

FOR HOME AND WOMEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Blue Figured Foulard—The Married Women's Carelessness—The Correct Figure—Color Schemes—A Housewife's Soft Hands.

A Woman's Thought
I am a woman—therefore, I may not
Call to him, cry to him,
Fly to him,
Bid him delay not!

Then when he comes to me I must sit
quiet,
Still as a stone—
All silent and cold
If my heart riot—
Crush and defy it!
Should I grow bold,
Say one dear thing to him,
All my life fling to him,
Cling to him—
What to atone
Is enough for my stanning?
This were the most to me,
This were my winning—
That he was lost to me.

Not a lover.
At least if he part from me,
Tearing my heart from me,
Hurt beyond cure—
Calm and demure,
Then must I hold me,
In myself fold me,
Lest he discover:
Showing no sign to him,
By look of mine to him,
What he has been to me—
How my heart turns to him—
Follows him, yearns to him,
Prays him to love me,
Pity me, lean to me,
Thou God above me!

—R. W. Gilder.

Married Women's Carelessness.

Philadelphia Times: A man would infinitely prefer to be disappointed in his wife's intellect than in her personal appearance, if he has to be disillusioned on either one point or the other after marriage, and yet how many women take chances with their marital happiness by drifting into slovenly or careless ways, which are sure to disgust a man, no matter how much in love he may be. Do we not all of us know some such instance in our own circle of acquaintances where a pretty, attractive girl has degenerated into an unattractive, untidy woman within a few short years of the time when she stood at the altar, radiant in the freshness of her youthful beauty, the delight of her husband's eye and the joy of his heart? The first step downward generally takes the form of curl papers, Ah, how many divorces can be traced directly to the baleful influences of these unsightly knobs to which a woman so soon endeavors to accustom her husband, but when, if she only knew, are the thin edge of the wedge that opens the gap between them. Then she acquires the wrapper habit and thinks nothing of wearing this same nondescript and unbecoming garment from morning until night. Little by little she neglects to take her hair out of papers, reserving this process for specially important occasions, until her husband hardly recognizes her in her holiday hair, minus the disfiguring paper wads that have produced the waves and curls, which he, poor, deluded mortal, once thought were natural. Her footwear resolves itself into chronic slippers, as a rule badly run down at the heel, and before she is aware of the fact herself, she has become absolutely unsightly rather than the attractive woman a little care would make her. Do not think that men fail to appreciate all the little personal graces as before it. The money that is expended on delicate sachet powder, pretty shoes and dainty stockings, a fetching little house costume or for the services of manure or hair-dresser may be condemned as awful extravagances, but they are condoned much more quickly than the neglect of personal appearance that may save expenditure of both time and money, but which wastes that best possession of a married woman—the sincere admiration of her own husband.

A Swell Walking Costume.



In olive green camel's hair plaid, with two-piece tunic, trimmed with heavy woolen fringe and black velvet frogs. The jacket is of dark gray cloth, with collar and bands of black velvet as a finish.

Drape Your Mirror.

If a woman wishes to see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly so as possible, she should keep the surface of her glass highly polished and have a plentiful supply of white—not cream—gauze or fine India lawn, gather the material at the center of the top and let it fall on either side, framing the glass with soft folds of pure white. When this is done to artistic satisfaction, peep in and see what an improvement it makes to the general appearance. A draped mirror always gives a

BLUE FIGURED FOULARD.



With yoke and front of white satin, trimmed with design of gold thread, blue satin bands. Blue velvet hat, with green satin bow.

more becoming reflection than one with a hard frame, and besides, the white draped mirror and the lace-covered toilet table makes a dainty spot in a lady's room at all times.

The Correct Figure.

The fashionable figure seems to be as silhouette as ever, and waist lines are disregarded in the effort to get a general slender effect. Corsets are beginning to be an expensive necessity, and women who have hitherto contented themselves with a ready made article of moderate price are now rushing to the high-priced places, for only there can they get a corset fit to wear under the new gowns. There is some justice in the big prices that are charged, for the best whalebone has to be used, and the most careful fitting and workmanship are required. The latest corsets now have two garter straps, one in front and one on the side, more to keep the corset well down in place than to hold the stocking up. The chemise is, of course, tabored, and a well fitting corset cover protects the corset. A dainty little garment for this purpose is made of strips of colored silk and white lace entredoux, says the New York Tribune. An elaborate petticoat is also an impossibility. It is doubtful if many petticoats, beyond a short, thin underskirt, are worn now, but with the autumn, thicker underskirts will be a necessity. At a place on the rue de la Paix, they are making these of satin, as close as possible to the figure, and trimmed with one shaped ruffle, narrow in front and quite deep in the back. Over these the skirts hang beautifully, and, as it is not the fashion to lift the dress now, the plainness of a petticoat makes no difference. At this shop they also show "knickers" of satin, made dainty with silk ruffles.

A Housewife's Soft Hands.

A certain little housekeeper who does all her own work and yet has the lily-white hand that one reads about, tells thus how she keeps her hands in such good condition: "Tomatoes will take off any stain. You know paring apples makes your hands frightfully black. I discovered that the tomato can be used to take off this stain, and since I have found it out I keep one on my kitchen table and apply it always after paring fruit. In winter I use canned tomatoes. Rather a queer cosmetic, isn't it? Then I am careful to wear gloves whenever it is possible—the rubber kind when I am washing dishes, and loose old kid gloves when I sweep. I think, with proper care, any woman can keep her hands soft and white, even if she does housework."

Color Schemes.

The study of colors and their effects in combination is a very curious one, which many women would do well to give some heed to, especially when the house is being thoroughly renovated. There are some colors that are cheerful, refreshing, that give an expansive effect. Others are depressing and give a cramped-up appearance to a room. If a room be large and it is desired to make it appear smaller and more cozy it can be done by having the ceiling and walls decorated in a dark shade and the draperies in harmony. If blue be the predominating tone of a room it will have the effect of making the room look larger than it is and it can be introduced in some degree in a small room for that purpose. It must be used judiciously, however, for if it be in excess or of a wrong shade it will give a room a cold, cheerless appearance. Red makes no difference in regard to size, but it always gives the idea of warmth and comfort. It will always accentuate any tint of green that lurks in the other colors employed. Red in some tone or another might be used to advantage in a room that was not lighted from without, or in one that had a north light. On the other hand green should never be used under such conditions, but only where a room is powerfully lighted or a flood of sunshine penetrates. This serves to light up the yellow tint that would be otherwise unappreciable and gives a cheerful color tone. Much can be done to promote health and a happy, cheerful disposition by a proper regard to the tone in which the rooms of a house are furnished.

Simpliety of Food.

A "sick headache" is often caused by eating too much and too often rich food, and taking too little exercise. Substitute a simple, plain meal and a dessert of fruit for too much meat and too many rich dishes, and earn what you eat "by the sweat of your brow." Nature abhors lazy folks, and still more laziness accompanied by gourmandizing.

That Is the Place.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle: "The yacht races ought to be held at Chicago," said Mr. Northside to Mr. Shady-side.

"Why?"
"That is the Windy City."

Spill Their Looks.

"Are you ready to face the enemy?"
"abuted the corporal at Calulet."
"Yes, an' riddy to deface thim, too,"
responded the Irish volunteer.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The annual report of the adjutant general of the army, Brigadier General Corbin, to the secretary of war, sums up the military forces now in the service of the United States as follows: Regular army, 64,586; volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160.

The report of Paymaster General Bates of the army shows the following main items of expenditure during the last fiscal year: Regular army, \$34,141,225; volunteer army, \$35,877,177; disbandment of Cuban army, \$965,100; extra pay to volunteers war with Spain, \$443,932; extra pay regulars war with Spain, \$202,502.

Secretary Hay for the United States, Mr. Tower for Great Britain, and Mr. Munna von Schwartzstein on the part of Germany have signed a convention providing for the adjustment by arbitration of the claims of the inhabitants of Samoa for damages resulting from the naval and military operations there last spring. King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden is specified by the treaty as the arbitrator.

The postmaster general has issued an order forbidding postmasters in the United States to collect postage due in excess of the domestic rate on any letters sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or other persons in the United States service in Guam and the Philippine islands. The order is given immediate effect and postmasters are directed to disregard all ratings of postage due in excess of the domestic rate, made prior to this date.

There are three features of interest above all others in the annual report of Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, just made public. First, in an arrangement of Congress because of the failure to reward the officers recommended for advancement as a result of the battles around Cuba; second, the recommendations for a change in the present system of receiving ships, and third, the suggestions touching the new system of training landmen.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans has been offered the governor generalship of Cuba by the administration, providing he would resign as pension commissioner. In a letter, Commissioner Evans stated he positively refused the offer; that he was doing his duty, and was not to be intimidated or "exchanged." If he should be exchanged for doing his duty in the pension office and sent to Cuba, he might be exchanged there also.

For some time negotiations have been in progress in Washington towards establishing treaty relations between China and Mexico. The negotiations have been carried on by Ambassador Aspizcof of Mexico and Minister Wu Ting Fang of China, and are now so far advanced that the signing of the instrument is expected to occur early next week. Aside from its importance in being the first treaty ever negotiated between the two countries, its terms are such as to yield large benefits to each of the contracting parties.

A recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant general of the army, shows a grand total of 10,975 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 3,854, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men wounded. The death list, numbering 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6,395 enlisted men. Of this total but 38 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed, the remainder of the deaths resulting from various causes.

The cabinet has discussed the point involving the right under the law of our soldiers in the Philippines to send through the mails to friends in this country souvenirs of little or no commercial value. Under a strict construction of the law articles of any commercial value except books are prohibited from being sent through the mail. But the government, realizing that with the approach of the Christmas holidays the soldiers serving in the Philippines undoubtedly will wish to send home some mementoes of their service, an earnest effort will be made to overcome the difficulties presented. It is probable that Secretary Gage will formulate some regulation which will meet the situation.

The auditor of the Postoffice Department in his annual report shows that during the last year the number of postoffices in the United States increased from 72,976 to 74,384; the number of domestic money orders issued increased from 27,798,678, representing \$401,113,717, to 29,067,879, representing \$442,483,354, a net increase in the number of 1,269,202 and in volume of \$41,369,636. During the year the revenues of the postal service increased from \$89,012,618 to \$95,021,384, and the expenditures from \$97,879,407 to \$107,432,169, a net increase in the receipts of \$6,008,765, and in expenditures of \$8,778,752. Upon this showing the auditor asks for an increase of thirty clerks as a minimum requirement for the year 1900.

Chief Examiner Serven of the Civil Service commission, in his annual report, just made public, says 48,563 persons were examined for entrance to the government service. Not quite 75 per cent. of the candidates passed. The commission has decided to abolish the internal revenue board of examiners, and examinations formerly conducted by them will be hereafter conducted by examiners sent from Washington. Owing to the increased demand for special tests the ordinary examinations for custom house and internal revenue branches and for first-class postoffices will be held hereafter only once a year. It is pointed out that out of a total of 4,414 appointments to the departmental and government printing services 781 were women and that of the 24,213 women who have passed examinations during the last ten years, 3,476, or over 14 per cent., have been appointed. The report recommends the establishment by the commission of a standard of general intelligence which would be considered as a preliminary test.

The State Department does not deny that it is in correspondence with foreign powers in regard to American

trade interests in China. The department has been devoting much attention to this subject ever since this administration began. It has been the policy of President McKinley to protect in every way possible American interests in China without entering into any alliances with any of the great powers that are seizing territory or exerting influence to secure control of the Chinese coast. It has been the policy of the administration to protect our interests in the Orient without assisting Great Britain to maintain the integrity of China and without following the example of European nations in securing spheres of influence. The United States has treaties with China which guarantee the protection of our interests there, and it is the purpose of the administration to insist that these treaties shall be inviolate. The President does not admit that the spheres of influence of other nations can shut out the American trade from treaty ports in China. He has insisted, and will insist, that these treaty ports shall remain open to American trade whether they shall be controlled by England, Russia, Germany, France or Italy.

Mrs. Mildred Hazen, whose engagement to Admiral Dewey has been announced, is one of the best known women in Washington society, as well as one of the cleverest. Her society has always been enjoyed by the brightest men in public life, among those who frequented her mother's home being Speaker Reed, Representatives Bonelli and Hitt and Adjutant General Corbin. The admiral has known his future bride since childhood, and before his departure to command the Asiatic squadron he often visited the home of Mrs. McLean. During his absence he corresponded frequently with Mrs. Hazen. The admiral has not yet announced the date of his marriage, but his friends say that it will not be long before his new home will have a mistress. After their marriage Admiral Dewey and his wife will reside during the winter at his Washington home and during the summer at her summer home at Woodley. As the wife of the ranking officer of the navy, Mrs. Hazen's position will be second almost to none in Washington. Her fortune and the liberal salary received by the admiral will enable them to entertain in the most lavish and elaborate fashion, and as both are devoted to society the residence of the admiral may be expected to be the scene of many brilliant entertainments during the coming season.

There is not lacking conclusive evidence that there exists an understanding between the United States and Great Britain regarding the share each shall have in the partition of the Chinese empire. Japan is expected to side with these two countries in their demands. From a high official authority the New York World correspondent has obtained this outline of the situation: 1—The United States demands that the open policy be continued. 2—That none of the treaty rights shall in any manner be disturbed by foreign powers seizing Chinese territory. 3—That American trade and commerce shall be granted the same rights as the country availing a particular port enjoys. 4—That such power as the United States desires to exercise in treaty rights now existing between the Chinese empire and the United States. 5—Great Britain having always maintained open ports will co-operate with the United States in securing its demands. 6—These demands once having been made must be enforced. 7—It is believed that all the demands of the United States will be granted. 8—It is hoped diplomacy will secure the concessions asked, but in the event it fails other and more rigorous methods must be used. 9—Because of possible trouble the Asiatic squadron is being strengthened to its maximum. 10—It is not the purpose of the United States to seize a Chinese port or sphere of influence, it being the intention of the government to protect all United States interests in all ports and provinces of China.

In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House the Philippine Commission submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare. The report appears to be a correct summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them of the historical events which preceded the Spanish War and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally a statement of the capacity of the Philippines for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo. Dewey says that "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him either or at any other time." The commission expresses the opinion that the Philippines are incapable of self-government. The report shows that this inability for self-government is due to the old Spanish regime, which gave the Philippines little or no part in governing themselves. The great number of tribes is also an obstacle. "Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and democratic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs." The report concludes: "Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, become more Americans than Americans themselves."

WHEN DAY'S WORK IS OVER.

Mutual Pleasures and Recreations of Husband and Wife.

"If wives and sisters would try to supply something restful and quiet on the arrival of the man of the family from his daily work, might not much of the hopelessness and the discontent of home life be done away with?" "Women work hard all day, too," was the answer, "and they are just as tired at evening time. You cannot expect a miracle from them." But it seems to some of us that just such things can be expected of them, and that were the miracle performed the hopelessness of existing conditions would vanish, says Harper's Bazar. The beginning of the miracle might be brought about if women, no matter how busy they were, nor what had happened during the day, would arrange to spend an hour in some sort of recreation with their husbands every evening. This recreation might take any form, from quiet companionship, as the wife sewed or knitted beside her husband as he smoked, to pleasant work upon some particular hobby which she had taken up because it was interesting to her and interesting to him, and including anything in the form of outdoor life after the supper, walking or taking part in some game with him. The duties of the two are bound to be of interest to both. It is the pleasures and recreations of both which require study before they can become of common interest and it is part of the wife's field to give sufficient thought to these matters so that they may become of practical use. The miracle might go even a step farther, for the wife or daughter could cultivate some one pursuit or interest of her own, throwing into it her enthusiasm, finding in it refreshment, and making of it an object by which the sympathies and interest of her husband or brother would be aroused. This is only a suggestion, but it has its significance. It has its significance, because it can be tried in any home, because whatever is done with this purpose sincerely in view is just so far a step, and a good step, in the right direction, and because any wife or any sister may fit its application to her own ease, and start at once to produce some little result.

Giraffe's in Central Africa.

From time to time it has been rumored that giraffes existed in British Central Africa, on the Loangwa river, but although that river valley has been frequently visited during the last ten years by Europeans, no authentic information on the point has ever been obtained. Last month, however, a giraffe was shot on the east bank of the Loangwa in the Marimba district, by a European prospector, and its skin (incomplete) sent in to Capt. Chichester, in Mpezeni's country. The hinder half of the skin is being sent to the British museum, and it is hoped that a complete specimen may now be obtained. The existence of giraffes in Marimba is remarkable, the area in which they are found is extremely restricted, and their number appears to be very few. The one shot, however, was in a herd of about thirty-five. The nearest country north of Marimba, in which giraffes are known to exist, is north of Mareres, where the Elton-Cotterill expedition met with them (many years ago). To the south of Matabeleland is the nearest giraffe country.

Remarkable Drinks.

Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed, the blood of live horses may perhaps be considered the most so. Marco Polo and Carpini were the first to tell the world of the Tartar practice of opening the veins in horses' necks, taking a drink, and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen, this has been the practice from time immemorial. There is a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of lambs reduced to paste with milk, or bruised into pulp with rice, and then fermented. It is extremely stimulating to the physical organism. The Laplanders drink a great deal of smoked snow-water, and one of the national drinks of the Tonquinese is arrack flavored with chicken's blood. The list would scarcely be complete without mention of absinthe, which may be called the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, anise, coriander, fennel, wormwood, indigo, and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty and a moral and physical poison.—New York Home Journal.

The Ruling Passion.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer: The clergyman had finished and the organ was pealing forth the sonorous rapture of the Mendelssohn march. "One moment, George," said the radiant bride, and facing the audience she raised her exquisitely bound, though somewhat bulky, prayer book in her dainty gloved hands and pointed it directly at the brilliant audience. There was a sharp click. "All right, George," said the bride, "come along." And as they marched down the aisle she showed him that the supposed prayer book wasn't a prayer book at all. It was a camera! "It's my own idea, George," she whispered. "Clever, isn't it?"

Feeding the Elephants.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When mealtime arrives they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice, done up in five two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and tied with grass. At the command, "Attention!" each elephant raises its trunk, and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.