

SHO



was embossed by embroideries of gold gauze, tufted over the lace flowers and artistically contrasted with stamens and lines of narrow black chenille cord.

The bodice of this gown was entirely of the pale blue chiffon, save for a touch of the embroidered lace which appeared as a tiny bolero below the yoke and over the side fronts. The yoke and sleeves were formed of accordion-pleated chiffon, the pleats placed laterally, and a little berthe, formed of a double row of accordion-pleated fringe, formed the yoke.

The evening bodice which also accompanied the skirt was of a very different character, being composed almost entirely of gold and lace, with thick rouchings of narrow chiffon pleatings framing the open square neck.

Point Arab Lace.

The lower half of the waist was formed of a deep band of point Arab lace, covered with embroideries of gold with touches of black chenille. This reached within about four inches of the top of the corage, where several pleated folds of gold gauze appeared to come out from under the edge and were draped over a wide, full ruche of plisses of blue chiffon.

The gold gauze was also folded around the armhole, and each shoulder was adorned by two gold bows, on the left shoulder, however, a black velvet ribbon being mingled with the gold bow, and a trailing cluster of blue morning-glories, tied into the shoulder, being allowed to fall upon the bare arm.

CARE OF THE NAILS.

How to Improve Their Appearance and Keep Them So.

A well-shaped nail is a gift which ought to be reverently regarded by the fortunate possessor. It requires but the ordinary care which cleanliness demands. A badly shaped nail must always be a source of anxiety and care, for not only is it to be kept clean, but its shape must be altered by patient effort, and artificial means must be resorted to for obtaining the appearance of beauty.

A nail brush is a necessity, no matter what duties may claim the attention. Even idle hands cannot escape the dirt with which the very air is laden, and when it settles in the rims of flesh about

used each morning after the hands have been washed and the nails cleaned.

Very particular women clean the nails after each ablution; it keeps them in an immaculate condition.

"But it is such a bother to be always fussing with one's nails," you object.

Just so, it is a bother, but so is possessing one's hair nice, changing one's gown or any of the other monotonous duties of life.

A nail should never be longer than the finger, for it then becomes a nuisance. It strikes audibly against hard articles, breaks easily and gathers dirt in two minutes after passing through the cleansing process. It is bad form, also, for fashion has declared against the long or pointed nail, and the one which shines like a jewel. Professional women have been the last to give it up, but even they were not proof against the mandate of good taste.

Implement Required.

A well-made nail file, a pair of curved blade scissors that will pass successfully through the hands of the sharpener; orange wood sticks, a polisher large enough to do the work without a waste of strength, a box of nail polish and a jar of rose paste. If you wish, are all, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the most fastidious woman could desire with which to keep her nails beautiful. With the exception of the polisher, these instruments will last a lifetime. The covering of the polisher will wear out, and if you can afford to replace it or have it repaired, it will not cause you a pang of anxiety. But if your purse is so slender that you have to turn every dollar about and view it from all sides before you spend it, buy a piece of chamolite skin. Fit it over the polisher, smoothly and neatly, and tie it about the handle with a stout silk thread. Then trim the edges into the required length, cut them into a fine, little fringe, and your polisher is prepared for a long period of good and faithful service.

MOROCCO WOMEN.

Enjoy More Liberties Than Other Mohammedans of Their Sex.

The prevailing style of matrimony in the Sultanate of Morocco, among the Arabs as well as the Berbers, is monogamy. The very few exceptional cases in which some wealthy Arab may keep a harem, only prove the rule. A true Berber, however rich he may be, however high a position he may hold, never marries more than one wife.

The ladies of Morocco enjoy more liberties than are awarded to women of any other Islamic nation. A woman presumably originated in pre-Mohammedan times, as the Koran teaches the true believer that woman is an incomplete creature, whose only aim in life is animal comfort and adornment of the body; that she is always, without any provocation whatever, prepared to quarrel and to dispute, and that, although she should be treated with some indulgent chastisement should be applied whenever occasion required.

The women of Morocco are better situated. These even young, marriageable girls are allowed to publicly show themselves unveiled, and therefore young men intent on wedlock are not compelled to employ mediators, nor does the prospective bridegroom pay an actual purchase price for the girl he desires, as the sum which he pays to his future father-in-law is merely used for the purchase of toilet articles and ornaments for the bride.

That there are among the women of Morocco, even according to European ideas, extraordinary beauties is acknowledged by the most fastidious connoisseurs of female charms. Classically-choic features, whose chief attraction lies in dark brown, velvety eyes; beautifully rounded and well-proportioned figures; among the ordinary sights in the streets of the City of Morocco.

The higher grade of nobility, or the privileged class of the population of the empire is formed by the Shurfa (plural of Sherif), which means descendants of Mohammed. They trace their pedigree back to Fatma Zohra, the prophet's daughter, and to his uncle, Sidi Ali Abd Talib. The reigning dynasty of Morocco belongs to this class. The members of the Shurfa nobility are known by the title, "Sidi" or "Muli," which is about equivalent to the English "Sir." The lower degree of nobility is the Warriors, descendants of ancient heroes, notably the Mchhal, the paladins of Mohammed.

How to Make Potpourri.

To make potpourri, one must gather the flowers only on a very dry day, in which case they may be used straight away; otherwise dry them in the sun.

Crush to a powder a small quantity of musk, storax, gum benzoin, lightly dried Seville orange peel, coriander seed, cloves,orris root, Jamaica peppers, lemon peel, etc., varying the quantities to taste; then lay the flowers in a jar, strewn thick with crushed bay salt and then with some of the spice, and repeat these layers as your stores hold out, mixing them well together. Make three layers of potpourri can be added to the flowers as ready. Keeping the spice ready powdered and in an airtight tin, and adding it and the bay salt as you add fresh flowers. If the mixture gets too dry, add more bay salt; if too wet, mix in more powdered orris root.

A good proportion of flowers is three handfuls each of orange blossoms and clove pink, two of rosemary and lavender flowers, one each of bay leaves, lemon thyme, myrtle and sweet verbenas to every six handfuls of rose leaves. But you can use almost any sweet-scented flowers as long as they are not succulent.

Silver Umbrella Handles.

The newest designs in umbrella handles justify extravagance. A black silk covering and a silver grip is the latest combination, for in silver the designs are unusually pretty. An artistically wrought caduceus, a figure of Daphne being metamorphosed into a laurel tree, a shaft curved and wrought in some what the shape of a bishop's pastoral staff, are among scores of other equally interesting designs. All in silver, come to take the place of the tawdry gilted, jeweled, painted porcelain and crystal handles, which for the past few seasons have commanded the greatest popularity.

Nuts and Fruit Food.

Blanched almonds are the highest kind of nerve or brain and muscle food, having no heat or waste, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. Walnuts give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat and waste. Green water grapes are blood purifying,

It is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

that is curing women.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

Mrs. Watson tells all suffering women how she was cured and advises them to follow her example. Here is her first letter to Mrs. Pinkham:

(PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION.)

March 15, 1899.

To MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.:

DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over-work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case"—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice was promptly received by Mrs. Watson and a few months later she writes as follows:

(PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION.)

November 27, 1899.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing-down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Watson's letters prove that Mrs. Pinkham's free advice is always forthcoming on request and that it is a sure guide to health. These letters are but a drop in the ocean of evidence proving that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES the ills of women.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit.

Follow the record of this medicine and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

\$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonials letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

TEA GOWNS COMING BACK

Marvels of Grace and Beauty That Follow Empire Styles—Evening and Receiving Frocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Now that fashion has gone mad over empire styles, the half-forgotten tea gown, once so popular, but of late years rigorously set aside, has sprung into prominence once more.

The somewhat scrappy, spirituelle and esthetic woman doubtless greets its return rapturously, but for the compactly built, athletic woman of the day, who boasts a fine figure and sturdy form, these long, trailing gowns seem a trifle inappropriate. Yet, here they are, fashioned in all the most beguiling fabrics, adorned with the most fascinating decorations, and bidding fair to win their way to the highest favor.

Naturally enough, these deliciously easy garments follow strictly in the empire lines, falling straight from the waist line to the floor, and they are so very negligent in appearance as to cause considerable speculation as to the proper places and times for their appearance.

A Chef d'Oeuvre.

Among the Parisian chef d'oeuvres imported for a smart young matron of social fame in New York is an exquisite tea gown of the palest yellow panna. The short waist is formed of very open crochet work in gilt cord, which is studded quite thickly with tiny rhinestones and pearl spangles. This little crocheted jacket is slipped over a pleated under slip of palest lemon yellow, the soft folds of which show in spaces, the open crochets work. The sleeves, which are of finely tucked chiffon of the same shade, reach far over the wrist, and are finished in several points of the chiffon, which fall quite over the knuckles and are edged by a gilt cord and thick studdings of pearl and rhinestone sequins. The long skirt is almost fitted to the curves of the figure, and is of yellow panne, while a shorter skirt, of pale yellow chiffon, and somewhat fuller, falls, tunic wise, within a few inches of the floor.

This tunic of chiffon is open in front, where the yellow panne under-slip shows, a richly embroidered panel in gold, orange and white. A border of white satin ribbon, embroidered in gold and rhinestone sequins, accents the outline of the graceful chiffon tunic, which hangs in long flowing lines in the back, the embroidered ribbon again appearing as a high collar.

For informal tea sipping in the boudoir this costly creation would find too contracted a sphere, and it is not rash to opine that such gorgeous gowns will soon be introduced to the drawing-rooms for more formal receptions.

Merely a Matter of Time.

The public eye will shortly grow accustomed to the wrapper-like style of the empire in the evening gowns that are to be worn this season, and the tea-gowns will follow safely upon the heels of the straight and flowing evening gowns, without meeting with a storm of opposition which disapproves and, however, that never will this gorgeous gown be in form away from its own hearthstone.

Speaking of tea and receptions, reminds one of the lovely things that are now being brought out for afternoons at home, and on like occasions. These reception toilets are something entirely apart from the afternoon or calling gowns, and may be exactly in the style of an evening gown except for the inflexible rule of high neck and long sleeves—even transparent yokes and drawers of lace or gauze on reception gowns is in doubtful form.

Crepe de chine, chiffon, gauzes, laces and mousselines are the distinguishing marks of these receiving costumes, whose general effect must be light, frothy and pertabable, but satin antique, velvets, brocades and heavy silks may be so furnished up with these filmy trimmings as to give the requisite light effect. The same holds good with evening gowns, only that, in almost every instance, their froithiness is more general and the whole character of the gown even lighter. The receiving gowns boast only a slight train, and with two waists for one skirt, the same gown could well do double service for a dance or an afternoon at home.

Charming Gown.

A charming gown of this description was of blue crepe de chine, chiffon, ecru lace and gold. The skirt was of crepe, entirely pleated in knife pleats an inch in width. Long points of point Arab lace, widening at the top so as to completely cover the upper portion of the skirt, fell the entire length of the skirt, the pleatings standing out prettily, as the points narrowed toward the bottom. The lace,

Whims in Umbrella Handles.



A unique umbrella handle is a highly treasured trifle by my lady these days, and all sorts of new designs in fancy handles are coming to the front that she may have a wide choice.

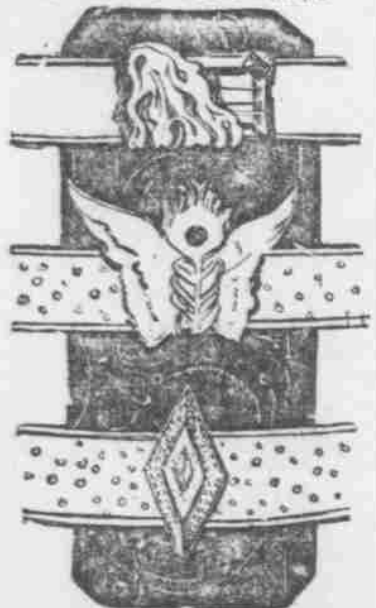
The nails strong mensura are needed for its removal. Stains which resist soap and water and the nail brush should be treated with pumice stone, which, however, must not be used on the nails, or their smooth surface will be ruined, or with a piece of lemon.

The shape of the nail depends largely upon the growth of flesh about it. There is a pretty, delicate, half moon at the base of each nail—it is there, even though you have never found it—and it should be kept well in sight. If it has been hiding neglected beneath its flesh covering for years, you must not expect to bring it forth in all its beauty by one grand effort; it must be coaxed out by daily effort. The flesh must be gently loosened and pushed back with a pointed orange

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New Ideas in Belt Clasps.



In this trio of pretty trifles for fastening the belt and centre we have examples of "new art"—an example of secularly rich colors. These dainty ornaments are worn with gilt belts or belts of embroidered and beaded suede.

Comes Easy.

This comes easy after a 10-minute soaking in warm water, softened with soap and a few drops of ammonia. When the flesh is properly subdued, the soaking can be limited to one day a week, though the orange wood stick must be

but of little food value. Blue grapes are feeding and blood purifying, but too rich for those who suffer from the liver. Tomatoes have higher nerve or brain food, are excellent food. Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative. Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold

weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect. Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality.

And the Cook Went.

A parrot in a certain house was usually kept in the dining-room with the family, but during the "Winter" was removed to the kitchen for greater warmth. When

the cold weather was past, it again made its appearance among the family, whom it amused with the new remarks it had picked up in the kitchen. On one occasion, when the bell had been rung for something, the parrot was heard remarking from his cage: "Just listen to that! There she's at it again!"—San Francisco Chronicle.