

A DEPARTMENT for WOMEN

WOMAN'S LOVE OF FINE CLOTHES CENSURED BY PROFESSOR THOMAS.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



How to Make a Bed.

Unless the weather is very damp, in the morning each counterpane, blanket, sheet, pillow and bolster should be removed and spread where they may get the air and sun, and allowed to remain thus for at least an hour. If possible turn the mattress before making the bed again. Put on the lower sheet, tuck it in at the head, smooth it evenly with the hands to get out the wrinkles; tuck it in at the foot, then one side, then the other, being careful to put it well under the mattress and not the spring. Next spread the upper sheet, and do be sure it is tucked snugly under the foot of the mattress (nothing is more uncomfortable than to have the covers loosen from the bottom of a cold night). The blankets are followed by the counterpane. Have these perfectly straight, tuck in at the foot, turn over evenly at the top and tuck in the sides; or, if your spread is a fancy one, let it hang loose. Some like the turndown made before the spread is brought up. Place the bolster in position and the pillows neatly upon it to suit individual taste.

When performing this important part of a day's work do not forget to have the mattress level at the start, or your bed will not look straight when finished, in spite of your best efforts. Have you ever gotten into a bed made up by a careless maid, perhaps in a hurry, when you were not feeling well? No? Follow this advice, and your family, as well as friends, will agree there is an art in bedmaking. There is nothing worse for the nerves than to lie on a wrinkled sheet.

The Kitchen Sink.

A true housewife should take the greatest pride in her kitchen sink and keep it spotlessly clean. The easiest and best way to clean a galvanized iron sink which has been more or less neglected is to rub strong soap powder into every corner and over every inch

small brutalities of speech. If a woman refrains from exacting devotion, and is unswervingly kind and unselfish, a husband who has any affection for his wife at all can be left to look out for doing his share. He will look out for it anyway; no one else can make him. Neither tears nor entreaties will wring from him those small kindnesses and attentions so dear to women.—A Wife in Harper's Bazar.



Undoubtedly the high ruffles are going out as fast as they came in and satin folds and crushed ribbons are being used instead.

The shawl collar of satin is again brought into a season of usefulness and even silk collars are worn. They are found upon the coat and are dressy in every respect.

Paris predicts that the huge sweeping brim on hats will have to be curtailed, and in its place will come the narrow one with the high crown of the Henry III. period.

Tailored girls are wearing black satin stocks, which are passed twice around the neck, lapping in front with a handsome buckle ornament. The ends, of course, have fringe on them.

Although black evening gowns are popular, says a report from London, soft white satin promises to be the favorite fabric for dance and dinner dresses for girls and youthful matrons. Fancy braids are shown in bewildering assortments that will find place upon the late winter dresses and suits.

may be an absolute fit and so easy to iron that "any child could do it." Yet some laundresses—without that certain appreciation of the cut of garments and the weave of goods—will invariably iron them bit or miss, running the iron on the crossway or the bias of the moist material, thus ironing the twist in permanently if the bias method has been employed, or shortening the garment perceptibly if it has been done on the cross weave. It is positively easier for a laundress to iron "with the goods" if the little trick were made plain to her.

Master Your Moods.

Conquer your moods. Don't let your moods conquer you. People who give way to moods never amount to much because they are never masters of themselves.

They never know in the morning whether they are going to do a good day's work or not, whether they are going to be a cheering or a depressing influence on the people around them.

If they feel like being good tempered they will be.

If they feel like "snapping" at everybody they will snap.

People who suffer from moods should be careful about their habits.

They should be regular about meals, sleep, exercise and work.

The condition of the health has much to do with moods, and there is nothing that contributes so much to health as absolute regularity.

Dandruff Cure.

Get a quart bottle German rhine wine; take a teaspoonful and rub it well into the scalp once every week. This will cure the worst form of dandruff. Dry the hair with a coarse towel, don't use artificial heat; don't use water with the wine. Repeat the above until the scalp is white, clean and healthy and dandruff gone. Shampoo your hair once every week and

WARM COSTUMES IN TWEED AND CLOTH.



of surface. Let it remain on for ten or fifteen minutes, then with a stout brush go over the whole, dipping the brush into boiling water. When the sink is thoroughly scrubbed, polish it with kerosene, rubbing the oil into the iron and leaving the residue of grease behind. The kerosene prevents it from rusting after the strong soap powder and boiling water are used. Care must be taken that the painted wood-work around the sink does not come into contact with the powder, as it may eat off the paint. The kitchen sink should be cleaned as thoroughly as this twice a week, and every day carefully rinsed out with hot soap suds.

Always Handy.

The woman whose time is valuable, but who desires everything to be neat and trim, will always keep on the pin cushion in her sewing room a needle threaded with white thread and one threaded with black, so she can sew on buttons and hooks and eyes in a hurry. Often when dressing a button or hook becomes loosened, and it can be replaced in a minute's time if one has the threaded needle on hand and does not have to look first for the thread and then for the needle.

Immune Against Typhoid.

The War Department has considered the advisability of immunizing soldiers against typhoid fever by vaccination. It has decided that inoculation as a preventive against typhoid has been so thoroughly demonstrated in foreign countries and its efficacy so well established that the vaccination method is to be adopted in the United States Army.

Husband and Wife.

No man yet was ever made more tender by having tenderness demanded of him; no man yet was ever cried into loving his wife more. I am willing to admit that men are as faulty creatures as women themselves, unsympathetic in small things, often blind, and that they may easily be exasperated into

Unlike the prim braids of the present period, these little braids will be found useful on waist outlines.

Never has so much red been worn in the hair as this season. Flowers, or ribbon, it seems to make little difference, as long as the shade is there.

The Greek key design developed in soutache upon velvet is used largely to outline certain details of the heavy street garment that is worn without a coat.

Embroideries carried out in a wonderful variety of metallic threads, including not only the more ordinary gold and silver, but also copper, platinum and aluminum, will be a feature of the most elaborate evening gowns this winter.

On the front of a one-piece dress the bodice was decorated in a very novel manner. On one side were buttons of white pearl, while elongated white buttons were stitched on the opposite or left side at the waist. The two fronts, however, were separated with a small ornament of braid.

The He Gossip.

A child who, glowing with sudden interest, cried out: "Mother, why did you marry father?" and was answered with, "Because I was born on the 7th of March, my dear," grew up into a happy, natural inquiring man. His young mind, says the New York Evening Sun, was not stunted, he was encouraged in his questions, shown what a surprising thing an answer might be, and now he is a delightful gossip and attributes his talents entirely to his early training.

Wrong Way to Iron.

It would be such a satisfactory arrangement if all of the right people could read about the wrong way to iron, but all the wrong people are sure to read what they already know, and the only hope is, therefore, to have them pass it along to the right people.

A skirt may be perfectly made as to cut and finish, and a plain shirtwaist

use the wine the following day according to directions. You should never use salt in water with soap when shampooing hair, it prevents a thorough cleansing, causing the dirt to cling to the little beads of the hair and make it sticky.

For Your Oily Skin.

Bathe in water hot as you can bear without burning, in which you dissolve one tablespoonful of borax or bicarbonate of soda. Use this at least five minutes; rinse in tepid water, then with a cloth wet with alcohol rub your skin thoroughly and let it dry. This treatment will thoroughly cleanse the pores of the skin.

Happy Man.

It is surprising how little money a man can get along on when his family needs it all. "Perkins looks very happy these days." "He has reason to," Brown replied. "After his wife and children had been fitted out with their winter wardrobe he found there was enough left to have a new collar put on his overcoat."—Life.

Neglecting the Eyes.

Neglect of the eyes may result not only in poor sight, but in a poor skin. Neglect of the eyes, weakening of the eyes, causes wrinkles, screws up the face in a most unattractive fashion and adds scores of tiny crowfeet about the face and forehead.

Do Not Allow Stoopng.

In childhood and girlhood lounging and stooping are too much allowed, just as they are with our boys in public schools. Fencing is a cure for this defect. Fencing teaches grace without stiffness, whereas drill fails in the latter particular.

Cleaning Carpets.

Carpets should be beaten on the wrong side first and then, more gently, on the right. Never put a carpet down on a damp floor, for this often results in the carpet becoming mildewed.



PROF. W. I. THOMAS of the University of Chicago is the author of an article entitled "The Psychology of Woman's Dress," in which he analyzes and discusses motives underlying the feminine portion of humanity's love of dress and decoration. After illustrations of the passion of humanity, both male and female, for adornment, Prof. Thomas comes to the discussion of the reasons why men and women clothe themselves. "Clothing," he says, as distinguished from ornament and dress, "had a particular development in cold climates." Then he proceeds to the effects of clothing.

"The clothing of women," he says, "when it was developed to the point of covering her whole person, took on an interest of its own, but it had the disadvantage of obscuring the figure. This difficulty has been met by fashioning the clothing on lines which indicate and even emphasize the outlines of the body." After dwelling in detail on this point he says that "the ingenuity of man has found a place on woman's dress for every object worn by savage man, and for those for which no other place was found he has devised the hat."

Pointing out that "as society advances there is a tendency in man to give up ornament and in woman to take on more of it," the professor finds that "woman, limited in her interests by the proprietary tastes of man," finds "her occupation is to charm." "Fashions are made by dictators, and women do not wear what they want, but what the manufacturers and tradespeople want them to wear. The people who supply them also control them." He proceeds to show how one desire for finery gratified becomes the cause of further luxuries. "The baffling array of silver at the twenty-course dinner and the costly box at the opera are equally a part of woman's dress," is one of his illustrations. And he asserts: "This situation is the despair of man, but it is 'society.'"

After alleging that "the most romantic periods in history are those characterized by tight lacing and purposive fainting," Prof. Thomas continues: "The role of 'half-angel and half-brd' is a pretty one, if you look at it in that way; but it denatures woman, makes her a thing instead of a person. It leaves society short-handed and the struggle for life harder and uglier than it would be if woman operated in it as the substantial and superior creature which nature made her. We have a machine-made civilization, which has introduced class inequalities, hatred and suffering unknown in savagery or barbarism. We are wealthy, but not humanized. Man is pursuing business on the same pitiless principles that he formerly pursued game." And his conclusion is: "But there is no use trying to talk fashions down. The change will come gradually, as women become more intelligent and independent and of themselves 'experience the explosive power of a new affection.'"



The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

To the casual observer it may seem strange that physicians often find it difficult to determine whether a patient is or is not suffering from consumption. The cough, the emaciation, the hectic fever and the night sweats seem to be sufficiently characteristic of the disease to render its recognition easy, even to the non-medical person. And so, indeed, it is ordinarily in these advanced stages, but it is very different at the beginning. Every one knows that the earlier treatment is begun, the more likely is it to be successful. It is extremely important, therefore, to be able to detect the very beginnings of consumption while yet the person is apparently in almost perfect health—and here lies the difficulty.

If there is no cough, no hectic flush, no undue perspiration at night, and if examination of the expectorated matters does not show the presence of the tubercle-bacilli, the only departure from health being perhaps a tendency to fever after exercise, some loss of flesh and a rather rapid pulse, the experienced physician may suspect a beginning of tuberculosis, but he would be rash to assert it as a fact.

Within a year or so several new methods of detecting the disease in its incipency have been devised, and one at least of them promises to be of great practical utility. These methods all consist in the use of tuberculin, but they differ in the mode of application of this substance. It has been known for years that the injection of tuberculin will be followed, if the subject is tuberculous, by symptoms of "reaction," that is, by fever, headache, pains in the bones, and other signs of malaise. But this method has never found favor among physicians generally, because of the belief that it is dangerous. It was very dangerous as formerly used; large doses were injected, and the reaction that followed was at times very severe, and in certain cases it was known to have rekindled the disease in persons in whom it had become quiescent, and who were practically cured. It was also feared by some that the disease might be caused in one of weak resisting powers by inoculation with the tuberculin. These dangers do not, however, exist, now that the substance is used in very small doses, and in a form containing, as it does, only the glycerin extract of the tubercle-bacilli, and never the bacilli themselves. Nevertheless, other more simple methods have now been devised, and are used in preference to the injections of former days. These methods will be described in a future article.—Youth's Companion.

Are You Afraid to Take Chances?

Many a man fails because he does not dare to take risks, to take the initiative. When do you expect to do anything distinctive in life? When do you expect to get out of the ranks of mediocrity? The men who do original things are fearless. There is a lot of dare in their make-up, a great deal of boldness. They are not afraid to take chances, to shoulder responsibility, to endure inconvenience and privation. There never was a time when the

quality of courage was so absolutely indispensable in the business world as it is to-day. It does not matter how many success qualities you possess, young man, if you lack courage you will never get anywhere. Not even honesty or perseverance will take its place. There is no substitute for courage.

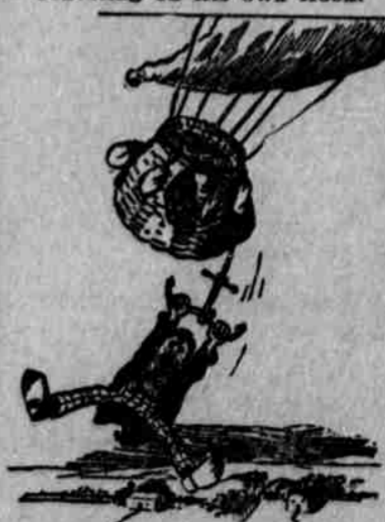
It does not matter how well educated you may be, or how good a training you may have had for your vocation, if you are a hesitator, if you lack that courage which dares to risk all on your judgment, you will never get above mediocrity.

The men who stand at the top of their line of endeavor stand there because they have the courage of their convictions. They had the courage to climb, had the nerve to undertake even against the advice of others.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

The Menace of a Wood Famine.

To-day to supply public needs, and to fill their own pockets, individual exploiters are sweeping away the forests three times as fast as they grow. This means that many of the hard woods are already gone; that the total supply of hard wood, which used to furnish the better-grade furniture, fittings and so on, will be exhausted, for commercial purposes, within fifteen years; and that the entire wood supply of the country will not last longer than twenty-five or thirty years. It is as though some foreign invader, or some deadly pest, should suddenly appear on our shores and ravage the entire forest area of the country, at the rate of two States a year, until every tree were gone. Do you imagine for one instant that as the years go by your interest in this great question will become less vital, or less personal, than it is to-day?—Success Magazine.

Traveling on His Own Hook.



Would Make the World Heave.

Prof. Julius Kikendorfer, said to be a member of many European scientific and geological societies, who has been in America a year investigating certain physical phenomena manifested by gas wells, left recently for Europe.

He says he will lay before King Victor Emmanuel of Italy plans for the extinction of Vesuvius by means of gigantic tunnels bored below the sea level from the Mediterranean to the crater.

He believes the immense volumes of water rushing in from the ocean will not only extinguish the Vesuvian terror, but will permeate to the center of the globe and possibly cause changes in the internal structure of the earth.

Somewhat Sarcastic.

"Why don't you try to leave footprints on the sands of time?" asked the earnest friend.

"What for?" rejoined Senator Sorghum; "to be measured by secret service detectives?"—Washington Star.

1407—Henry VII. granted a second patent to John Cabot to make a western voyage of discovery.

1703—France ceded Canada to Great Britain.

1776—Georgia adopted a new government.

1777—Great Britain granted letters of marque and reprisal against the United States.

1779—Americans defeated the British on Fort Royal island, South Carolina. Congress requested New York and Connecticut to repeal their embargo upon breadstuffs for the benefit of Rhode Island.

1787—Bishop White of Philadelphia ordained Bishop of Pennsylvania by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1788—Massachusetts adopted the Federal constitution.

1796—The State of Vermont adopted a constitution.

1804—The American frigate Philadelphia ran aground in the harbor of Tripoli and its crew were made prisoners.

1805—Pennsylvania Legislature decided to remove the seat of the State government to Harrisburg.

1809—Territory of Illinois established.

1814—Massachusetts prohibited imprisonment for debt.

1819—Four pirates executed in Boston.

1820—First provisional Legislature of Arkansas met.

1824—Congress by resolution offered a ship to convey the Marquis de Lafayette to America.

1834—United States Senate appointed a committee to investigate the national bank.

1841—The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States again suspended specie payment.

1847—Gen. Kearney proclaimed the annexation of California to the United States.

1861—The Confederate Congress met at Montgomery and elected Jefferson Davis President of the Confederate States of America. Arkansas troops seized Fort Smith and the United States arsenal at Little Rock.

1862—Jesse D. Bright of Indiana expelled from the United States Senate. Federal gunboats captured Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River.

1863—The Confederate Secretary of State declared Galveston and Sabine Pass open to commerce.

1864—Gen. Sherman with his army set out from Vicksburg, moving south. Engagement between Union and Confederate troops at Moorfield, W. Va.

1865—The Federals were repulsed at Hatcher's Run, Va.

1867—George Peabody announced a gift of \$1,200,000 for educational purposes.

1871—Congress passed an act creating the commission of Fish and Fisheries.

1875—The first train passed through the Hoosac tunnel. The amended civil rights bill passed the House of Representatives.

1876—Gallery in Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, gave way and twelve persons were killed and many injured.

1879—Senate passed a bill admitting women to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

1884—A large number of prisoners escaped from Libby prison.

1886—Labor riots in Vancouver, Wash. Dingley shipping bill passed by the House of Representatives.

1887—Interstate Commerce Commission established.

1889—The United States Department of Agriculture created.

1890—Centenary of the Supreme Court of the United States celebrated.

1891—President Harrison proclaimed reciprocity with Brazil.

1892—Sharp earthquake shock at San Jose, Cal. Behring Sea Commission met in Washington, D. C.

1894—Fire in Savannah destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

1895—President Cleveland decided the boundary dispute between Argentina and Brazil in favor of Brazil. Three men drowned at the water-works crib in Milwaukee.

1897—Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed.

1901—Carrie Nation began her liquor crusade in Kansas. Henry E. Yousey, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Kentucky as the assassin of William Goebel.

1902—Eleven lives lost in burning of the Empire Hotel in St. Louis.

1908—United States Supreme Court decided that labor boycotts are unlawful.

Carp Take a River. The Tippecanoe River at Winamac, Ind., is swarming with carp. Many caught weighed forty pounds. They have driven out all other fish. A petition has been sent to the Legislature requesting that all fishermen have the legal right to spear carp at any time.