

IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

SMART TRAVELING CLOTHES.

Popular Shades of Ocean Gray, Desert Brown and South Sea Blue. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Women no longer seize the opportunity afforded by steamship or railway journeys to wear out their old things. This is proven by the present appearance of the shops and show windows. Spraying traveling goods all the fashion monger with a yearning for laces and rugs and woolly caps, stout ulsters and smart, sturdy storm serge gowns to set off at once "strange countries far and wide." The observation car or the Atlantic liner's deck is

caped and cloth capes or stitched sailiors that the traveling women exploit by day, their evening costumes are matters of moment and interest. At sea dinner is a function, unless storms prevail, while on land a hotel dining room requires a smart gown, and wedged in among the orders for travelers' shirt waists, etc., are demands for pretty high-necked dinner dresses. A black skirt with a showy silk and lace waist is well enough, but complete toilets of bright figured toulard or silk (with or gaily) that are frequently combined with a coup of outdoor petticoats of Empire pattern.

Under this flounce, in order to extend its fullness, double frills of the very stiffest tulle are gathered to the foundation skirt; one close upon another or sometimes from the knees drops, inside or outside a deeply pleated ruffle or tulle, which is thickly frilled on both sides. This is the portion of the petticoat held stiffly away from the wearer's ankles and braces the skirts of her gown about her in approved fashion.

Whenever mechanical devices are used to give the skirt upon the proper trumpet shape the exterior decoration makes always for grace. Lovely rose and green brocade satin skirts are seen, hung with deep flounces of an excellent imitation Brussels or twisted lace and above this twisted black velvet ribbons are draped, ropes of black chenille are drawn through straps of ribbon in the rear, the ribbons or chenille ends meet in a huge bow finished with gilt tags.

Women who wish to minimize every ounce of flesh have their corset covers and petticoats, both silk and lawn, cut as one garment. This obviates the extra thickness of a belt or strings at the waist line and the Empire japon hooks or buttons in the rear as light as the texture of the goods will stand, from shoulder blades to ten inches below the hips. From this point down the skirt fitting with never a wrinkle, flares slightly, and for use with summer gowns the evening petticoats are made of crepe de chine, brocade, cream colored, twisted foulard, or Canton silk and elaborated pierced with insets of lace.

The very same pattern holds good with the lawn and long cloth skirts and a pale cream pongee in one of the materials that will be frequently combined with a coup of outdoor petticoats of Empire pattern.

SPRING BELTS AND SASHES.

Distinguishing Features of Cotton, Muslin and Light Wool Gowns.

Small and inconspicuous girdles have been the fashion during the past season, but with the coming of spring we are to give ourselves conspicuously with broad, soft ribbon, puffed in big bows at the left side and finished with ribbon streamers of unusual length. As many as six yards of wide Liberty blosse or pale green ribbon will stand, from shoulder blades to ten inches below the hips. From this point down the skirt fitting with never a wrinkle, flares slightly, and for use with summer gowns the evening petticoats are made of crepe de chine, brocade, cream colored, twisted foulard, or Canton silk and elaborated pierced with insets of lace.

Crystal points are among the spring novelties, to be used with crystal buttons and buckles in the decoration of light silk and cotton gowns, and even over the blackness of the buckles themselves still grows. These used for belts are larger, more elaborate in design and heavier than we remember to have seen before, and a mighty serpent of gold twisted into a coil around the waist, in length is one of the longest seen. Another beautiful imported Parisian design of an ivory face, about which was blown a cloud of gold hair and blue enameled ribbons, was exactly as large in circumference as the saucer of a breakfast coffee cup. The new stays that have lengthened the waist line of the twentieth century woman, and the growing fashion for wearing these extensive ornaments rather at the side and in the rear than at the back, is the essential reason for their growth.

Women who wear only the final inspiration of the leading dressmakers are having their new foulards (made up for appearance at the southern resorts) built with double belts, that are finally fastened with drapery on the bust. Such a belt calls for a glorious and almost abnormally big rear buckle, and a sketch is given to show how these draped belts are arranged. A length of goods and sometimes of chiffon serves as the ribbon, but this is passed down close in front, passed to the back and through a huge circle of rhinestones or colored jewels, then drawn up under the arms, and on the bust is knotted elaborately, to let fall end of ribbon, or a jabot-like drapery, neatly to the knees.

Stitched and braided belts of goods to accord with the body of the gown is the rule with all the spring tailor suits seen so far. These belts are not narrow, and they are all shaped carefully to accept the lines of the figure, and look in front in a broad, hatched, wedge or diamond-shaped piece. Some of them are trimmed smartly with rows of tiny bright buttons. One sees, in the gradual influx of many pleasing oddities at this point, when the fashions of one season are giving place to those of another, the arrival and adoption of black single-faced velvet and panne ribbon is noted. A belt of this sort should be only five inches wide, crush in narrowly about the waist and the ends, which are passed down in front, having small passe or enameled clasps to fasten them together.

WOMEN AS RULERS.

Their Influence and Power in the Affairs of the World. The world has had, from time to time, some impressive illustrations of the timelessness of that part of the sabbath law which says women out of the succession to the throne, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the great station of the world in which the prohibitions are enforced at all times and under all circumstances, France, it is easy to see that there were occasions in which it could profitably have been honored in the breach than in the observance. The thirteenth and the fifteenth Louis, for example, could have been exchanged, to the great advantage of their country, for almost any woman who has worn a crown anywhere from the days of Semiramis to those of Holland's youthful Wilhelmina.

It was intimated by some of the chroniclers of the time that most of the devotion which Elizabeth aroused in critical periods of her reign was incited by her sex. A woman, as they assumed, especially one with the courage, the energy and the energy of the Virgin Queen, was a better ruler at that particular time than a man would have been, unless the man had possessed much more than the very respectable share of ability which are assigned to Elizabeth by the chroniclers of her reign. Mary II undoubtedly was a very effective helpmeet to her husband and partner on the throne, William III. Her personal popularity and unflinching tact and intelligence mitigated the prejudices aroused among the English against him as an alien at one or two very critical moments in his career as a British sovereign. Every reader of history knows the chivalric dating around which Marie Theresa among her subjects in her wars against Frederick the Great and other monarchs. Moreover, she was as far above her husband, Frances I, the emperor of Germany, in ability as Isabella of Spain was above her consort, Ferdinand, or as the great Catherine was

above her predecessor, Peter, and her successor, Paul. The example of Victoria and of Spain's regent, Marie Christina, both of whom introduced political as well as moral reforms into the courts of their respective countries, show that woman is ordinarily able to maintain herself creditably in any position, however exalted. Victor Hugo said that the twentieth would be the woman's century. History proves that women have had considerable shares in directing the course of the world's history in the nineteenth and preceding centuries.

GIRL IN THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Editors of Both Sexes Say It is Not the Place for Her. "Is the Newspaper Office the Place for a Girl?" is the theme of an editorial symposium in the February Ladies' Home Journal. Some time ago Edward Bok sent letters to 100 men and women editors asking: "If you had a young daughter, desiring to go into the newspaper world, would you, from your experience as a newspaper woman, approve of her working in a daily newspaper office? If not, why not? And under what, if any, circumstances or conditions would you sanction it?"

Of the fifty women addressed on the subject forty-two responded—all but three in the negative. Of these twenty were mothers and nearly all the twenty are mothers. There were thirty answers from the fifty men editors, who were unanimous and emphatic in their opinion that the newspaper office was not a fit place for a girl. They take much the same general view of the matter; that the exigencies of newspaper work is a severe tax upon the physical strength, and that the influences of a newspaper office are almost sure to coarsen a girl.

A leading woman editor says: "For a young girl I consider a newspaper office lodging. As soon as she had earned a waiver from her father and brother are already in the hands of the law. A large sum of money was lately given by a Greek of Corfu to a matrimonial lottery. Every year a certain number of girls of good character will be given tickets entitling them to chance of winning a sum large enough for a marriage portion. The committee having this in charge has for president the archbishop of Corfu, and the name of the winner of the prize has her name mentioned in the newspapers."

A recent volume treating of the work of women in France gives this table of women workers in that country: Physicians, 450; authors, 335; artists and sculptresses, 250; singers and actresses, 1,000; nurses, 12,000; milliners, 30,000; government employes, 50,000; members of religious orders, 85,000; teachers, 100,000; in business houses, 245,000; land owners, 300,000; factory girls, 575,000; domestic servants, 620,000; seamstresses, 900,000; farm laborers, 2,700,000.

There is a Mme. Alma Keldseth, the widow of a journalist, who has for a winter traveled from Christiania to Paris on foot, having begun her walk without food or money. She walked twelve hours a day, stopping at night at some farmhouse, when she would sleep on a bed of straw and eat

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FROM FIFTEEN TO FIFTY. The Critical Stages of a Woman's Life.

BY JOHN L. BRIGGS.

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While a woman's whole life is a series of minor crises, there are three especially critical stages which leave their mark in her career. The first of these stages is Womanhood, when the young girl develops into the little woman—the second is Motherhood, the birth of the first child—the third is Change of Life.

Perils surround each of these stages, and most of the misery that comes to women through ill health dates from one or another of these important crises. The entry upon the experiences of womanhood is signalized by the beginning of the periodical sickness, and the mother of any young girl who does not know how to advise and guide her daughter at this time should seek aid at once of Mrs. Pinkham, because her daughter's whole future may depend upon some apparently trivial thing which will be significant enough to Mrs. Pinkham, who has advised in thousands of just such cases. There is danger lurking in every unnatural manifestation at the establishment of the menses, and too much importance cannot be given to the necessity for intelligent advice and guidance.

When a woman enters upon the natural heritage of wedlock and gives birth to her first child, she as a usual thing takes a leap in the dark, which may bring all manner of results for ill to herself and to her child. Of course such results are not necessary, but the whole system of the woman is surely undergoing a great strain, and new functions are developed which bring their own hazard. It is therefore perfectly plain that every available strengthening agency should be employed. The most efficient help through the experience of motherhood, both in preparation for the event and in recuperation afterward, is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It would be well also to secure the advice of Mrs. Pinkham when going through this experience. You may have some trouble of which you have merely the faintest indication and which will declare itself instantly to Mrs. Pinkham's experience. It is best to write to her; she charges nothing for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a perfectly safe help through every crisis affecting the female organism, and in the trying days and weeks and months surrounding the "Change of Life" it will be found a priceless boon, for it assists nature to do her work in revolutionizing the delicate female machinery, and tones and strengthens every organ. To glide safely through the Turn of Life into the calm where health reigns supreme is a promise of long life, full of sweetness and comfort. Do not therefore, take chances with this important crisis, but get the medicine that has helped so many other women and which Mrs. Pinkham started upon its successful career 30 years ago.

These three stages of a woman's life should require for each year's watchfulness, and intelligent effort spent at such times will safeguard the whole life. These statements will stand the closest analysis, and will appeal to every woman who will stop and think. Get Mrs. Pinkham's help at all these natural points in your career and rely on her medicine to do for you what it has done for thousands of other women.

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Face Bleach

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NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS FOR THE WAIST LINE.

of all others the places in which to exploit the faultless hang of one's waterproof-tressed short skirt, the unique, absolutely one's brand new pilot cloth reefer and the nameless, shapeless grace of one's long raglan waterproof. This is adequately proved by the rapidity with which the happy birds of passage now bound out to Cuba, to the Californian coast, to the Mediterranean trip or huckeeyed old Europe are ordering their costumes de voyage. One dressmaker describes herself as up to her eyes in orders and says that Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt's traveling dress, made to be put on after the strenuous and elaborately useless going away gown had been dutifully exploited, is the model for the greatest number of journeying frocks she has made. A broad wale, rough-coated serge of a superb new color, known as South Sea blue, is the requisite material, and it should be trimmed on the short jacket with touches of skeleton plaid velveteen, in which red is the predominating color. The skirt must not be of gilt length. That is estimated not to be of gilt length. That is estimated not to be of gilt length. That is estimated not to be of gilt length. That is estimated not to be of gilt length.

going to leave the day of her wedding for a trip around the world, and who wisely had her wardrobe prepared for this special purpose. Panné cloth is one of our special acquisitions, being slick, light weight, durable, and, while no less as velvet and as brilliant as satin, it is not by any means so distinctly an etoffe d'occasion as these are.

Another commendable feature of this admirable pilgrim's outfit were deck rugs with stripes of suede along two sides, and the owner's monogram was stitched in the corners. The nightdress were all of a fine striped flannel, made washable without shrinkage by a strong wool of cotton. The decoration of these sensible, easily laundered garments was the scalloped, buttonhole edges of the little flat collars and cuffs and the sequettish bows of ribbon in front.

Numbers of women, who have set forth already for the south and Pacific slope and Europe, have carried pretty little wash silk or flannel pajamas in their traveling bags, for it is found that the full long blouses and trousers are the most comfortable garments to wear when upper berths may fall to one's share in steamers or sleeping cars.

The silk under petticoat of the future promises to be as splendid and worthy a garment as the finest top skirt of the past. Lacy, little, fringed and ribbons and spangles and lace have been added to this garment until it has become the most showy and costly in the wardrobe. A thick, but very soft brocade is the material now best adapted to the elegant evening gown; the lower area of the garment depending on the fluffy accordion pleated or very full gathered flounce of lace or chiffon.

THE FIRST BORN is naturally a subject of wonder and worry to the young mother. Happy and easy will be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by use of "Mother's Friend" There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness." Write for illustrated book containing treatment and directions. Mothers, Inc., The Household Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.