

IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

CONCERNING FLOORS.

How They Can Be Covered to the Best Advantage. The shaped and fitted carpet has very wisely been superseded, to a great extent, by the bordered square, which is a much more economical means of covering the floor, and decidedly advantageous from a hygienic point of view.

The square carpet is less expensive to make, it is easily taken up and relaid, thus being kept free from dust, it can be turned around in order to equalize the wear, and can always be adapted to serve in another room.

Much of the effect of the square carpets depends upon the surround, that is, the treatment of the margin of the floor, and it is very necessary that in selecting we bear in mind the fact that we really want a good background for the carpet, something that will show up the colors as well as the design.

For this reason plain materials are the best, and the color should be as unobtrusive as possible. The usual depth of the margin in a room of medium size is from fourteen to twenty-five inches, but in a small room twelve inches will be sufficient depth, otherwise it dwarfs the apparent size of the apartment. One of the very nicest margins is of thin parquet, which is exactly like the solid parquet in appearance, but much less expensive, being from 5 cents per square foot. It can be laid over the existing floor without any preparation, and can be easily retiled and removed when necessary. For a dining or morning room it is especially appropriate and looks exceedingly well as a surround to a Turkey or any oriental carpet.

There are now many linoleums made in the parquet designs, and there are also excellent margins slightly less expensive than the thin parquet or plain cork carpet; very effective, and about the same price. When this is used the color chosen should be the same as the predominant dark tone in the carpet, never lighter, or it becomes too noticeable. Felt is very often used as a surround, but its dust-collecting propensities make it very unsuitable for the purpose, and an equally good effect can be got with Kalmuk, a material made of jute, which is quite inexpensive and much more easily kept clean.

As a very rich surround plain Wilton carpet may be used, but this, of course, is de luxe. Matings of various kinds, such as string, Chinese and Japanese, are all very nice margins, the last named for preference, as it is the finest and wears the best. For bed rooms these are particularly appropriate, as they look so fresh and clean, and they can be kept nice with such a small amount of labor by simply wiping with a damp cloth every morning.

Light linoleums in mating designs are good for the purpose and only slightly more expensive, the extra wear compensating for the difference in price. The most economical margin is stain and varnish, which looks very well indeed if the floor boards are in good condition. The combined stain and varnish can be employed for the purpose, or we may have something more durable if we use a home-made mixture, such as the following:

One quart of cold drawn linseed oil, half an ounce of rose pink and four ounces of alkali root. Let the mixture stand three or four days by the fire, stirring well occasionally, and it will then be fit for use. After the floor has had a coating of thin glue water, the stain should be applied with a large whitewash brush, and, when the first application is thoroughly dry, not before, a second coat may be given, and so on until the required color is obtained. The polishing is then done with a flannel and beeswax. Sometimes fluid is used as a stain, but it does not give quite the effect of oak or mahogany, or any of the various woods which the prepared stain imitates so successfully. A parquet effect can be obtained by staining the margin in geometri-



CLOTH AND SILK COSTUME.

cal designs with transparent stain and afterward varnishing, and this treatment is very durable and decorative. In bedrooms, where the woodwork is painted white, the margin of the floor may be treated in like manner, but with dark paint it is entirely out of the question.

A GOWN OF BLAZING GOLD.

Some of the People and Clothes at Saratoga and New York. The Lovellards and Hitchcocks and Kernochans are at Saratoga in goodly numbers, reports the New York Tribune, because they are of the horse fashion world. They are the best dressed men and women there and they cut a dashing figure.

One of the beautiful Lorillard women was at the races one afternoon in a gown which set everybody staring and admiring. It was of silver gray gauze, of a rather rich quality, and it was made up with a trailing skirt, with lots and lots of the ruffles set on with cords of feather-bone.

It had a tunic, and the tunic was fitted also. The bodice was set in with wide ecru lace insertions, which crossed each other in squares, and the waist was drawn in tightly across the bust with a large oval black velvet buckle. The stock was also of pale yellow silk, fastened at the back by a row of small black velvet buttons and standing up high and close about the throat. Her hair was of the most delicate, transparent fiber straw in a buff and was trimmed with a wreath of pale yellow roses and a black parasol plume.

Strange to say, green gloves and green shoes were worn and a green parasol completed the charming costume.

There is a beautiful Chicago woman who has a most elaborate wardrobe, but in the best of taste. She wears three gowns a day and never the same gown twice over. She has a stunning figure, with a fine waxen shoulders and arms, and one night at dinner she looked superb in a gown all of dead black tulle trimmed with black velvet roses and leaves trailing over the skirt and bodice in graceful sprays. The gown was of the most delicate, transparent fiber straw in a buff and was trimmed with a wreath of pale yellow roses and a black parasol plume.

ried life in India until 1889, when she found fame awaiting her in England. "John Oliver Hobbes" waited until she was 30 before she married Reginald Craigie. "John Strangely Winter" was 28 when she married Arthur Standard, a civil engineer, and two years later her charming book, "Bottle's Baby," with its wonderful knowledge of infant and military life, made her famous.

Miss Olive Schreiner waited long before she was content to part with her freedom to Mr. Cronwright, a South African gentleman farmer, and, like herself, "a child of the veldt."

"Rita," has twice tempted Providence at the altar, her second husband being W. Desmond Humphreys, a gentleman of County Cork. Thackeray's gifted daughter, the author of so many delightful novels, is known to her friends as Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.

AMIAILITY OUT OF DATE.

Now It's Quite the Thing to Be Petulant and Even Rude. Amiability is out of date. It is no longer de rigueur even to pretend to be amiable, reports the Philadelphia Ledger. It has been very distinctly insisted upon wherever two or three smart people have been gathered for many months past. Time was when we assumed a virtue of politeness, even if we had it not. We paid each other little rushing compliments, though they sometimes were but thinly veiled acridities and spitefulness, and we sought to be "so sweet" as to pretend to think everything "so twee," every woman was "such a dear," and not to have said that we had immensely enjoyed every function we had attended would have been to proclaim one's self hopelessly out of it. But the pace was too good to last. We have altered all that and whereas we were awhile

profoundly pleased with everything and everybody and a maddening kind of amiability was our keynote, we have now assumed a distinctly bored and undignified cross tone. We are snappy; we are dissatisfied, we are even openly rude. To seem to be pleased, to seem to have really enjoyed a party, to be content with the dinner and supper provided by extravagant hosts, to find debutantes pretty, or to pronounce a party a success, would be quite old-fashioned. Doubtless we shall soon tire of our petulant fad, just as we have grown weary of gushing; but for the moment it suits us to be disagreeable, and the role is certainly not a difficult one to play. These varying moods, however, are distinctly disconnected from those struggling through the various stages that bring them within the coveted ring of absolute "smartness." For by the time the novices have realized that the snubs of Mrs. Freeze-Barker, the ill temper of Mrs. Hilltop and the persistent depreciation of all and sundry by the Brooke-Greens, merely indicate the status of fashion's barometer, that variable instrument has set in a wholly different direction and the wearisome lesson has to be commenced all over again.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Recipe of a Public Official for Ideal Servants. It is so easy to lay down rules, that J. J. Bealin, superintendent of the New York state free employment bureau has issued a proclamation that tells how to have (and keep) ideal servants. His recipe is as follows:

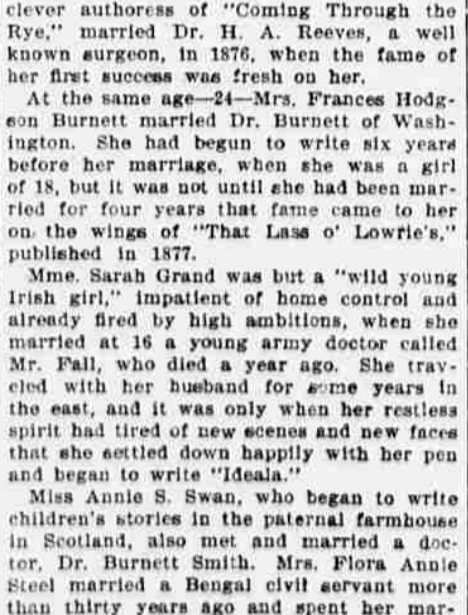
Run your household on business principles. Servants should have regular hours of service daily. Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid-of-all-work. One afternoon and evening out each week. Clean, wholesome bedroom; substantial food. Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant she probably wants a husband some day. Do not drive her into the street to get courted. Avoid interference with her religious and private life. Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's. Insist on respectful treatment to your servant, and set them the example. Avoid personal supervision while off duty. Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. Good mistress critical, firm and exacting, but she always appreciates conscientious effort. Don't pay your servant more than she is worth. In brief, be business like.

CLIP BABY'S HAIR.

Short Locks Best Both for Comfort and Cleanliness. Many mothers insist upon allowing their infants' hair to grow long. "It makes darling look so cute," they say. They do not consider the discomfort a child suffers, especially in warm weather, nor do they seem to realize that the hair serves as a trap for the dust and soot that are found even in the most carefully cleaned localities.

In taking care of an infant's hair it is necessary to remember how delicate and sensitive the scalp of a little child is and also that the bones of the skull do not close till nearly the end of the second year of life, so that pouring anything hot upon it or applying alcohol, as is sometimes done, may easily affect the brain injuriously.

At first a baby's head should be washed every morning with some good soap. If



What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

What delicious coffee is served upon these cars! (Turning to waiter) "Could you tell me where I can get the BAKER'S PREMIUM COFFEE on all our dining cars?"

scoury spots appear on it they should be gently rubbed with a little vasoline or salad oil before the head is washed, but they should not be touched with a fine tooth comb. It is a mistake not to soap the head well, for if this is not done the scalp is pretty sure to become scurfy, but it is an important matter to rinse the hair properly with clear water and to dry it with a soft towel. The wet softness brush that can be obtained is the right one for baby and no comb should be used.

After two years it will be often enough if the child's head be washed once a day. Then a shampoo should be used, made of the yolk of an egg and soap beaten up in warm water to form a good lather. This should be well rubbed into the scalp and rinsed out with plenty of warm water.

If the hair is hard a little borax may be used to soften it. When children have long hair and are apt to catch cold it is a good plan sometimes to apply a little eau-de-cologne to the scalp, but this must never be used in the case of infants, for the reasons just stated.

BLONDES NOT IN IT.

Observations of the Manager of a Telephone Exchange. A visitor to a Chicago telephone exchange, having noted the curious circumstances at the switchboards, was conversed by their absence, interviewed the manager on the subject. He accounted for the phenomenon by the fact that of the girls applying for such work those of Irish parentage usually proved the most acceptable because of their possession of the peculiar alertness essential in a telephone operator, and Irish girls are not blondes. He discussed thus upon the matter:

"We are quite as willing to employ a Scandinavian, a German, an English or an American girl as one of direct Irish extraction, and the seeming discrimination against those not Irish is simply the result of failure to find in girls of the fair-haired races that quickness which we must have in all our operators. Any girl who has this faculty is readily accepted without reference to her nationality. But this impartial principle of selection works out a seeming discrimination. Go into any of our large operating rooms and among the scores of girls at the switchboards you will see more than two or three girls with blonde hair; learn their nationalities and you will find that 90 per cent of them have Irish blood in their veins."

"This tribute to the mental quickness of the blondes," observed an Indianapolis Journal, "is the more valuable in that it is voluntary, and the result of an experience showing the survival of the fittest so far as this particular business is concerned. It is not the first finding, however, that Irish girls have scored."

Frills of Fashion.

Though some fastidious women always have a strong aversion to black or shades of gray or tan, white gowns are still worn, as well as gowns of neutral tints. Painted feathers are flourishing and buckles superseding pins in millinery, and particularly the latter is noticeable. A notable feature of new hats is the heavy trimming at the front. Black silk coats in the form of the Eton jacket or coat, a little below the waist, are trimmed with light fur for fall. Chinchilla is one of the prettiest and most becoming of these trimmings.

The pointed collar or frills are to be seen around and at the sides of yokes to children's gowns, with wide revers at the sides of long-pouted vests, all falling over the shoulders at the top of the sleeves.

Silk machine stitching appears as a finish on many of the latest French and English tailor models for autumn wear. It takes the place of other simple decorative effects, rows of braid or silk gimp not excepted.

There is now a tailor-made pelerine. It is very simple except at the neck, where it is of the petulant fad, just as we have grown weary of gushing; but for the moment it suits us to be disagreeable, and the role is certainly not a difficult one to play. These varying moods, however, are distinctly disconnected from those struggling through the various stages that bring them within the coveted ring of absolute "smartness." For by the time the novices have realized that the snubs of Mrs. Freeze-Barker, the ill temper of Mrs. Hilltop and the persistent depreciation of all and sundry by the Brooke-Greens, merely indicate the status of fashion's barometer, that variable instrument has set in a wholly different direction and the wearisome lesson has to be commenced all over again.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Recipe of a Public Official for Ideal Servants. It is so easy to lay down rules, that J. J. Bealin, superintendent of the New York state free employment bureau has issued a proclamation that tells how to have (and keep) ideal servants. His recipe is as follows:

Run your household on business principles. Servants should have regular hours of service daily. Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid-of-all-work. One afternoon and evening out each week. Clean, wholesome bedroom; substantial food. Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant she probably wants a husband some day. Do not drive her into the street to get courted. Avoid interference with her religious and private life. Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's. Insist on respectful treatment to your servant, and set them the example. Avoid personal supervision while off duty. Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. Good mistress critical, firm and exacting, but she always appreciates conscientious effort. Don't pay your servant more than she is worth. In brief, be business like.

CLIP BABY'S HAIR.

Short Locks Best Both for Comfort and Cleanliness. Many mothers insist upon allowing their infants' hair to grow long. "It makes darling look so cute," they say. They do not consider the discomfort a child suffers, especially in warm weather, nor do they seem to realize that the hair serves as a trap for the dust and soot that are found even in the most carefully cleaned localities.

In taking care of an infant's hair it is necessary to remember how delicate and sensitive the scalp of a little child is and also that the bones of the skull do not close till nearly the end of the second year of life, so that pouring anything hot upon it or applying alcohol, as is sometimes done, may easily affect the brain injuriously.

At first a baby's head should be washed every morning with some good soap. If

scoury spots appear on it they should be gently rubbed with a little vasoline or salad oil before the head is washed, but they should not be touched with a fine tooth comb. It is a mistake not to soap the head well, for if this is not done the scalp is pretty sure to become scurfy, but it is an important matter to rinse the hair properly with clear water and to dry it with a soft towel. The wet softness brush that can be obtained is the right one for baby and no comb should be used.

After two years it will be often enough if the child's head be washed once a day. Then a shampoo should be used, made of the yolk of an egg and soap beaten up in warm water to form a good lather. This should be well rubbed into the scalp and rinsed out with plenty of warm water.

If the hair is hard a little borax may be used to soften it. When children have long hair and are apt to catch cold it is a good plan sometimes to apply a little eau-de-cologne to the scalp, but this must never be used in the case of infants, for the reasons just stated.

really one of the most superbly beautiful women. Tall, majestic, elegant, with a patriarchal face and beautiful eyes, she dresses as no other woman at the Pier dresses.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has just returned from the Congress of Women in London, said that she was much impressed with the marked change in public sentiment toward woman suffrage in England since her visit there sixteen years ago. "Then," said Miss Anthony, "Mrs. Stanton and myself visited London, and it was only the most liberal of the liberal party who gave us a hearty welcome. There was no recognition of even a thought given us by the titled classes. This time we were received by many of the titled women, and grand receptions were given us in their palaces."

Parisian society is just now deeply interested in a novel balloon match between Miss Savory and Mme. Fleming. These ambitious women have heretofore been content to take aerial navigation as passengers.

BLONDES NOT IN IT.

Observations of the Manager of a Telephone Exchange. A visitor to a Chicago telephone exchange, having noted the curious circumstances at the switchboards, was conversed by their absence, interviewed the manager on the subject. He accounted for the phenomenon by the fact that of the girls applying for such work those of Irish parentage usually proved the most acceptable because of their possession of the peculiar alertness essential in a telephone operator, and Irish girls are not blondes. He discussed thus upon the matter:

"We are quite as willing to employ a Scandinavian, a German, an English or an American girl as one of direct Irish extraction, and the seeming discrimination against those not Irish is simply the result of failure to find in girls of the fair-haired races that quickness which we must have in all our operators. Any girl who has this faculty is readily accepted without reference to her nationality. But this impartial principle of selection works out a seeming discrimination. Go into any of our large operating rooms and among the scores of girls at the switchboards you will see more than two or three girls with blonde hair; learn their nationalities and you will find that 90 per cent of them have Irish blood in their veins."

"This tribute to the mental quickness of the blondes," observed an Indianapolis Journal, "is the more valuable in that it is voluntary, and the result of an experience showing the survival of the fittest so far as this particular business is concerned. It is not the first finding, however, that Irish girls have scored."

Frills of Fashion.

Though some fastidious women always have a strong aversion to black or shades of gray or tan, white gowns are still worn, as well as gowns of neutral tints. Painted feathers are flourishing and buckles superseding pins in millinery, and particularly the latter is noticeable. A notable feature of new hats is the heavy trimming at the front. Black silk coats in the form of the Eton jacket or coat, a little below the waist, are trimmed with light fur for fall. Chinchilla is one of the prettiest and most becoming of these trimmings.

The pointed collar or frills are to be seen around and at the sides of yokes to children's gowns, with wide revers at the sides of long-pouted vests, all falling over the shoulders at the top of the sleeves.

Silk machine stitching appears as a finish on many of the latest French and English tailor models for autumn wear. It takes the place of other simple decorative effects, rows of braid or silk gimp not excepted.

There is now a tailor-made pelerine. It is very simple except at the neck, where it is of the petulant fad, just as we have grown weary of gushing; but for the moment it suits us to be disagreeable, and the role is certainly not a difficult one to play. These varying moods, however, are distinctly disconnected from those struggling through the various stages that bring them within the coveted ring of absolute "smartness." For by the time the novices have realized that the snubs of Mrs. Freeze-Barker, the ill temper of Mrs. Hilltop and the persistent depreciation of all and sundry by the Brooke-Greens, merely indicate the status of fashion's barometer, that variable instrument has set in a wholly different direction and the wearisome lesson has to be commenced all over again.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Recipe of a Public Official for Ideal Servants. It is so easy to lay down rules, that J. J. Bealin, superintendent of the New York state free employment bureau has issued a proclamation that tells how to have (and keep) ideal servants. His recipe is as follows:

Run your household on business principles. Servants should have regular hours of service daily. Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid-of-all-work. One afternoon and evening out each week. Clean, wholesome bedroom; substantial food. Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant she probably wants a husband some day. Do not drive her into the street to get courted. Avoid interference with her religious and private life. Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's. Insist on respectful treatment to your servant, and set them the example. Avoid personal supervision while off duty. Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. Good mistress critical, firm and exacting, but she always appreciates conscientious effort. Don't pay your servant more than she is worth. In brief, be business like.

CLIP BABY'S HAIR.

Short Locks Best Both for Comfort and Cleanliness. Many mothers insist upon allowing their infants' hair to grow long. "It makes darling look so cute," they say. They do not consider the discomfort a child suffers, especially in warm weather, nor do they seem to realize that the hair serves as a trap for the dust and soot that are found even in the most carefully cleaned localities.

In taking care of an infant's hair it is necessary to remember how delicate and sensitive the scalp of a little child is and also that the bones of the skull do not close till nearly the end of the second year of life, so that pouring anything hot upon it or applying alcohol, as is sometimes done, may easily affect the brain injuriously.

At first a baby's head should be washed every morning with some good soap. If

scoury spots appear on it they should be gently rubbed with a little vasoline or salad oil before the head is washed, but they should not be touched with a fine tooth comb. It is a mistake not to soap the head well, for if this is not done the scalp is pretty sure to become scurfy, but it is an important matter to rinse the hair properly with clear water and to dry it with a soft towel. The wet softness brush that can be obtained is the right one for baby and no comb should be used.

After two years it will be often enough if the child's head be washed once a day. Then a shampoo should be used, made of the yolk of an egg and soap beaten up in warm water to form a good lather. This should be well rubbed into the scalp and rinsed out with plenty of warm water.

If the hair is hard a little borax may be used to soften it. When children have long hair and are apt to catch cold it is a good plan sometimes to apply a little eau-de-cologne to the scalp, but this must never be used in the case of infants, for the reasons just stated.

really one of the most superbly beautiful women. Tall, majestic, elegant, with a patriarchal face and beautiful eyes, she dresses as no other woman at the Pier dresses.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has just returned from the Congress of Women in London, said that she was much impressed with the marked change in public sentiment toward woman suffrage in England since her visit there sixteen years ago. "Then," said Miss Anthony, "Mrs. Stanton and myself visited London, and it was only the most liberal of the liberal party who gave us a hearty welcome. There was no recognition of even a thought given us by the titled classes. This time we were received by many of the titled women, and grand receptions were given us in their palaces."

Parisian society is just now deeply interested in a novel balloon match between Miss Savory and Mme. Fleming. These ambitious women have heretofore been content to take aerial navigation as passengers.

BLONDES NOT IN IT.

Observations of the Manager of a Telephone Exchange. A visitor to a Chicago telephone exchange, having noted the curious circumstances at the switchboards, was conversed by their absence, interviewed the manager on the subject. He accounted for the phenomenon by the fact that of the girls applying for such work those of Irish parentage usually proved the most acceptable because of their possession of the peculiar alertness essential in a telephone operator, and Irish girls are not blondes. He discussed thus upon the matter:

"We are quite as willing to employ a Scandinavian, a German, an English or an American girl as one of direct Irish extraction, and the seeming discrimination against those not Irish is simply the result of failure to find in girls of the fair-haired races that quickness which we must have in all our operators. Any girl who has this faculty is readily accepted without reference to her nationality. But this impartial principle of selection works out a seeming discrimination. Go into any of our large operating rooms and among the scores of girls at the switchboards you will see more than two or three girls with blonde hair; learn their nationalities and you will find that 90 per cent of them have Irish blood in their veins."

"This tribute to the mental quickness of the blondes," observed an Indianapolis Journal, "is the more valuable in that it is voluntary, and the result of an experience showing the survival of the fittest so far as this particular business is concerned. It is not the first finding, however, that Irish girls have scored."

Frills of Fashion.

Though some fastidious women always have a strong aversion to black or shades of gray or tan, white gowns are still worn, as well as gowns of neutral tints. Painted feathers are flourishing and buckles superseding pins in millinery, and particularly the latter is noticeable. A notable feature of new hats is the heavy trimming at the front. Black silk coats in the form of the Eton jacket or coat, a little below the waist, are trimmed with light fur for fall. Chinchilla is one of the prettiest and most becoming of these trimmings.

The pointed collar or frills are to be seen around and at the sides of yokes to children's gowns, with wide revers at the sides of long-pouted vests, all falling over the shoulders at the top of the sleeves.

Silk machine stitching appears as a finish on many of the latest French and English tailor models for autumn wear. It takes the place of other simple decorative effects, rows of braid or silk gimp not excepted.

There is now a tailor-made pelerine. It is very simple except at the neck, where it is of the petulant fad, just as we have grown weary of gushing; but for the moment it suits us to be disagreeable, and the role is certainly not a difficult one to play. These varying moods, however, are distinctly disconnected from those struggling through the various stages that bring them within the coveted ring of absolute "smartness." For by the time the novices have realized that the snubs of Mrs. Freeze-Barker, the ill temper of Mrs. Hilltop and the persistent depreciation of all and sundry by the Brooke-Greens, merely indicate the status of fashion's barometer, that variable instrument has set in a wholly different direction and the wearisome lesson has to be commenced all over again.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Recipe of a Public Official for Ideal Servants. It is so easy to lay down rules, that J. J. Bealin, superintendent of the New York state free employment bureau has issued a proclamation that tells how to have (and keep) ideal servants. His recipe is as follows:

Run your household on business principles. Servants should have regular hours of service daily. Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid-of-all-work. One afternoon and evening out each week. Clean, wholesome bedroom; substantial food. Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant she probably wants a husband some day. Do not drive her into the street to get courted. Avoid interference with her religious and private life. Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's. Insist on respectful treatment to your servant, and set them the example. Avoid personal supervision while off duty. Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. Good mistress critical, firm and exacting, but she always appreciates conscientious effort. Don't pay your servant more than she is worth. In brief, be business like.

CLIP BABY'S HAIR.

Short Locks Best Both for Comfort and Cleanliness. Many mothers insist upon allowing their infants' hair to grow long. "It makes darling look so cute," they say. They do not consider the discomfort a child suffers, especially in warm weather, nor do they seem to realize that the hair serves as a trap for the dust and soot that are found even in the most carefully cleaned localities.

In taking care of an infant's hair it is necessary to remember how delicate and sensitive the scalp of a little child is and also that the bones of the skull do not close till nearly the end of the second year of life, so that pouring anything hot upon it or applying alcohol, as is sometimes done, may easily affect the brain injuriously.

At first a baby's head should be washed every morning with some good soap. If

scoury spots appear on it they should be gently rubbed with a little vasoline or salad oil before the head is washed, but they should not be touched with a fine tooth comb. It is a mistake not to soap the head well, for if this is not done the scalp is pretty sure to become scurfy, but it is an important matter to rinse the hair properly with clear water and to dry it with a soft towel. The wet softness brush that can be obtained is the right one for baby and no comb should be used.

After two years it will be often enough if the child's head be washed once a day. Then a shampoo should be used, made of the yolk of an egg and soap beaten up in warm water to form a good lather. This should be well rubbed into the scalp and rinsed out with plenty of warm water.

If the hair is hard a little borax may be used to soften it. When children have long hair and are apt to catch cold it is a good plan sometimes to apply a little eau-de-cologne to the scalp, but this must never be used in the case of infants, for the reasons just stated.

HAIR-HEALTH. The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1898 proves surpassing merit. Dootor Hay's Hair-Health. Every Bottle Warranted. FREE SOAP offer.

DEAFNESS & HEAL NOISES CURED. A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOUDRAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

FREE ONE TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. This Offer Almost Surpasses Belief. An External Tonic Applied to the Skin Beautifies it as by Magic.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. A Woman Was the Inventor.

THE MISSES BELL, 78 Fifth Av., New York City. The Misses Bell's Tonic Preparations are for sale in this city by KUHN & COMPANY.

KUHN & COMPANY. The Reliable Prescription Pharmacists. Sole Agents. 15th and Douglas Streets.

Is it possible that you have not seen a copy of the Omaha Illustrated Bee? Use a postal to ask us for a FREE SAMPLE COPY.

The Bee Publishing Company, OMAHA, NEB.