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for
BURNS,
BROKEN & INFLAMED UDDERS,
SORES,
RHEUMATIC PAINS,
BRUISES AND STRAINS,
RUNNING SORES,
INFLAMMATIONS,
STIFF JOINTS,
HARNESS & SADDLE SORES,
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ALL HORSE AILMENTS,
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Quickly to the Very
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Ousts it in a Jiffy.
Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers
Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well
again.

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Falling Sensation,
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and other
parts.
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invigorates
and tones the
entire system.
Hudyan cures
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Nervousness,
Emissions,
and develops
weak organs.
Pains in the
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night stopped
quickly.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

YOUNG MISS HENDRICKS WINNING DISTINCTION AT THE BAR.

Something About Dishcloths—How Children Should Sleep—She Cheered Up. How Not to Train Daughters—Facts About Corsets—Value of Soaps.

Miss Caroline B. Hendricks has the distinction of being the first woman lawyer in Indiana to plead a case in oral argument before the supreme court. Miss Hendricks is young in the profession. She is Hoosier born, and with the exception of a few months she has passed her entire life in Indianapolis. She has also received her education in the schools of the city, except one year at boarding school in New Haven. She is possessed of an analytical mind and always intended to be a lawyer, so that she grasped the first opportunity when the Indiana law school was opened, and from it she graduated. She was immediately taken into the law office of A. C. Ayres & A. Q. Jones and given a desk in the handsome suit of apartments occupied by the firm. Miss Hendricks has a hereditary aptitude for law. Her father was A. W. Hendricks of the distinguished firm of



CAROLINE B. HENDRICKS.

Hendricks, Baker, Hoed & Hendricks, the first member being Thomas A. Hendricks, once governor of Indiana and vice president of the United States; Conrad Baker, late ex-governor of Indiana, and Oscar B. Hoed. A. W. Hendricks was first cousin of T. A. Hendricks. All members of the old firm are now dead.

Miss Hendricks' father left a fine library, in which she has always revelled. She has few pleasures outside of her profession. She is fond of music, particularly singing. She is quiet in manner as well as her dress. She is possessed of rather frail physique. One particularly pleasing feature is her low, musical voice, with its gentle cadence. She has brown hair and gray blue eyes. She is strong in her friendships and has a faculty for discriminating character. She is thorough and painstaking in her work. The Indianapolis Journal of the day following the case had this to say about Miss Hendricks: "She spoke for nearly half an hour, quoting authority both from memory and from reference like an old attorney. Her manner is earnest and businesslike, free from all oratorical flight and flowery expressions. Her argument was clear and concise, and would have done credit to any lawyer."—Indianapolis Letter.

Something About Dishcloths.

Nearly every housekeeper has a favorite material for dishcloths. Some people utilize pieces of stockinet for this purpose. While these are soft, they are not strong, and are therefore unfit for their purpose. It should be remembered that any cloth with interstices into which matter may clog is not desirable. Therefore we must reject all the soft diabolical knit of candle wick or any heavy cotton. It is very difficult to keep such knitted cloths sweet and free from all suggestion of "germs."

A smooth linen crash, such as is ordinarily used on stairs, is about the strongest material that can be found. It is stiff at first, but in a short time it wears soft. It is smooth, and has no mesh in which slime and the debris of food can lodge. It can be easily kept clean, and is so strong that it can be purified with sal soda and scalding water, rinsed and dried in the sun, without being rotted in fiber, as a lighter cloth would be.

This crash costs about 25 cents a yard. One yard will make, when hemmed, four dishcloths. These four cloths will outwear a dozen made of stockinet or any other material ordinarily used.

There should always be an iron dishcloth in every kitchen. Choose one that is double, so the hand can be thrust into it to clean kettles. The dishcloths with scrapers attached to them are awkward articles to handle. It is better to pay a few cents more and purchase a good steel scraper.

The best paint and floor cloths are made of small pieces of remnants of woven merino underwear. These remnants and scraps are sold by the pound at the factories where underwear is manufactured. A year's supply of new, strong pieces may be secured in this way for the expenditure of 25 or 30 cents.

Such cloths are loosely woven, and have a certain percentage of wool in their make, which renders them soft. They are altogether better than any hard cloth of heavy cotton. They absorb water better and are more easily washed out.

The good housekeeper of today invariably hems her dusting cloths, which she makes of a soft musceloth, about 12 or 14 inches square.

Both dishcloths and dusting cloths should be put through the wash regularly and a fresh supply given out each week. This is done in order that they may pass inspection regularly.

They should be washed out carefully every day they are used and dried at least once in the 24 hours in the open air. This will prevent any danger of "death in the dishcloth" in the shape of mold and the germs of disease so often bred in putrid and offensive cloths.—New York Tribune.

How Children Should Sleep.

Sound, restful sleep, both by night and by day, is more easily induced if from the first the child be taught to lie on its stomach and face. The only necessary provision against suffocation is the provision of a smooth, flat, somewhat hard hair mattress without a pillow. The advantages of this position are many. Some one has said that half the diseases of infancy result from keeping the stomach too cold and the other half from overbearing the spine. By adopting the position suggested as the uniform one during the hours of sleep the stomach and abdomen are kept so warm as to prevent colds and stomach aches and materially aid the digestive process, while the spine and back of the head are no longer over-laded by the increased temperature of the sleeping child. It may be a coincidence

surely, but it is at least a significant one, that all the children the writer has known to rest habitually face downward have been unusually sound sleepers and have enjoyed more than average good health.

It is surprising to see how early a child will discriminate and show preference for the face position and how readily it accommodates itself to this attitude. A child from 8 to 10 weeks old will readily have learned to turn its head from side to side to obtain the relief of a change of position.

A young baby on its back is as helpless as a turtle in the same position. Its one possible motion is the throwing out of legs and arms, and such such movement uncovers the child and exposes it to drafts. Placed on its face, a babe 2 or 3 months old will not only rest itself by frequent changes of the position of all portions of the body, but since it is powerless to reverse itself it cannot get uncovered nor lapse into any unwholesome, cramped position. It is quite otherwise when the infant is lying flat on its back. This position not only invites indigestion but it also causes bad dreams and night frights and promotes the dangerous habit of mouth breathing.—Harper's Bazar.

She Cheered Up.

It was at one of those clubs where clever women do mostly congregate. In the audience that was listening to the president's opening words were doctors of law and doctors of medicine, students and scholars, poets and preachers, distinguished representatives of the progress of women in all the great fields of intellectual endeavor. To be explicit, it was the Chicago Fortnightly, to which brains and breeding in combination are the only passport. Nor will either separately suffice for admission.

In this audience sat the essayist of the day, and she sat such an assembly. As a matter of fact, she felt that she must ventilate a conspicuous absence of ideas. The subject assigned to her was one of those trite, tedious ones on which schoolgirls love to write compositions because it calls for a mere register of facts which the encyclopedia will obligingly furnish.

The essayist was only newly admitted to this goodly fellowship and greatly feared its aggregate cleverness and criticism. But even as she sat awaiting the dread summons to the platform and shuddering at the ordeal through which she must pass, lo, there came to her a comforter, whispering words of consolation that filled her soul with peace and proved that in spite of "ologies" and "isms" a woman's one for a' that.

One who sat next her and had nerve, who had once experienced the terrors which she was anticipating, squeezed her hand affectionately and whispered: "Oh, cheer up! What are you frightened about? A woman who's got on such a piece of old lace as that collar of yours has no business to be afraid of anything. Cheer up!"

And she cheered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How Not to Train Daughters.

In an old number of a very popular journal for "ladies" I read not long since an article called "The Art of Pleasing Men." I wish that every mother in the land would read that article carefully and then ask herself, "Is this the sort of teaching for my girl children?"

The writer tells first how a girl who is so fortunate as to have young men callers may make herself agreeable to them. Then she takes up the case of a girl who is so unattractive that young men never call on her and tells the unattractive one how she may attract men. The directions are as follows:

At some party or church social she is to look around and find, if she can, a young man who, like herself, is unattractive to the opposite sex. If she knows him, she is not to wait for him to come to her, but she is to go to him and make herself unattractive as possible. If she does not know him, she is counseled to ask for an introduction.

The unattractive young man, we are assured, will be enthusiastic in praise of the unattractive young lady who is trying to be attractive, and "other men," led on by his praises, "will come and seek for introductions," and the happy consummation of this little trickery will be that "some day the man she is waiting for will come," and with him, we are positively assured, "will come the greatest joy and happiness that earth can give to a woman."

Mothers, search the back numbers of that journal till you find this article. Read it carefully, and I think you will agree with me that its title should have been, "How a Woman May Make a Mantrap of Herself." And if any mother in America can say that following such advice will result in the highest type of womanhood then God pity her daughters!—Womankind.

Facts About Corsets.

It is a fact well authenticated that corsets were originally adopted not for health or comfort, but to conceal physical defects, that fruitful source of numberless oddities of fashion. When or by whom the first corset was worn is buried deep under the colobets of time. It is safe, however, to conclude that they had their beginning in stiffened bands of cloth that Grecian and Roman women wound round their bodies. The physical beauty of these women was a paramount consideration both to themselves and their lords. They called these swathing bands fasces and zona. The former was made of heavy linen or kid and was worn next the skin between the waist and the bust.

The Romans greatly admired an undeveloped figure and resorted to measures to retard nature's growth. These heavy bands were frequently bound about the chests of growing girls. The zona was also a flat band, but worn over the tunic. It was generally red in color, and though ordinarily simple in design, women of rank frequently made their zones gorgeous with bright colored embroidery and studding of jewels. The fourteenth century saw the introduction of a garment of today. It was cut to conform to the figure and was laced sometimes in front, sometimes at the back. It was made of various materials and was often fur bordered, which was excusable, since it was laced over the skirts.—New York Ledger.

The Hygienic Value of Soaps.

"In a family where soup begins the dinner and the dishes following are of a concentrated nature the soup should be light, clear and warm, not necessarily nutritious," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to make various kinds of soups. "But where soup is to form the entire dinner it must be of a nourishing character. As water cannot dissolve the fiber of beef, and the fiber of beef holds the larger part of the nourishment, a beef soup, clear and beautiful though it may be, is not nutritious."

"The albumen is soluble in water, of course, but as clear soup is boiled this coagulates the albumen and spoils the brilliancy. So we clarify and strain this out,

thus robbing the liquid of every grain of nutriment. From a hygienic standpoint, then, this is necessarily served at the beginning of the meal, the object being to invite into the stomach the gastric secretions before the entrance of the solid food. While the fashion of a dinner soup is almost entirely in this country confined to the 'few,' the masses, if they would only stop to consider the hygiene of the fashion, would follow quickly."

Fomentations.

When a fomentation is prescribed by a physician or when it shall seem to be the proper thing in the emergency of extreme internal pains, a flannel cloth may be soaked, wrung out of hot water and applied directly to the skin. Nevertheless it is better after wringing out the flannel as dry as desired to fold it in a dry flannel cloth of one or two thicknesses before applying it to the patient. A little time is required for the heat of the fomentation to penetrate the dry flannel, and thus the skin is allowed an opportunity to acquire tolerance of the heat, and a greater degree of temperature can be borne than if the moist cloth is brought directly in contact with the surface. The outer fold of dry flannel will also serve to keep the cloth warm by preventing evaporation. A fomentation is sometimes needed when no hot water is at hand. Soak the flannel in cold water, wring as dry as desired, fold in a newspaper and lay upon the stove or wrap it about the stovepipe. In a few minutes it will be as warm as the patient can bear.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Washing the Hands.

An essential article of the kitchen for use of persons with sensitive hands is a liquid to counteract the action of the alkalies of strong soda on the hand. One of the best preparations consists of equal parts of citric acid and glycerin, mixed together and kept near the sink. As soon as the dishes are washed, wash the hands carefully in a washbasin in a little clear, warm water, so as to remove all traces of the soap of the dishpan. Dry the hands and rub them carefully with a little of the preparation of citric acid and glycerin and dry the hands with a soft towel. By this means the most sensitive hands may be kept white and soft and free from chaffing in the coldest weather. In default of anything else a little vinegar and cream will act satisfactorily, and there will be no stamp left upon the hands of the ever recurring task of the dishpan.—Good House-keeping.

Baby's Playground.

A woman who admits that her inspiration came some time ago from a newspaper paragraph has a curious but most effective playbox for her baby of 14 months. A common pine kitchen table has been turned up side down and casters put on the four corners of what was intended to be the top of the table. Two rather broad slats are fastened on between the leg spaces, one above the other at sufficient intervals to forestall any attempts to climb between them, and the slats and legs covered with cretonne. An old thick quilt has been cut to fit the floor of this cage, and in it with his toys baby spends safely and happily many of his waking hours. To prevent that well known habit of babies flinging their playthings across the room the toys are tied to the posts of the cage and are thus kept for his amusement in his own quarters.

Cleaning Metallic Ornaments.

When metallic ornaments are very oxidized during the restoring process, it is probable that there is a little copper tinge in them. A strong solution of oxalic acid, such as is used for kitchen boilers, must then be resorted to, taking great care in the use of this violent poison. The most unresponsive metals may soon be made to reflect the face of their restorer by these means, and while the children are out of the way and the poison down from the high shelf, if there are any of those ungettable spots on linen from sliding on the green, rust, mold and the like, they will disappear if rubbed between the fingers in this same acid, always taking care to rinse instantly in plenty of clear, warm water, when it is harmless. Otherwise the stuff will be rotted.—Philadelphia Press.

Petticoats.

Not by any means the least important part of a costume is the petticoat. Indeed it has come to be regarded as necessary that petticoats should fit and hang well as that the gown itself should be well cut. Again and again a costume is seen which in itself is very smart, yet looks somehow exceedingly dowdy and quite lacking in style. The real reason for this is that the petticoats worn beneath it are not well cut. Women who are really in other ways neat never seem to realize how much thought and care should be bestowed upon this particular article of dress.—Exchange.

Leave the Face at Night.

No matter how tired you may be or sleepy or how late the hour, just as regularly as you say your prayers leave your face before going to bed at night. This is the most important observance in the ethics of beauty. Night is the time to restore the complexion, for when it is necessary to break the skin for treatment of blemishes all traces of unsightly inflammation subside by morning with the aid of a palliative cream. Benzoin water is a great tonic for night service used discriminatingly. Massage, too, is a wonderful exercise for the skin.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Flower Hint.

Few persons are aware that flowers will keep fresh much longer if the stems are set in a dish of sand. Put the flowers into a vase as usual, then carefully sift into the vase by means of a funnel sufficient sand to fill it nearly to the top, shaking it so that the sand will settle down among the stems. Gradually add water until it stands a very little above the top of the sand, and replenish the water as often as needed.

It is a very great mistake to keep choice lace for years without washing. Many women believe that it is ruined by soap and water, and will keep some cherished length for years and years, turning yellow with age and rotting with the dust it has accumulated, till it really drops to pieces.

The art of bow tying is one that every woman of limited means should acquire, if she wishes to be well dressed. The bow for the hair and the bow for the slipper, the knot at the waist and the one at the throat, all have peculiar twists of their own.

A good habit to get into is that of hanging up one's gowns when they are taken off. They will look new much longer if they are not left to repose indefinitely on the most convenient chair.

Foreign papers state that in Austria woman cannot be imprisoned or condemned to death. If she proves herself dangerous to society, she is sent to a convent.

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