Women and the Home

Of Those Who Walk Alone.

Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,
Who lose their own, and walk bereft and lonely,
Loving that one lost heart until they die
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow
Children, whose coming is like breath of flowers;
Consoled by subtler loves the angels know
Through childless hours.

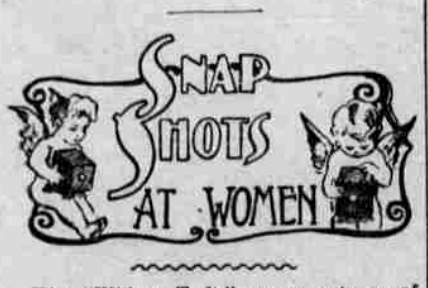
Good deeds they do; they comfort and they bless
In duties others put off till the morrow;
Their look is balm, their touch is tenderness
To all sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them, as 'twere shame,
This maiden guise, long after youth's departed;
But in God's Book they bear another name—
"The faithful-hearted."

Faithful in life, and faithful unto death,
Such souls, in sooth, illume with luster, splendid
That glimpsed, glad land wherein, the Vision saith,
Earth's wrongs are ended.
—Richard Burton in "The Book of Life."

High Trimmed Hats.

Close hats of shirred veivet, moire, satin and lace are very popular with the younger followers of fashion. The brim rolls high, either at the back, front, left or right side, and the trimming is piled high. A touch of softness is lent this otherwise severe hat, by the addition of an aigret or some kind of soft fluffy feather.



The "Widow Taft," an ancestress of the President, was the only woman in Massachusetts allowed to vote in colonial days.

In the Calvin celebrations the reformer's wife has not been altogether forgotten. There is a portrait of her in the museum at Donay, and the townspeople propose to have a replica made for presentation to Liege, her native town.

A new feature of commencement was the "class will" at Barnard College. One young woman was deputed to read the will of the departing class and it was great fun. The unpaid dues were willed to the sophomore class, to be paid in "cents."

Mrs. F. A. Walke, of Norfolk, Va., has been interested in the old lighthouse at Cape Henry, and through her influence a committee of the Colonial Dames of that State has been appointed to approach Congress with a request that they be allowed to preserve it.

Lady Cook, who was Tennessee Claflin, was writing her autobiography, and it will no doubt be very interesting, as her life has been full of adventures since she left an Ohio farm at the age of 16 and went to Chicago. Forty years ago she had a brokerage office in New York and made her own fortune.

The Elmira College Club of New York, Mrs. William R. Bross, president, celebrated the ninetieth zirthday of the Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, president emeritus of Elmira College, lately, by sending roses to the number of the years of Dr. Cowles, supplemented by some word of greeting from 200 members of the New York club.

For Home and Street.

Long straight lines are much in evidence, although there is greater fullness, in this season's modes. The two figures in the sketch show handsome designs in this style for these two types of costume.

Worth of Good Manners.

No woman is so young or so old, so powerful or so inconspicuous, that she can afford to grow careless in her manners. There is no bigger asset in life than manners that win friends—and keep them.

A pleasant "good morning" costs nothing, yet it is as rare in many families as if manners were of radium scarcity.

Some people's manners are like bats—they only come out at night. To be courteous in the morning may oil the household machinery for the day.

Surface manners are not the most desirable, but are much better than none. Like painting the outside of an old house, they at least please the casual beholder.

The true good manners are a matter of the heart. They carry a friendly smile for all, a kindly interest in the small affairs of others—that great breeder of patience—and a courtesy that is not limited by feelings or favor.

Many women let down their manners through indifference; they are self-absorbed and forget the rights of others. These are the women who would be horrified to know their reputation for rudeness.

There is less conscious rudeness than most of us credit. Occasionally the snob appears who thinks position is shown by snubs; more often our lapses in politeness are due to overwork, worry, hurry or ill health.

There is a rudeness that springs forth from absent-mindedness. Oddly enough this lack of manners is more openly resented than most, though the offender is generally gentle at heart and would never wound intentionally.

Whatever the cause, mind your manners. It will pay you a big interest in good-will.

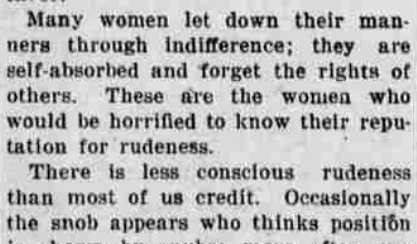
Which Was the Head of the House?

Willie's grandmother had come to visit them.

"Are you mamma's mother?" asked Willie by way of conversation.

"No, dear. I'm your grandmother on your father's side."

"Well," said Willie, decidedly (he was an observing little fellow), all I got to say is you're on the wrong side."—Everybody's Magazine.



Smoother zibeline and camel's hair are the ideal materials for a somewhat dressy type of tailored suite.

For smart traveling wraps soft black taffeta chiffon is being used, often lined with delicately colored silk or crepe de chine.

Watered silks are the novelty both for day and evening gowns in various shades, gray, prune and leather tints being highly favored.

The three-cornered hat for fall wear is a good street hat shape, and can be filled out with the season's trimmings in a becoming manner.

Muffs will be worn this season in the evening. Of course they will not be like the ordinary winter muffs; they will be huge creations of chiffon, lace and ribbon, very light and flimsy.

Bands of fur appear on house dresses. The bands pass over the shoulders, meet at the waist line and fall to the edge of the skirt. A narrow fur band encircles the yoke line.

Corded materials are much in vogue. In silks and wools and combinations they lead at the present time. The cord may be anything from a faint narrow line to a broad, well-defined whipcord.

On many of the long sealskin coats big black jet buttons appear, but the criticism is heard that they are not nearly so artistic or effective as buttons of dull black passementerie, silk thread or fine braid.

The London preference for tailored suit materials includes camel's-hair cloth, coarse diagonal tweeds and serges, but for dressy wear suede-faced cloths and fine diagonal serges will be much in evidence.

Bengaline hats with lower portions finished in velvet are most effective when the plumes match the velvet, if not the silk. Bengalines of every description, in wide and narrow stripes, are used for the very smartest creations.

A fashion hint from Paris says that trimmings will be used lavishly. The list includes ribbon in abundance, beads, velvet in every possible form, fur, stiff, old-fashioned ruching, lace and some embroidery and braid, but no buttons.

Crepes of every variety of crinkliness, from those that resemble cepe de chine, to some as rough as the heaviest mourning crepe, come in an infinite number of good colors, and are destined to be favorites for dress materials during the winter.

An attractive and rather uncommon scarf seen lately was entirely formed of Irish crochet, the ends and border of the heavier guipure, the body of the scarf itself of fine bebe crochet. Another was of chalk-white tulle with ends and border of Irish guipure.

New "Wrapped" Hairdressing.

Not only is the pompadour out of style, but in direct contrast, the hair is now banded as flatly as possible around the head. The wrapped hairdressing—or "mop," as it is sometimes called—requires a deal of hair, and if nature has not been generous, two switches, each at least three quarters of a yard long, must be provided. These switches are wrapped around the head, starting at the back, and are pulled out on top of the head and fastened with a multitude of tiny hairpins. The natural hair is rolled into several loose puffs at the back.

To Put on a Corset.

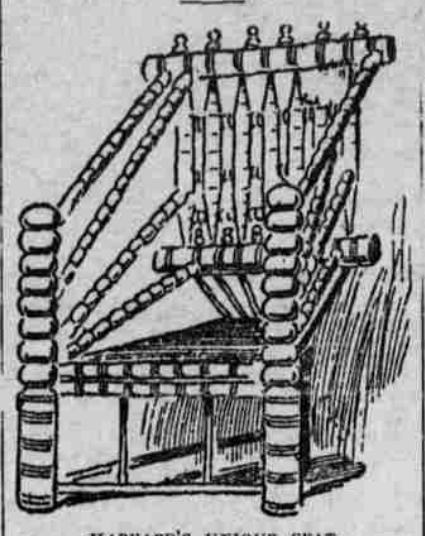
Much depends on the way in which a corset is put on. The following hints may be useful:

Fasten the abdominal hooks first, lifting the body, with a long breath, at the same time and holding the head well back. After the top of the front is hooked draw the looped laces from the eyelets slightly below the waist, pulling the bottom of the corset much tighter than the top. Through this simple means healthy breathing is permitted, for bodices are so loose that it is only at the waist and hips the figure needs to be held taut.

Keeps Them Busy.

It keeps the women pretty busy saying "Don't" to the children, and remarking to each other, "Now, isn't that just like a man?"—Boston Transcript

HARVARD'S HISTORIC CHAIR.



HARVARD'S UNIQUE SEAT.

The antique chair shown in the cut has been used so long for commencement and inauguration ceremonies that no such occasion at Harvard would be complete without it. President Lowell sat in it during his inaugural ceremony just as his predecessors in office have done for the last two centuries.

Tradition says that it came into the possession of the university during the administration of President Holyoke, but it is not known exactly when nor how. Tradition again says that it was given to President Holyoke by Rev. Ebenezer Turell, of Medford, a relative of the Mathers, who were among New England's earliest settlers.

President Holyoke always believed that the chair was brought from England by some member of the Mather family.

Benjamin Pierce, one of Harvard's historians, connects the chair with a certain variety of furniture found in the Cheshire district of England in the last of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

Horace Walpole, England's great statesman, wrote to a friend, asking him to get one of these curious chairs from the Cheshire district. He describes them as being "of wood, the seat triangular, the back, arms and legs loaded with turnery, and carved and turned in the most uncouth and whimsical forms."

The whole question is now dismissed by the statement that it was probably brought from that English district, but "in times unknown."

President Holyoke himself turned the knobs and put them on the main posts wtih his own hands. The quaint and elaborate seat is now stored in one of the closets of Harvard Hall, and is brought out only for specified ceremonies.—Christian Science Monitor.

Economy as an Art.

The first principle of economy, speaking from the viewpoint of the average person, is to save, but a little reflection will convince us that the underlying secret of this practice is not so much to have as to know how to save, says the Charleston News and Courier. One cannot hope to successfully economize without preparation of some sort, and this preparation can only come from personal experience and sometimes very little personal experience, for it does not come naturally within the province of human nature to profit by the experience of others.

To the very poor, those who live from hand to mouth and from day to day, with no assurance for the future, there can be no such thing as economy, life itself being too much of a tragedy to permit of any niceties of calculation. Among the very rich, who apparently have no need whatever for its use, we often find the practice freely indulged in, perhaps from an instinctive desire to retain firm hold upon their possessions, possibly because of the early training which enabled them to amass their millions. It is, however, to the men and women who occupy that vast middle ground in life—the boundaries of which are limitless, its population ever increasing and its resources insufficient—that the spirit of economy appeals with such insistent force.

A Military Engagement.

The commanding officer had surprised the young lieutenant and his daughter trying to occupy the same chair. The lieutenant sprang to his feet and saluted.

"Sir," he said, "I have the honor to report an engagement at close quarters, in which I have been entirely victorious. It now merely remains for you to give your sanction to the terms of surrender!"

Joy Riding.

Stubb—There goes Henpeck in his machine. Where is he going in such a hurry? Penn—Joy riding. Stubb—Joy riding? Penn—Yes; he is going to take his wife to the station, and she is going to be gone two weeks.—Chicago News.

Remember, when you are hurting another man's reputation, that you aren't doing your own any good.

We are afraid of any woman, but of a suffragette most of all.

Bad Breath

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."—Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 923

How to Read.

Reading is not a lost art to the same degree that conversation is, but it has in most cases an arrested development through so much reading that makes no demand upon aesthetic sensibility, so that one is apt to bring to a fine story full of delicate shades of thought and feeling the same mind which he yields to a newspaper, putting a blunt interrogation as to its meaning as conveyed in the terms of a rational proposition, and the writer's charm is wholly lost upon him. While the reader's surrender to the author must be complete, his attitude should not be passive, but that of active responsiveness and partnership.—H. M. Alden in Harper's Magazine.

No . . .

"Can I interest you in the subject of noiseless sewing machines?" asked the man at the front door.

"No, sir," said the man of the house; "my daughter always sings when she's using a sewing machine, no matter what kind it is."

Then he slammed the door in the caller's face.

CUT THIS OUT.

Recipe That Breaks a Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

"Mix half ounce of Concentrated pine compound with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whiskey; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours."

These ingredients can be obtained from any good druggist, or he will get them from his wholesale house.

The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an air-tight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

A prominent local druggist says that he has filled this prescription hundreds of times and that it is wonderfully effective.

Hard to Locate.

"How about this new student's idea of orthography?" said one professor.

"He has me puzzled," replied the other. "I can't decide whether he is simply illiterate or a spelling reformer in advance of his time."—Washington Star.

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