

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

THREE LATE STYLES.



Rose Beaver Hat with a Scarf of Satin and Marabout, a Scarf and Muff of Gray Chiffon and Ermine, and a Hat and Muff of Pleated Rose Silk and Fur.

Suppress That Nervous Laugh.
A musical laugh is a rare gift; a hearty one is infectious; but if you are incapable of either, suppress a laugh that means nothing. The woman who really laughs is a joy to those around her. It may not possess a pitch that delights a musician's ear; it may have infectious little notes that do not stand for harmony; but if it is real and joyous it will make all those who hear it smile.

The laugh that is annoying is the one without meaning. It is a nervous ripple that is often used as a period or an exclamation point. It is placed at the ending of every sentence, and takes from the spoken word any meaning or emphasis it might have. Many women who do it are not conscious of it. They are far from silly women. They have poise and sense, and are not as easily confused as one would judge by the futile laughter they give after their sentences. If this idea impresses you at all, watch your own style of talking when outside the family circle and intimate friends. You may not be given to laughter, but again you may find that you unconsciously punctuate your most commonplace sentences with a laugh that is as artificial as your back puffs.

If you do this, stop it. This noise, which is a giggle in girls, an inane laugh in women, is the result of pure thoughtlessness.

The remarkable sound, given to man alone, called laughter, should be used only to express mirth. When it is not spontaneous it is not laughter, and the men who write dictionaries should give it another name. Giggle is the only substitute so far, but it does not designate that insipid, mirthless sound that hundreds of women permit themselves.

Corset Does Not Pinch.

A corset that can be hooked without pinching the body and tearing the underwear to bits is that invented by an Illinois woman.

The advantage of this is derived from the fact that the hooks are located just to one side of the lacing and are prevented from injuring either flesh or clothing by a flap extending under them.

In most corsets the steels and hooks extend down the center, and in pressing the hooks and eyes together it is no uncommon thing to pinch a ridge of flesh between them or tear a garment. With the stays shown in the illustration this annoyance is eliminated. They face down the center and the hooking arrangement is to one side. Underneath the hooking device is a shield which presents a perfectly flat surface at all times to the body and no matter how hard it is to get the corset together, there is never any danger of squeezing or injuring the flesh or clothing in the operation.

Health and Beauty Hints.

The woman who exercises can more safely indulge in rich foods, fat meats, sweets and pastry than she who leads a sedentary life.

Forcing food is one of the surest roads to dyspepsia. Except when not in normal health the average person should skip a meal occasionally when not hungry.

Eyes which have become inflamed from exposure to the sun can have the bloodshot condition quickly reduced by bathing them for five minutes in water as hot as is comfortable.

Biliousness should be fought in the first stages. Try regulating diet. Take glass of hot water half-hour before each meal and at bedtime. In either morning or evening glass squeeze juice of half a lemon.

Do not neglect the value of fruit in improving the complexion. Nothing equals the juice of oranges and lemons to clear up the skin and brighten eyes. The latter must be diluted and taken without sugar, a half lemon in a glass of water.

Perfect cleanliness of the teeth is most essential and can be secured by a thorough brushing in the morning and after each meal and using an antiseptic lotion. Dental floss should be drawn between the teeth after each meal and before retiring.

You must not stop laughing, or you will be like the woman who at an advanced age had not a line or wrinkle in her face, but whose countenance was entirely expressionless. Dreading these same lines and wrinkles, she had all her life schooled her features to express neither joy nor sorrow.

Good Work of Women.

The mayor and councilmen of Des Moines have asked the Civic Committee of the women's clubs of that city to present to them their plan for a city beautiful, and it is possible that the first step will be the engaging of a civic expert, who will consult with the city authorities and the ladies, and a plan be formed.

Lack of Reverence for Women.
Mr. Edwin Markham's observation that the chief social shortcoming of the United States may be our increasing lack of reverence for women will not meet with general acceptance. But

it deserves consideration. It is perfectly possible that women may have the largest rights where they have the smallest reverence. And if this reverence of men for women be really lacking, it is certain that the respect of women for men will fall also. And when the relation between men and women shall be thus degraded, nothing can save the whole fabric of life from a process of swift deterioration.—Chicago Examiner.

Fads and Fancies



The culrass has suddenly become a fitted garment of silk elastic, smooth as a glove from neck to wrist and hip line.

The newest sleeveless coat is cut out generously under the arms and the sides are held together by cords instead of bands and straps.

The fichu of Marie Antoinette folds round the shoulder, forms a sleeve, crosses in front and ties at the back, concealing much of the figure.

The outline of the Watteau plait grows almost a familiar sight. It is belted in or allowed to fall loosely, according to the gown and the occasion. Some charming old-world frocks are carried out in soft taffetas, shot with three or four pale colorings, such, for instance, as mauve, pink and periwinkle blue.

Leather hats promise to be particularly popular with the traveler. They are to be had in patent leather as well as suede, and in a wide range of shapes and colors.

The modified kimono, which is the old wrapper with a Japanese touch in the sleeve and banded edge around the neck and downward, remains a favorite for bed-room wear.

The center parting of the hair with the wide Racamier chignon and wide puffs at the sides comforts well with the big millinery of the day. Women with small, delicate features find it especially becoming.

Sashes worn with the culrass gown of the moyen age are fastened so that their flat folds lie close upon the lower edge of the culrass, while the bow, falls among the lower plaits of the skirt.

Keeping Table Linen.

In keeping the table linen that is not in daily use many a housekeeper is annoyed to find that it has yellowed badly and must be washed again before it can go on the table again.

This can be overcome if, after being laundered, the cloths and napkins are carefully wrapped in deep blue paper or in a sheet that has been heavily bleached.

Mending with Machine.

Table linen and tears in clothing can be darned better and in one-tenth the time it takes to do it by hand. It needs a double-thread machine, as it cannot be done on a chain-stitch machine. Use fine thread, about 100 or 120 for table linen. Remove the foot of the machine, or leave it

lifts high enough so that you can see where to stitch. Put the part of the article to be mended in an embroidery hoop, place under needle and stitch back and forth, toward and from you, till it is filled with thread one way. Then turn and sew across the threads till entirely filled. Do not turn the work at end of each row of stitching, but draw it back and forth, running machine as fast as you wish. In case of a jagged tear, draw edges together with basting thread before inserting in hoop.

A Quick Lunch.

Lunch at a railroad station means, for some people, two pieces of half-raw dough, called bread; a sample of butter hidden beside a small scrap of partially cooked ham that won't stay inside of the sandwich and won't come out. And the description is not complete without the admission that it is "grabbed" and "bolted" while the clock hand jumps from minute to minute. It doesn't sound nice, and the description ought to be enough to insure a well developed case of indigestion.

Hat for Traveling.

If a woman is going away only for a few days, so that her baggage is limited, it is decreed that she may wear a large hat on the train.

The medium sized or small hats are the best for the occasion. The large hats are hard to pack, and this is the reason so many of them are worn on the train, the smaller ones being ing packed away.

A chic little French hat, admirably suited for traveling. It is burnt straw, trimmed with band and bow of black velvet, put on as indicated in sketch. Three deep-purple roses nestle close to edge of narrow brim on left side.

Moonlight Sore Eyes.

Moonlight is so intense at times in Cuba that it causes sore eyes, and the natives go about with umbrellas and parasols. This affection is cured, according to Frank Steinhart, former consul general to Cuba, by washing the eyes with moonlight-fallen dew. These dew has been found to have radioactive and electric properties.

Cutting Soap.

Soap improves with keeping, so it always should be brought in large quantities. Before storing it, however, it is well to cut the bars into convenient pieces, for this is most easily done when it is soft. The cutting may be done with a piece of string or wire more easily than with a knife.

Waiting Yet.

Man was before the woman made, And sat anticipating; And she has kept him ever since Just waiting, waiting, waiting.—Judge.

Gloves with Circles.

The smart glove that many fashionable women are wearing has the back heavily embroidered with circles in colored silk. This is in the color, if not tone, as the kid of the glove.

TENORS WHILE YOU WAIT.

Industry That has Thriven Since Jean De Reszke Gave It a Start.
The corner stone of opera is the tenor, and tenors are scarcer than four-leaf clovers. Comic operas are now written with baritone heroes for that reason, the Brooklyn Eagle says, but the great operas were written when the disappearance of the tenor had not been dreamed of, and tenors must be had to sing in them; else no opera.

Hence a tenor voice is a surer and often a larger source of income than a gold mine. Opera managers go up and down the world listening to cabmen, truck drivers, old clo' vendors and the singers of popular songs in the cheap resorts, in the hope of hearing a voice that can be developed into an operatic tenor. For heretofore tenors, like the poets, have been born and not made. The manager's best chance was to find such a voice before his rivals and pay for its education.

But Jean De Reszke changed all that. He sang for years as a not especially conspicuous baritone in Europe. He was a good enough artist, but nobody thought of calling him great. Then a Paris teacher, adding two or three notes to the top of his voice, in a few months transformed De Reszke from a singer at \$2,500 a month to one drawing \$2,500 a night.

Since his transformation the musical world has dreamed of raising baritones into tenors as the alchemists dreamed of transmuting lead to gold. And now a New York teacher has done the trick. Rudolf Berger, who has long been one of the baritones of the Berlin opera, was the subject of the experiment. On Tuesday night he reappeared in Berlin, after a year's study here, as a tenor and sang Lohegrin, with what the cable reports to be great success. The audience is said to have gone wild over the success of the singer and his teacher, and no wonder. If that could be done with other baritones the problem of an opera for every city would be solved. Probably it cannot, more than once or twice in a generation, but that will not prevent a lot of ambitious teachers from trying it. Presently we shall see advertisements, "Tenors made in the off season," as we now see the signs of the emergency tailors. It is a great idea—if it will work.

LAND FOR EVERYONE.

The Great Northwest Is Welcoming Tens of Thousands of Settlers.

Homes are to be had for practically all who apply and hardships and high prices do not and should not count in the face of independence and future prosperity. T. G. Morehead says in the Delinicator. Public lands in the United States, subject to entry and settlement, amount in area to twenty-three times all the acres devoted to all agricultural pursuits in Iowa, the greatest agricultural State in the world. Were all the acres tillable, no less than 4,750,000 families might receive their allowance of 160 acres and independence. Each year the population of Trenton, N. J., or Oakland, Cal., finds homes in the new northwest, and still public lands remain to supply 160-acre homes to every man, woman and child in New York City and Philadelphia combined.

The terms are easy, yet harder than they were. It is now necessary to make one's residence on the homestead fourteen months before securing permission to commute, and by paying a small amount receive patent to the land. A short time ago the residence requirements were eight months. The price asked is small, from 50 cents to a few dollars an acre, with time allowed in which to make the payments. Or one may live on the land continuously for five years and cultivate it and so get it free of cost.

Each day of the year a heavily laden train comes to a halt in western Canada and pours forth its cargo of eager-faced homesteaders. Sunny Alberta, prosperous British Columbia and unpronounceable Saskatchewan, to say nothing of unspellable Assinibola, have been in their dreams for months, perhaps for years; at last they have been reached.

Poverty is behind these homeseekers, a few more days and, looking over the rolling prairies, they will be monarchs of all they survey. The reversed train disappears over the eastern horizon, but there is no regret. They have come into the promised land. Seventy-three thousand of them made the trip and took up homesteads last year. That means 1,200 coaches filled to capacity, each day of the year a train of four cars filled with hopeful humanity.

A HAPPY HISTORIAN.

The intellectual training of Edward Gibbon, the great historian, is a matter of unusual interest, writes James Ford Rhodes in Scribner's Magazine. "From my early youth," wrote Gibbon in his "Autobiography," "I aspired to the character of a historian."

He had "an early and invincible love of reading," which he said he "would not exchange for all the treasures of India," and which led him to a "vague and multifarious" perusal of books. Before he reached the age of 15 he was matriculated at Magdalen College, giving this account of his preparation: "I arrived at Oxford," he said, "with a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor and a degree of ignorance of which a schoolboy would have been ashamed." He did not adapt himself to the life or method at Oxford, and from them apparently derived no benefit.

Gibbon passed nearly five years at Lausanne, from the age of 16 to that of 21, and they were fruitful years for his education. It was almost entirely an affair of self-training, as his tutor soon perceived that the student had gone beyond the teacher, and allowed him to pursue his own special bent.

After his history was published and his fame won, he recorded this opinion: "In the life of every man of letters there is an *æra*, from a level, from whence he soars with his own wings to his proper height, and the most important part of his education is that which he bestows on himself."

This was certainly true in Gibbon's case. On his arrival at Lausanne he hardly knew any French, but before he returned to England he thought spontaneously in French, and understood, spoke and wrote it better than he did his mother tongue.

"I have drawn a prize in the lottery of life," wrote Gibbon. "I am disgusted with the affectation of men of letters who complain that they have renounced a substance for a shadow, and that their fame affords a poor compensation for envy, censure and persecution.

"My own experience, at least, has taught me a very different lesson. Twenty happy years have been animated by the labor of my history, and its success has given me a name, a rank, a character in the world to which I should not otherwise have been entitled."

Reasons Enough.

Father—You seem to look at things in a very different light since your marriage.

Miss Newly Married Daughter—Well, I ought to after receiving four teen lamps and nine candelabra for wedding presents.—Tit-Bits.

Hat of the Future.

Stella—How will you have your hat trimmed?
Bella—I haven't decided between the merits of a monoplane and bi-plane wing effect.—New York Sun.

Two on the Job.

Teacher—You got well tanned this summer, I see.
Johnny—You're right, I did. Between dad and the sun I'm pretty near leather.—Judge.



Temperaments.

The physician of a former generation used to talk much of the "temperament" of his patients, that is to say, the predominant type of physical constitution possessed by each. He studied this permanent temperament fully as carefully as he did the disease temporarily present before deciding upon the line of treatment to be adopted.

Even to-day, although the physician speaks less of temperaments and diatheses, and perhaps would be at a loss to tell the names by which they were formerly designated, he by no means ignores the physical tendencies of his patients. From the viewpoint of temperament, one may regard the human family as divided into five great classes, although few belong solely to one type. Most persons have a mixture of two or more, being classified rather by the one which predominates.

The first of these temperaments is the lymphatic or phlegmatic. In this the individuals are of a quiet, rather inert disposition. They move slowly, but they move surely. They are usually dependable people, true to their word, and faithful to perform the duties assigned to them.

A second type, in many ways the direct opposite of the first, is the nervous temperament. These persons are quick in their movements, energetic in work and in play, strenuous, but often without staying power. What they accomplish they accomplish quickly.

The third type is the gouty, sanguine, or rheumatic. The individuals of this group are of florid complexion, frank and jovial disposition, good eaters and sleepers, and "never sick," but in later life they pay for their previous health by gouty attacks, and when attacked by serious illness, they are likely to succumb quickly.

Persons of the bilious temperament are poor assimilators of food. They suffer from intestinal indigestion, which leads to repeated attacks of "biliousness;" all the processes of secretion and excretion are sluggishly performed.

The fifth temperament is the strumous. These people have poor digestion and defective reparative power, little cuts and scratches healing slowly; they are always "catching" whatever contagious disease is about; they lack firmness of texture; the glands in the neck, in the armpits and in the groins frequently become enlarged.

The treatment of the same disease in persons of different temperaments often varies greatly, and hence the importance of the study and power to recognize the five distinct temperaments.—Youth's Companion.

Occasionally a man is so absent-minded that he pays his gas bill the day before it is due.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1776—The colony of Delaware erected itself into a State and framed a constitution.

1780—Washington went to Hartford, Conn., to consult with Rochambeau concerning some definite plan of action.

1792—Royalty abolished and France declared a republic.

1793—Gen. Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol in Washington.

1812—Burning of Moscow during the occupation of the city of Napoleon's army.

1814—British retreated from Fort Erie to Niagara. British raised the siege of Fort Erie.

1818—Illinois held its first election of State officers under the new constitution.

1820—First General Assembly of the State of Missouri met at St. Louis.

1823—Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey became Secretary of the Navy.

1833—Boundary line dispute between New Jersey settled.

1847—United States troops took possession of the City of Mexico.

1856—Last national convention of the Whigs met at Baltimore.

1862—The garrison at Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the Confederates. Harper's Ferry was captured by the Confederates. The Confederate forces were defeated at Iuka, Miss.

1863—Confederates victorious in battle of Chickamauga Creek.

1864—A McClellan meeting in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, was broken up by a party of Union soldiers.

1867—The Antietam national cemetery was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

1868—The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill excluding negroes from the jury.

1871—Lincoln's body removed to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill.

1872—In a political affray at Columbia, S. C., J. D. Caldwell was shot dead and Maj. Morgan wounded by George Tupper.

1874—Twenty persons killed and fifty injured in a fight between the New Orleans police and a mob that was clamoring for the abdication of Gov. Kellogg. About sixty lives lost in a great fire in the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass.

1875—Indianola, Texas, visited by a cyclone, and almost entirely destroyed. Galveston, Texas, visited by a fearful storm of wind and rain; the city was inundated. Perry's flagship Lawrence raised in Erie harbor and removed to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial.

1881—Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States.

1883—Public Inaugural exercises at the University of Texas.

1886—Michigan College of Mines opened for the reception of students.

1889—Union and Confederate veterans formed a memorial association on the Chickamauga battlefield.

1891—Intense heat in South Dakota, preventing work in the harvest fields. St. Clair tunnel at Detroit opened.

1892—Yellow fever became epidemic at Brunswick, Ga. Cherokee strip, 6,072,754 acres, opened for public settlement.

1895—Chickamauga National Park dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Cotton States and International Exposition opened in Atlanta.

1897—Preliminary peace treaty between Turkey and Greece signed at Constantinople.

1902—Commander Peary arrived at Sydney, N. S., on his return from the far north. Cruiser Des Moines launched at Quincy, Mass.

1908—Gov. Hoke Smith signed a bill terminating the convict-lease system in Georgia. The Republicans renominated Gov. Hughes of New York. Republicans carried Maine by reduced plurality. An accident to Orville Wright's airplane at Fort Meyer, Va., caused the death of Lieut. Thomas E. Selridge.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Fire destroyed the Savoy Theater, Hamilton, Ont.; loss \$60,000.
President Taft has appointed A. P. Sawyer of Seattle to be auditor of Porto Rico, to succeed G. C. Ward.
At Bucyrus, Ohio, Judge Babst appointed George W. Whysall receiver and Eli West co-receiver of the Columbus, Marian and Bucyrus Electric Railway, operating between Bucyrus and Marion.
Senator Carter of Montana declared at Seattle that charges of water power grabbing in his State were without foundation.
Fraternalities and sororities in the high schools of Washington, D. C., will be allowed to flourish and multiply so long as they continue to be conducted in an unobjectionable manner.
Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, in a New York meeting last night, scored big hits. He said the "merry widow" had changed to a "peach basket" or a "wash bowl" and he wondered when it would stop.