about the waist, letting fall two knotted ends in exact imitation of the rope girles the barretot monks wear.

SUMMER FANS. Just here a word may be said concerning the last evolution in fans that have grown so small that nothing but their prices possess any dignity. A fan four and one-half inches long is a pretty one of the species called Empire and now in undisputed vogue. The prettiest of these are made entirely from ivory, the sticks, thin as cardboard, being held together by a ribbon lacing, the lower half of the ivory wedges pierced by most delicate carving and the upper half exquisitely painted. Such a fan is worn hanging from a string of mock pearls worn several times about the neck. Less costly, but most charming, are the gauze trifles, no larger than the above described, their sticks and mounting powdered as closely as possible with brilliant spangles, set on in no fixed pattern. Still another type, but these only suitable for the heavy purse, are from tip to tip richly carved, or mother of pearl. The carving is done by Japanese to exploit goddesses of mercy and love and lotus flowers and tiny jewels are set in the goddesses' eyes and hair and on the petals of the lilies.

Hat pins, worthy of special note, show the ends of their long sharp prongs, violets and daisies and other flowers, the meadow and hedge rows made of an admirable composition and certainly unusually appropriate for the shimmering and the wreathed leopards, chitres, etc. Another novelty is the pin topped by a miniature cluster of cherries, currants, or one big saffron berry. These last are among the imported novelties. They tell us also, on good authority, that when the sun comes nearer to the earth, in the inevitable summer solstice, white net veils covered almost wholly with appliques of black lace and black net masques, overlaid with white figures, will be the most modish details of the toilet.

As to that, just now, when veils are worn, and it appears that women are as far as possible to do away with them, squares of the black tulle trimmed with three rows of narrow colored ribbon, shirred on as a border, have the first place in feminine estimation. The simpler types of dotted net in black are as well largely patronized, while for outing hats, the chignon gauze, sprinkled at intervals with tiny black ribbon tassels, is a fashion showing a broad colored silk calve will be the most popular sun protectors.

BRIDAL COSTUMES. A trip about the shops gives convincing proof that the fashion of the going to dress for the altar exclusively of the satin of a deep cream tint and splendidly figured in brocaded clusters of blue feathers. The brocading is of a rich white and on the regular Jersey cream tone of the satin this brings considerable effect of color into the chosen bridal fabric. Another law concerning the marriage toilet is that if you cannot afford to trim your wedding dress with lace have it splendidly plain. Another amendment recently added to the constitution of the wedding of brides, etc., is the great importance of trimming the hair with a lofty garland of snowy ostrich plumes. All the pre-Lenten brides had their hair dressed in the style of St. James. Enormous feathers were used and the veil of tulle or lace flowed back in an elaborate and artistic manner. Another novelty in nuptial attire is the chateleine, and the new custom is for the mother to fasten it at her daughter's waist the moment before she leaves her for the altar of the church. The chateleine is formed of a large gold or silver pin or a mount that hooks into the dress belt, and from this, by a narrow white satin ribbon, hangs a tulle, a pair of ascas, a white leather, a gold needle book, a white silk and silver emery and a couple of silver reels wound with white cotton and decorated with blue and black.

STOCKS AND SKIRTS. A poem of interesting dimensions might easily be written on the new spring stock of silk petticoats, so burning are their colors, so varied and artistic their trimmings. All of them are not, however, made of the finest material. Stiffest satin has been tested and found to be the most economical long-wearing and most serviceable. Squares of embroidered chiffon is set on the bottom, finished in scallops, to resemble rose petals. On the tulle skirts every variety of fanciful trimming is employed. Squares of tulle edged with narrow lace and applied; lace is laid on, the silk beneath cut out and satin of a contrasting shade is used and one of the prettiest and most serviceable ways of trimming a skirt is to set on two deep and very full flounces of black or white silk Toccoa net, running two rows of baby ribbon along the edge of every flounce.

Night dresses of fine French batiste decorated with pretty pink and blue dots or sprigs are among the seasonable novelties in underwear, and these are garnished with ruffles of brightly colored wash ribbons. A straining after effect is made with the empire nightgowns laid in accordion pleats from bust to foot. A yoke of white muslin is used, but the wonder is that a laundress lives who will patiently every time press these countless pleats into place. As with the outer garments, the tuckings of paramount importance on all underwear, whether of silk or cotton. The more numerous and threadlike in width the tucks are the nearer the goal of perfection is approached, and it is no longer an oddity to see chemises wrinkled the whole way up, from the hem to the shoulders, in tiny horizontal

lin flounces similarly decorated their entire width. Mouseline brillante is one of the new fabrics for trimming, and is well worth approval. To describe it accurately, imagine crisp chiffon gauze with a high guillemet luster. For draping on evening bodices it has its chief value, and yards of pretty flouncing in this material are sold, every inch of the fitting of course edged with purple of the same. The lace for this season, so far as any lace has yet been chosen, is yellow chery, and all the lace applied masterly in shapes of jackets, bands, shoulder straps, flounce, headbands, etc., are of course venetian or renaissance, interwoven with colored chenille. That which is tucked is bound to be shirred or smoked. This is a rule so far not broken by an exception. Few theater waists are made of chiffon merely drawn over silk, for the light gauze is either laid on in one shirring lying so close to another that the threads are not seen, else the Elizabeth shirring is used. In the latter instance two gathering threads are worked in close together, then a space of an inch intervenes, when two more are drawn through the goods.

PRETTY PINAPORES. Little maids who go to school are wearing most coquettish pinapores that deserve some description. They are made of nainsook and dotted muslin and dimly and French batiste, and they are trimmed with a deal

of taste. Of the three small women on the bench in the picture the first wears a pinapore of the palest pink, with a row of white dots, and around the open neck of the garment runs a scarlet ribbon, that the example gives this week shows. The second little scholar wears a white cambric apron; her wide shoulder straps, edged with white embroidery and blue ribbons, are very pretty. The third child displays a sky blue dimity overall, with deep collar flounce, falling back on the shoulders from a vest of gray striped embroidery over the dimity. Broad sashes tie behind, and the short sleeves have their puffs edged with embroidery.

In a very short while the awful question of the Easter bonnet will occupy every feminine mind so entirely that a few preliminary hints will not be likely to fall on unheeding ears. The bonnet for Easter is already unfolding itself in the backs of milliners' shops, and the new outing hats are of particular interest.

The sailors, with rare exceptions, are rough light weight straw hats, their crowns slightly sunken and their crown bands are leather straps and buckles, else plain ribbons. There is no downing the Alpine, but the example gives this week shows the best method of trimming this hardy bloomer. Here we have a white Alpine with a rolled-edges brim that is woven, not forced to turn up on one side very high, and big black satin rosette, edged with a puffing of black chiffon, the center held with a round steel ornament, occupies the post of honor, and also spring two slender shaded black quills studded with steel spangles. A roll of black satin encircles the crown.

In the large group the toque, numbered 1, is of gray straw gauze powdered with black spangles and studded up on the side with black and white plumes, caught with a buckle in the form of a skeleton diamond and set with steel beads.

No. 2 is a mixed red and brown Swiss straw, garnished with a roll and a large forward bow of Jacquemont red silk, fastened by a buckle of brilliants, while along the opposite brim flow two cavalier plumes of mottled brown and white.

No. 3 shows how roses are now being piled up for spring wear. The hat's foundation is a brim of green straw and a crown of wire, on which the flowers, roses varying from palest pink to rustiest red, are set in solid phalax, with a tuft of foliage sprouting from the apex of the floral heap.

No. 4 is the newest theater bonnet, a cap of net encrusted with black palettes. Directly on the fore part of this minnie platform is fastened a wheel of brilliants, from which spring wired wings of black lace.

No. 5 represents a bonnet for a matron, showing how prettily a bunch of cowslips can be used at the knotting of strings beneath the chin. From a plateau of spangled-stiffened net the tuft of plumes and the algreis rise, while the yellow cowslips are set forward and aft of the dainty craft.

No. 6 affords a more philanthropic phase of the theater bonnet, an innocuous thing no playgoer in the rear of it could possibly object to. For this the foundation, pinned to the hair, is of white milliners' crinoline overlaid with spangled lace. To one side is set a tuft of tiny turquoise blue ostrich plume, while the left is fastened a long bow of violet colored velvet ribbon, the whole length of which runs an arrow of white steel. Although this bonnet and its like are uncommon shapes, is pinned by its founda-

tion to the hair, a high heavy comb is thrust behind, to give additional security and a touch of elaboration the scant head dress seems to need.

PRACTICAL WOMEN.

Found Among the Inventors of Labor-Saving Machines. Notwithstanding the widely diffused belief that a woman is neither practical nor yet possessed of inventive skill, the fact remains that a large number of labor-saving inventions, as well as the luxuries of civilization, may be credited to her.

The Chinese Empress Tao, who probably had the mild, submissive manners, the meek, patient face with long, narrow eyes and the poor little crippled feet of the Chinese women, worked out some far-reaching ideas in her busy brain and invented the spinning of silk, never dreaming of the immense industry that would grow from her creation. Surely both France and the United States might well set up a memorial in gratitude for the revenues that have come through the spinning of silk.

Another woman of Asia, evidently of luxurious taste, discovered or invented the art of roses, and it was this same woman, Mbeard Misi, who invented that wonderful product of ingenious handicraft, the cashmere shawl. History is silent as to her end, and for aught that is known to the

well-paying, as well as a fascinating occupation. The increase in woman's labor and the opening of new occupations to her have aroused a good deal of opposition in the labor journals recently, though the Medico-Legal Journal says that their objections are not well taken, as the increase in male labor in mechanics since 1890 is 4,076,000, and in females only 1,200,000. There are now female inventors, pilots, sailors, boatwomen, canal workers, locomotive engineers, painters, moulderers, mill and tack makers, plasterers, boiler-makers, potteries, slaters, tool, cutlery, stove and furniture makers. It is stated on good authority that there are nearly four million self-supporting women in the United States alone.

JIM LANE'S WOMAN SPY.

Received a Commission from Lincoln—Still Lives in Ohio. In one of the apartments at the National Woman's Relief Corps Home, in Madison, O., lives Elizabeth W. Stiles, aged 82 years, who recently submitted to a very severe surgical operation, from which the attending physicians gave no hope that she would recover, yet there is every indication that the wonderful powers of endurance which have served her well in former years will bring the old woman through her present hardship. When 21 years old, relates the Cincinnati Enquirer, the young woman went to Chicago and earned her own living until 1846, when she married Jacob Stiles, and thirteen years subsequent they took up their residence in Shawneetown, Kan., where they made for themselves a nice, comfortable home. Here Mrs. Stiles realized her first sorrow by the death of her husband, who was shot down at his own gate in October, 1862, by a band of guerrillas who had dragged him

daughter were out on a long ride on the Kansas-Missouri border, his daughter fell asleep on her horse (not an uncommon occurrence), and didn't know when a senny grasped the bridle of her mother's horse and attempted to arrest her. The girl was awakened by a pistol shot, and her mother was soon beside her, but there was a vacancy in the picket line. The only lady related with pride how she once directed the capture of a cannon with only her husband and daughters to assist her, and secured the prize that several bands of men had tried for unsuccessfully. An illustration of the unjust persecution which this woman was subjected to during her residence in Shawneetown is shown in the event of a holiday when she was teaching school. Together with a teacher in an adjoining district she planned to give the children a picnic, and before leaving town her scholars marched around the liberty pole in the village green, carrying the stars and stripes. They then went to the woods, not far out, where they were scarcely settled for the day's sport when a man rode up, and Mrs. Stiles and her daughters were taken without a word. The note informed her that if she allowed her scholars to repeat the liberty pole parade with the union flag in the village green, carrying the stars and stripes. Such was the nature of the element in which she lived.

In the incidents of her travels it not infrequently became necessary for her to dress the wounds of some unlucky "blue-coat." And even amputations of a minor nature have fallen to her lot in cases of emergency. The woman's mind is not at all dimmed by her fourscore years and her recollections of names and dates is something remarkable. After the close of the war she took up her residence in Venango county, Pennsylvania, where she continued to make her home until within the past two years, when she entered the Woman's Relief Corps home. Mrs. Stiles is never wounded and can never be induced to ask for a pension until a few weeks ago, when she made application to the government for redress for the amount of her loss when she was obliged to sacrifice everything she possessed in Shawneetown.

THEIR BODYGUARD.

Rich Women Surrounded by a Host of Attendants.

Formerly, when the world was young, a lady's maid who had graduated from an English dual establishment or a French chateau could shed quite radiance enough upon the social career of any grand lady and prove an open sesame to the world which has money to burn.

Then, in time, a private secretary was added to one's household and the radiance and the splendor grew. Now, however, things are quite different and among your personal possessions, which you keep near you when at home and when you travel carry with you like your luggage, you must number, in addition to the maid and the secretary, a physician in regular attendance and a French professor. Thus it has been decreed by the queens of American society that, like the queens who truly sit upon thrones holding scepters in their hands, they must be surrounded by a bodyguard. Queen Victoria has her two East Indian attendants in picturesque dress, who are constantly within call, and the empress, duchess of Marlborough, has an endless number of valets, but only one constant attendant, the Nubian boy picked up on her travels. But it is in America that the new fashion originates—in Washington, with Mrs. Westinghouse. This woman lives in as much splendor and grandeur as a crowned queen. Indeed, her crown, her scepter, and to lend, should any stray queen come a-borrowing.

Mrs. Westinghouse's entertainments are wonders of Washington, and the appointments of her establishment are upon a scale of almost barbaric magnificence. She dines upon nothing less costly than gold and crimson velvet, nor accepts anything less splendid than satin and point lace. She has a retinue of thirty servants and a bodyguard numbering four individuals. When they come to her home, she is accompanied by her physician, his honor the French professor, the private secretary and the French maid are always within call, and Mrs. George Jay Gould, another woman with a whim for personal valets. She keeps a secretary, French and German maids, a nurse for each of the four young girls, and last, but not most important, a trained nurse with a diploma, the kind which receives \$25 a week and all expenses paid. She is employed as the commander-in-chief of the nursery army, that there may be skilled knowledge always at hand, but her office is almost sacred, as the Gould children are a remarkably healthy lot.

When the Goulds started away to foreign shores last summer sixteen servants followed in their wake. Trained nurses are luxuries which thrive best in the East, for Miss Helen Gould always keeps one near her, who, except to a few intimate friends, passes as her secretary. Miss Gould's health is never of the most robust, and she is obliged to guard it carefully. Other important members of this young millionaires' bodyguard are the two detectives who guard her residence.

At first I did not think that I had hurt myself; but several months after I felt pains in the abdomen, and a little later my menses failed to appear. I wrote to you in regard to it, hearing that you cured female troubles, and followed your directions. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I had not walked for two years. I now have good health. I have advised others to write you for advice.

Mrs. MARGARETH FRITZ, of Wilcox, Okla., says: PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO., Columbus, O. Dear Sir:—I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if I were not for you. I had suffered with flow of blood for four months, and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful, and I only obtained a little relief. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not, but I followed his advice and only used three bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was, thanks to your remedies.

Women anticipate the Change of Life with much misgiving. Mrs. M. DAUBEN tells them how to protect themselves. Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. Dear Sir:—I feel so well and good and happy now that I can not describe it. Pe-ru-na did everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but I should besick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the nearest the goal of perfection I have ever known. MARGARETH DAUBEN, 1214 N. Superior St., Racine City, Wis.

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located and cures it completely. Read this letter: PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO., Columbus, O. Dear Sir:—I was a sufferer from dropsy affecting my stomach, legs and feet, I had employed physicians in vain. They gave me up. At last my son-in-law got some Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and I immediately began to improve. In a short time I was entirely cured. Any doubting this statement may write and I will gladly answer the letter.—Mrs. N. DOUGHERTY, Kirksville, Mo.

Every woman should have Dr. Hartman's book called "Health and Beauty," which is mailed to all women on application to the Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.



THREE LITTLE MAIDS AT SCHOOL.



Mrs. ARTHUR L. HAMILTON, 309 West First Avenue, Columbus, O.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O. Dear Sir:—I can bear testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them.—Mrs. A. L. Hamilton.

The ills of women are mysterious; they are called by many names. Some women suffer constantly, others periodically; some slightly, others severely. Few, indeed, are entirely well. Treatment of these troubles of women is seldom correct because their origin and their nature is not understood.

The mucous membrane lines every organ of the body; wherever it is inflamed there is catarrh. If the congestion is in the head, nose or throat, we have catarrh there; if in the lungs, it is consumption; in the kidneys, Bright's disease; and catarrh of the pelvic organs is the bane of many a woman's life.

Dr. Hartman has been successfully combating Mrs. DOUGHERTY, and driving out catarrh for forty years. His treatment leaves people healthy. This is because it works in harmony with nature and does not oppose it anywhere.

The remedy used by Dr. Hartman for all phases of catarrh is Pe-ru-na. Its action on the nerves makes the membranes healthy. Pe-ru-na is harmless. It is a great tonic and has a peerless record of success. KAROLINA SUTER, of 2138 Vine St., Cincinnati, O., writes:

Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. Dear Sir:—I have been about two years since I fell on the ice. At first I did not think that I had hurt myself; but several months after I felt pains in the abdomen, and a little later my menses failed to appear. I wrote to you in regard to it, hearing that you cured female troubles, and followed your directions. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I had not walked for two years. I now have good health. I have advised others to write you for advice.

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