WOMAN'S REALM.

EXHIBITION OF ORIENTAL RUGS AT THE C. W. TOBOLDT NEW ART GALLERIES, NOS. 33 AND 35 LIBERTY-ST.

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD

UTILIZING TALENTS IN SOCIAL ASPIRATIONS—WHEN HER DANCING DAYS ARE OVER.

It is curious what trivial things will sometimes prove to be of the greatest assistance to a clever and ambitious person in his or her social career. It goes without saying that the social aspirant must be both clever and ambitious in order to make the aforesaid little things count, but if they are properly utilized they will do wonders.

"I wonder how Miss Push became so intimate with Mrs. Tipton," remarked one of her acquaintances rather enviously. "None of her people ever went with that set before." And, as the world loves and admires a success, Miss Push was esteemed particularly attractive in consequence. The truth of the matter is, however, that she owed her smart position entirely to her particularly clever game of "bridge," having seen its possibilities and mastered its intricacies in the beginning of its vogue, when good players were few and proportionately prized.

To be just ahead of other people in the latest popular fad is a trump card in the game of success. A very simple young woman, who would have been quite insignificant otherwise, has made herself a "personage" through her extremely graceful skirt dancing, and in London a few seasons ago a Southern girl, who was Miss Nobody at home, was taken up enthusiastically by the most fashionable set, on account of her clever "coon" songs, which were then a novelty. "However did she manage it?" is often asked about a certain young woman who, unaccompanied by any member of her family, has entered the inner circle of society and become one of its recognized members. She is nice looking, but not pretty; has no fortune and her family, although fairly good, has never had any pretensions to fashion; but this young woman has a peculiarly successful gift of making friends, and in every instance has used her intimates as stepping stones. There is, of course, a long distance between the first step and the last, but she has taken care to climb ever upward, and the result has been (at least to her) eminently satisfactory.

"BRIDGE" WINS CHAMPIONS.

Bridge whist, which seemed to be somewhat on the wane last spring, has certainly taken on a new lease of life this winter, for it is more popular than ever. It is noticeable, too, that many more play for money than formerly, the conscientious scruples of many of its votaries having apparently evaporated, so that now a whist player who still refuses to "gamble" is made decidedly uncomfortable by finding that if she plays she is generally carried by her partner. It is rather amusing, too, to see those who have until now held out against the popular craze succumb one by one, and then, like all converts, become more eager about the game than the old players.

"No, I do not play bridge," said many conservative old card players a year ago. "Scientific old-fashioned whist is what I play, and what I enjoy," but that ancient and honorable game has practically disappeared, and the old players have become bridge enthusiasts.

"You don't mean to say that you are buying card tables," said one woman to another, whom she met in a furniture shop the other day. "I thought you had set your face against card playing in your house."

"But no one will come to me!" explained her friend. "I feel so lonely; no one wants me to ask them to luncheon or 5 o'clock tea any more, because I do not let them play bridge, so I have had to come to it, in spite of myself!"

SOCIAL PARODY ON "THE BROOK."

A social parody of Tennyson's "Brook" might have as its refrain:

"For girls may come and girls may go,
But men stay on forever."

That is to say, while the men in society are practically the same the girls who go out are constantly changing. A fashionable matron who has brought out several daughters was commenting on this fact only the other day.

"Why, the men, with comps[illegible] exceptions, are just the same as those [illegible] to Mary's coming out dinner dance," she said, going over her list. "Then they did duty for Edith, and now Francess will have almost the same lot, while the girls are all different. Edith being married, I no longer am asking her set, and Mary, with her multitudinous interests, declares that her dancing days are over, and declines even to put in an appearance. The explanation of this is that with men, going out requires no particular effort. Their evening dress is the same for every function, and if they are dining out they have no objection to 'looking in' on a debutante's dance, and passing judgment on the attractions of the newcomers, while an older girl, who, to be comfortable, must have a new gown and cotillion and supper partners, feels that it is her younger sister's day, together with the latter's friends, and that on the whole her room is better than her company.

"Things have greatly changed in this respect in New-York of late. Formerly a girl who was once out continued her round of gayety as a matter of course until her marriage. She went to all the dances and gave up her entire time to social festivities throughout the season year after year, but we have changed all that in these latter times. The new century girl rarely 'goes out' to any great extent after two winters of continuous gayety. Not that she becomes a recluse by any means—she accepts invitations to dinners and theatre parties, she frequents the opera, and occasionally may be seen at a very smart ball, but she no longer belongs to the dancing set. Life is very full nowadays. Youth is fleeting, and there are so many things to interest and occupy intelligent and healthy young women that are far more satisfactory than balls and dances, which are now given over to debutantes and young married women, for in this as in everything else the new century young woman is a contradiction. After her marriage she is apt to become gay once more, she aspires to become either a belle or a leader, and this time it is not two seasons that will content her, by any means."

"I find it is very soothing to keep a pig," said a pretty and dainty suburbanite at a New-York luncheon.

"You keep a pig?" exclaimed her neighbor, greatly amused. "I do not believe it!"

"But I do," answered the other. "I keep a pig and a lot of chickens. It happened in this way. You see, I am a very particular housekeeper, and I abhor waste. I used to be greatly exercised about having all the good food on the plates go into the can, for the ash man to take away. Of course, the waste is inevitable. I cannot force people to eat all that they put on their plates, and, as we have a large family, and have many guests, the amount of money literally thrown away is distressing. I was talking about it to my Swedish cook one day. 'Why not keep a pig, ma'am?' she said, 'and a few chickens?' 'A pig?' I cried, in horror. 'Oh, I couldn't! Pigs are so dirty!' 'That is the fault of those who keep them,' she replied. 'A pig can be kept as clean as any other animal, and it eats up everything.' So I thought I would try it. I bought a pig, had a nice little pen made for it, told the man that the straw must be aired and changed every day, just like my mare, Peggy's, and had galvanized tin eating and drinking troughs made that could be rinsed out daily. Kept in this way, piggy was perfectly unobjectionable, and, as cook said, he ate everything—the finishing touch to my content being that even the water from the wash tubs of the frying pans and sauce pans made a nourishing drink for him. When killing time comes I shall send for the butcher, and have my own hams, sausages, etc., and know that they are made out of a pig that has always been kept clean and has had the best of fresh food. After I started the pig successfully I began on chickens, and now I have twenty hens, and not a crumb in the house is wasted or lost!"

VARIED HAPPENINGS.

The needlework committee of the Young Women's Christian Association held an attractive and profitable "Christmas sale" last week in the association's rooms, in East Fifteenth-st. Tea was served and an enjoyable musical provided for the many interested friends who gathered. All the articles offered for sale were the work of self-supporting women, and the generous prices brought by the many useful and dainty things were a matter of rejoicing for the members of the committee, who had worked so hard to make the sale a success.

The near future will probably see the formation of a club of ex-regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, similar to the "ex" club composed of ex-officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Two years ago a movement was started to this end. As ex-regents are generally women of ability and old members of the organization, such a club as is planned might exert considerable influence on the future of the order, although necessarily without official or political weight.

The New-York City Mothers' Club will hold its next meeting at 2:30 p. m. to-morrow at the Tuxedo, Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. Several interesting speakers will discuss the subject for the day, "Physical Culture."

An entertainment was given by the Happy Hour Club of the "Little Mothers'" Aid Association last Wednesday evening at the house of the association, No. 226 Second-ave. There were recitations by Miss Edith Hallett Bates and Miss Sadie Hunter, piano solos by Miss Minnie Topping, songs by Miss Paula Van Orden, and a paper in two parts by Mrs. E. Gilibert and Mrs. Westerburg.

The Daisy Fields Guild will hold a sale on Saturday afternoon, December 13, at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children at Englewood, N. J. There will be several attractions and a specialty will be made of home made cakes and candy. The members of the guild are Mrs. Frank Anthony, Mrs. Thornton Turner, Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, Mrs. Nathaniel Foote, Mrs. Carl Lorntzen, Mrs. Heth Lorton, Miss Elsie Powell, Miss Adelene Salisbury, Miss Ella McCullough, Miss Mabel Rusch, Miss Josephine Isham, Miss Louise Holly, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss Rogers, Miss Louise Leggett, Miss Marvin, Miss Van Kluck and Miss Herrick.

A subscription euchre and dance for the benefit of the Guild of the Infant Saviour will be held on the evening of January 21 at the Leslie, Eighty-third-st. and the Boulevard. Among the women prominently interested are Mrs. Robert McGinnis, Mrs. Allen Ramsay, Mrs. T. E. Tack, Mrs. John Crane, Mrs. John Lerscher, Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Miss E. Uhlrich, Mrs. D. Morgan Hildreth, Mrs. J. C. Lyons, Mrs. Jaime Reynes, Mrs. J. J. White, Mrs. J. J. Muller, Mrs. L. E. Geigerich, Mrs. Vincent P. Travers, Mrs. Herman Bosch, Mrs. T. O'Brien, Mrs. J. A. Farley, Mrs. M. J. Lenane, Mrs. A. J. Herbermann, Mrs. William Bergere, Mrs. J. H. Fargis and Mrs. George B. McAuliffe.

A little folks' bazaar will be given for the benefit of the same philanthropy at the home of Mrs. Jaime Reynes, No. 137 West Seventieth-st., on December 11, afternoon and evening.

The first in a series of entertainments that have been arranged by Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission took place last Monday at the Holland House, where an auditorium has been courteously provided by the management. Mrs. Reginald Carrington, Mrs. Julie Wyman, Miss Jennie Dutton, Heinrich Meyn, H. L. Brainard and H. T. Burleigh provided an agreeable programme of music. The mission, in Eleventh-ave., near Thirty-eighth-st., is in the district commonly known as "Hell's Kitchen." It is open day and night, with reading room, library, clubs for boys and girls, industrial schools and religious services. The second of Mrs. Nevin's entertainments will be given on Monday, at 3 p. m., at the Holland House, and the third on the following Monday.

The second lectur in the Civitas Club course will be given at 3 o'clock Wednesday, December 10, at No. 169 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will speak on the subject "Society and the Child."

The Car Passengers' Rights Society will hold its second meeting to-morrow at 2 p. m., at the home of Mrs. William Tibbitt Salter, No. 306 West Eighteenth-st.

"Restriction of Immigration and What Was Accomplished During the Last Congress" is the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Woman's Republican Club, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, at Delmonico's. Prescott F. Hall, secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, of Boston, and William R. Wilcox, president of the Department of Parks, of New-York City, will make addresses. Luncheon will be served at the end of the meeting.

The Rainy Day Club has started on another year of existence with the same officials in office. At its meeting last Wednesday the following ballot was indorsed with practically no dissenting voice: President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary J. McNutt; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary B. Kinsley; third vice-president, Mrs. J. P. Miller, and fourth vice-president, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge.

The second of a series of conferences and lectures given this season under the auspices of the New-York State Household Economic Association will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, No. 162 West Eighty-sixth-st. The subject outlined for the meeting is "The Spirit of Clothes." Among the prominent speakers are Mrs. Florence Keely, secretary of the Consumers' League, who will speak from the industrial standpoint; Mrs. A. L. Jessup, superintendent of domestic art in the public schools, who will tell of the work in the schools and the industrial work at night schools, and Professor Mary Schenck Woolman, head of the domestic art department, Columbia Teachers College, who will talk of the trade school. All persons interested in clothes—and what woman is not?—or in the aims and practical work of the Household Economic Association are cordially invited to be present.

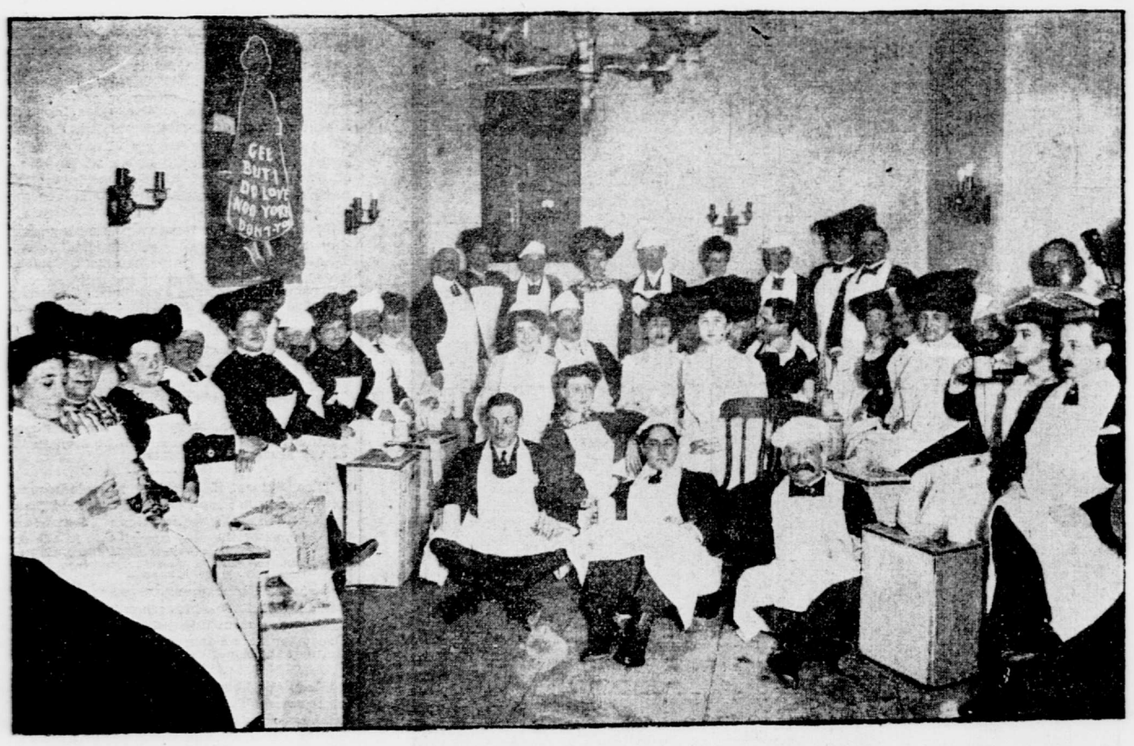
The luncheon, which is a feature of the reception and fancy article sale at St. Luke's Home, No. 2,914 Broadway, the afternoon of Tuesday, December 9, will be in charge of Mrs. J. Robert Halstead. Mrs. Halstead will be assisted by Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Bridgman, Miss Brownell, Miss Cone, Miss McKenny, Miss Bleything, Miss Hitchings, Miss Carstensen and Miss Holbrook. The fancy work table, which will be especially attractive, is to be in the care of Mrs. Holbrook, assisted by Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Frederick West MacDonald, Mrs. Bibb, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Carstensen, Mrs. Powers and Miss Goffe. A generous attendance is hoped for, as the needs of the institution, a home for reduced gentlewomen, are at present far in excess of its income.

Several interesting papers on "Sundry Russian Authors with Their Strange Names" were read by Mrs. Stephen Valentine, Mrs. Thomas Bishop and Miss Beers at the Brooklyn Colonia Club last Thursday. The club met at the home of Mrs. Valentine, No. 111 St.-Mark's-ave.

MISS SHAFER'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

In the Art Building of Wellesley College an oil portrait of the late Helen A. Shafer, president of the college from 1888 to 1894, was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of people, especially old friends and alumnæ of Wellesley. The portrait is the work of Kenyon Cox, of New-York, and is the gift of the alumnæ association, which a year ago last June voted to set aside certain funds in hand for this purpose; also to establish a fund for the benefit of the department of mathematics, in which Miss Shafer was professor from 1877 to 1888.

In likeness and design the portrait is admirable. It will be hung permanently in the dining hall of the administration building, where there are already oil portraits of Miss Ada L. Howard and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, first and second presidents of the college, as well as of other college officers and benefactors.



"I'D RATHER LIVE IN BOHEMIA THAN IN ANY OTHER LAND."

A fashionable West Side club enjoying "A Beefsteak" at society's latest rendezvous—Clyde's, Broadway and Seventy-fifth-st.

WOULD EFFECT BE BAD?

CLERGYMEN'S VIEWS ON HOLDING SUNDAY CONCERTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When the Public Education Association, of which Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer is president, asked the Board of Education away back last July for the loan of Public School No. 33, at No. 418 West Twenty-eighth-st., on certain Sunday afternoons for the purpose of giving a series of free concerts, and when, the request having been granted, it gave the first of these concerts on November 9, it little dreamed that it was thereby placing a bee in the bonnet of so very weighty and respectable a body as the New-York Presbytery. When the Presbytery meets to-morrow at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave. and Eleventh-st., the paramount subject for discussion will be the propriety of the step taken by the Board of Education, and it is more than likely that a resolution condemning it will be adopted.

Such a resolution was, in fact, presented at a recent meeting of the Presbytery by the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, and occasioned a lively discussion, in which Colonel A. P. Ketchum, the Rev. Dr. Forbes and the Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, participated. Dr. Wylie said before the resolution was adopted he thought the Presbytery ought to get all the facts of the matter from the Board of Education, and Colonel Ketchum suggested that the resolution be referred to a committee which should confer with the Board of Education. Dr. Wylie, Colonel Ketchum and the Rev. Dr. I. W. Hathaway were appointed to serve as the committee.

The committee talked the matter over with President Burlingham for about three-quarters of an hour yesterday morning. President Burlingham has steadily declined to give his personal views of the question, but of the meeting yesterday he said:

"I explained with what deliberation the board had acted, and suggested that the committee appear before the joint committee on special schools and the care of buildings, on Friday. I also invited the members to attend the next concert, on December 7, at 3 o'clock, and see and hear for themselves."

"The Board of Education simply gives the use of the schools, with heat and light," said Mr. Palmer, secretary of the Board of Education. "The Public Education Association pays the janitor. The concerts are given under the supervision of the joint committees, and the programme for each is submitted to them in advance. President Burlingham believes the school buildings should be used for the public good in the largest way possible, excluding only religion and politics. Colonel Ketchum was at one time a member of the School Board, and he understands the board's position."

SABBATH NOT FOR AMUSEMENT.

When seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, Dr. Wylie, speaking as the chairman of the committee, said: "So far as we have been apprised, this movement originated in the idea that there are certain sections of the city whose citizens seem to feel that good would be done by having exercises of a high order in the school buildings. So far as we have ascertained, there is no desire on the part of the Board of Education to make the work of the churches and Sunday schools more difficult, or to conflict with the hours of service.

"Our attitude is that we do not desire to see any movement inaugurated that will divide the Christian people of our community or that will in any way injure the public schools. We feel that it is a very difficult matter, and that, unless guarded most scrupulously, and placed under strictest supervision, it may degenerate, and injure, rather than benefit, our schools. Personally, I fear that the giving of the schools for purposes distinct from education, to any group of citizens, however good their intention, would lead to many other demands on the part of other associations which it will be difficult, naturally, to resist. As Christian men, we shall, in this whole matter, endeavor to act on Christian principles, and in every possible way to guard the sacredness of the holy Sabbath as a day of quiet and rest and religious observance. It would be deplorable to inaugurate a system of exercises that would violate the conscience of many citizens, and shake their confidence in, or lessen their loyalty to, our public school system, which, up to the present, has been of immense service to the city, the country and the whole cause of morality."

Being asked if the real fear underlying the action of the Presbytery was not that, through the free Sunday concert, as an entering wedge, denominational interests would be introduced into the public schools, Dr. Wylie said:

"I would rather see the schools turned over to a denomination for religious services on Sunday afternoons than to a vaudeville show, for there is no denomination whose religion does not contain some uplift for the soul. But if I, a Presbyterian minister, were to ask for the use of a school building, should I get it? Or if any one wanted to borrow it for a political meeting, would he get it? The moment religion or politics is mentioned the Board of Education gets nervous. They fear such meetings would offend the conscience of some of the taxpayers. Well, these free concerts will offend the conscience of some citizens, for there are still thousands of persons in New-York who believe in Sunday as a day of rest. I am sure they will vigorously protest against such a practice.

"The Board of Education has no hesitation in lending the building in the name of pleasure-amusement. In their homes, in the churches and libraries, the people have amusement enough. If Sunday concerts are permitted in one public school they will be in others. While the early concerts may be all they should be, they will inevitably degenerate. It is hard, even, to give a church entertainment that shall not offend the taste in some particulars. What right has the Board of Education to lend for such a purpose a building that belongs to the citizens? What right has it to spend the taxpayers' money in heating and lighting for Sunday entertainments? The Board of Education seems to be possessed by the same idea as the degenerate Roman populace when it cried, 'Panem et circenses'—bread and the circus."

DR. PARKHURST DISAPPROVES.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is another clergyman who is not in favor of the scheme.

"I disbelieve in it thoroughly," said he, "and for this reason: The whole tendency of this present time is to break down the distinction between the first day and the seventh day of the week. While you may say there are evident advantages attaching to such a scheme as this, everything that tends to erase the distinction which Christianity recognizes as existing between secular times and holy times is bound eventually to issue in disaster to the home, to society and to the nation."

NO HARM IN SUCH CONCERTS.

"I really have not given the matter a moment's thought," said the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, when asked for his opinion, "and I therefore could not express any definite opinion. In the abstract, however, I do not see how music, good music, could in any way mar the sacredness of the Sabbath. All good music must, of necessity, be elevating in influence, whether it has been definitely associated with what we are accustomed to call religious subjects or not. Knowing even the little I do of the personnel of the Public Education Association, I should say that the character of the music provided could safely be left to the organization's discretion, and I may as well add that so far as I am conversant with it the idea seems a good one."

DISLIKES THE BLUE-BLACK SUNDAY.

The Rev. R. P. Johnston, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, was not aware that the subject was under discussion with his brother ministers. "I would really prefer not to be quoted as speaking on the matter at all," he said, "there are too many people ready to talk about matters of which they know nothing. Frankly, this is the first I have heard of it—a minister can't keep up with everything and do his own work besides, and one can't be expected to grow opinions like mushrooms—overnight—not opinions that are worth having at least. I don't even know the men and women that represent the work of the Public Education Association. In general I should say that some good use might better be made of the school houses rather than let them stand idle one-seventh of the time. As to holding Sunday schools in them, half the churches can't fill their own Sunday school rooms—what's the use of opening others? Personally I don't believe in the blue-black Sunday, and I don't preach it. I think, however, that great care should be exercised in the supervision of all music given under such circumstances, as even so-called good music, like some classic literature, is not advisable for promiscuous rendition."

GOOD FOR PEOPLE IT WOULD REACH.

"Yes, I've seen more or less comment on the matter," said the Rev. Minot J. Savage, of the Church of the Messiah, "and, as I understand it, the movement is a thoroughly good one and to be heartily recommended. My conviction, the belief of my life, is that religion, the spiritual life, is the most worth while, the most important of all considerations. But I cannot see that listening to good music—and I am taking for granted, of course, that concerts provided under the auspices of the Public Education Association and the Board of Education would be of irreproachable character—could be other than elevating. Of course, it is necessary to have some conservatives in a world like this, they are like the brakes on wheels that might otherwise revolve too fast and bring about a smashup, a revolution. But too many brakes, or brakes in the wrong place, are simply clogs. Theoretically, some of us hold still a puritanical view of Sunday, unreasonable, absurd, without foundation in history and practically untenable. The early Christians were reasonable, and it was not until the fourth century that Constantine conceived the idea of making laws on the subject. I believe Sunday to be a precious inheritance from the physical viewpoint. And more than that, I would be glad to see not only every human being in some church on Sunday morning, but every human being keenly interested in the spiritual world, the spiritual view of this world. As to the case in point, however, I do not believe that the alternative of the schoolhouse concert is apt to prove a factor in the spiritual development of the average and sub-average Sunday afternoon household. On the other hand, those who would be most apt to attend such concerts would, I think, find them a distinct improvement on the majority of recreations open to them at that time.

Pompadours & Wavy Knots

Specially designed to meet the most advanced ideas of good taste and correct style, the contour of the wearer's face being specially considered. They are always a ready finishing touch to the completion of the coiffure.

GRAY HAIR for Elderly Ladies—made up into Wigs, Half Wigs, Waves and Bangs of finest materials and workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.

WIGS for Ladies. TOUPEES for Gentlemen.

Hair Dressing Hair Coloring, Shampooing, Toilet Preparations, Manicuring & Scalp Treatment.

L. SHAW, *54 West 14th St., near 6th Avenue.*

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SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER OF TAILOR-MADE GOWNS TO ORDER.

Before Christmas the Mostkowitz Ladies' Tailors, No. 18 East 20th st., one door east of Broadway, will offer their handsome Velvet and Broadcloth suits to order, silk lined throughout, for only $65; the regular price is $110. They will also offer their regular tailor-made gowns to order, of imported materials, silk lined, for only $45, worth $80. Mr. Mostkowitz is well known as an expert fitter and designer, and has among his patrons the most distinguished society women.

PROF. L. WILLIAMS,

NO CURE NO PAY.

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503 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST.
OFFICE HOURS, 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

After an extended experience in all parts of the world and a particularly successful year in London, where he applied his treatment to royalty and other of the most prominent women of England, Professor Williams has located at the above address, where he will apply his treatment of beauty culture to those so situated as to desire his aid.

By this treatment Professor L. Williams will positively remove any skin defect—such as wrinkles, freckles, scars, birthmarks, smallpox marks, yellow and flabby skin—and will afford instant improvement and positive cure without the slightest risk of either failure or physical harm, without use of LANCET, KNIFE, ELECTRICITY, MASSAGE OR MEDICINE.

Professor L. Williams refers, by permission, to the following voluntary testimonials, the originals of which can be seen in his offices, where he has many other testimonials, none of which is ever published without full consent of party interested:—

WRINKLES AND YELLOW SKIN ALL GONE.

Twickenham, London, S. W.
May 8, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I write to thank you exceedingly for your kindness in removing from my face, with your wonderful little brush, all wrinkles, lines, old yellow skin and other blemishes which so sadly disfigured it. And I beg your pardon for my previous incredulity, which caused me to refuse to be treated until I had seen one of your cured patients. My only excuse is that what you promised seems to me too wonderful to be true. Now, however, I am willing and wishful to prove my gratitude to you by any means in my power for your skilled and successful treatment of my case. Where are my wrinkles, lines and yellow faded skin? Gone, all gone, and in their place I see the smooth flesh and pretty pink of my young days returned to me again.

With every best wish and many, many thanks, yours, very truly, EDITH C. KENYON.

Twickenham, London, S. W.
May 13th, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I beg to thank you for your kind and able services to my sister, by which you have greatly improved her appearance. Yours faithfully, JOHN E. KENYON.

L. R. C. P., Lond., M. R. C. S., Eng.

SUCH ROSY CHEEKS.

42 Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater.
April 29, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I thought that I should like to write you a letter, to let you know how delighted I am every time I look at myself in the mirror. It sems so nice not to see any spots, wrinkles or yellow skin on my face any more. I cannot explain to you how delighted my husband and friends are to see me with such rosy cheeks and lovely complexion, which they have never witnessed on me before. All that I can say is that I do hope that every lady whom you have treated and will treat will greatly appreciate your dear little tickling brushes, as I have done, and your excellent treatment. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A. M. MELBORN.

MY CHEEKS ARE BEAUTIFULLY FILLED OUT.

Brookside, Bracknell, Berks, Sept. 15, 1902.

Dear Mr. Williams:—I feel I must send you these few lines to thank you very much for all your great kindness to me, and also to tell you what I think of your wonderful treatment. It is indeed truly marvellous. When I came to you to be treated I was looking very ill—deadly white and with hollows in my cheeks and three deep lines on my forehead—but now, thanks to your wonderful treatment, the lines have entirely gone and my cheeks are beautifully filled out, also my eyes are very much stronger and brighter, and altogether I feel and look a different being. Believe me, I am most grateful to you for this marvellous cure, and also for your great kindness and attention. I remain, dear Mr. Williams, yours very sincerely,

B. MARIE BOLEGOE DE FRIAS,
Duchess de Frias.

12 Knowle Road, Brixton, London, S. W.
June 6, 1902.

It affords me pleasure in testifying to the ability and skill of Mr. Leon Williams as a skin specialist. His mode of treating the complexion is highly beneficial in every way, and the results on numerous clients have proved most satisfactory. I can strongly recommend Mr. Williams' treatment.

A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph. D.

Consultation free at office or will call to see you if you desire and give convincing references. Send five one-cent stamps for illustrated beauty pamphlet.

O. HAAS BROS. LADIES' TAILORS.

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Our costumes are distinguished for elegance, artistic beauty and individuality. The extremely graceful designs and imported models exhibited here are worth your attention. At our establishment can be seen a large variety of imported models showing the most recent creations from Paris, London and Vienna.

Special offer for this week. Tailor made suits to order, in a large variety of fine cloths, silk lined throughout.

$50.00, Worth $80.00.

Fancy tailor made costumes, usual cost $125.00, now for $85.00. Riding Habits from $55.00 up. The fitting can always be relied upon, from which we have gained a reputation.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

A PRAYER.

Our souls are tethered; round and round
One central point we wander still,
Like some poor lamb that feeds his fill,
And never knows that he is bound.

Give us this day our daily bread, we pray,
And give us likewise, Lord, our daily thought,
That our poor souls may strengthen as they ought,
And starve not on the husks of yesterday.

Living a life that men shall love to know
Has once been lived on this degenerate earth,
And sing it like some tale of long ago
In ballad sweetness round their household hearth.
—(Phillips Brooks.

WHAT TO GIVE TO SHUT-INS.

What to give for holiday presents to plain and dependent folk is not such a hard question to answer. Let it be something comfortable and pretty, if possible. The most surely acceptable gift to any woman is a morning sacque or tea jacket. There is little difference between the two, the tea jacket being dressier than the other. A good quality of henrietta or eiderdown flannel or wool flannel costs twenty-five cents a yard, three yards making an ample jacket. The henrietta and flannel need lining with flannelette or thin wool stuff, if silk is not convenient. Make the back close fitting rather, for comfort, the fronts loose and belted with a ribbon from the side seams. Do not get dingy grays and purples for elderly people, or if you do, brighten them with cheery facings and collars and cuffs. A black jacket with garnet or cherry lining, facings and red satin bows, is a thing to please anybody, and serviceable as well. For chilly persons an eiderdown jacket in dark colors, lined with thin red washing silk, is an ideal morning sacque which is apt to be worn all day in winter.

SLEEPING COMFORTS.

Sleeping comforts for the old or the invalid or aging people are apt to be forgotten. But nothing tends more to keep them in health or to lessen the many miseries which make life weary. A warm sleeping wrap to go over the nightgown and a warm bed will prevent rheumatism and coughs and minor paralysis, and it is far easier to provide clothes than to take care of sickness. A woman who played Lady Bountiful with intelligence had this plan for her bestowings: She made a list of all the elderly, unprovided people in her acquaintance, and made a business of going to see them and delicately learn what they needed. Certain comforts she considered indispensable for the old and the chilly. A covering three inches thick of wool, tufted, to lay over the mattress was one of the chief things, next to feathers, for warmth. A set of Shaker flannel sheets to sleep in came next, and a pair of the silk blankets, which are less than $2 a pair and warmer than anything but down. A comfortable filled with lamb's wool, light as a down quilt but more lasting, and a good bed gown, flannelette, warm, deep red flannel or eiderdown flannel, completed the outfit. The donor did not give them all at once, but as she could afford it, bringing her friends to help in urgent cases. Not every woman can do as much, but circles of friends can accomplish this thorough, creditable sort of work.

The foregoing suggestions were given by a T. S. S. member who has long considered the needs of others, especially invalids and reduced gentle people.

FELLOWSHIP.

O'er all the world arches the same broad sky;
Some watch its clouds, some search its blue to find,
But all must work beneath its canopy;
And, for all faithful souls, heaven lies behind.
—(Priscilla Leonard.

There is too much dependence in certain moods of worship. We are often too anxious to show our appreciations of the favors of God by asking for more. There are times when the noblest mood is one of simple gladness of heart. We ought occasionally to retreat from our anxious search after divine help and say unto ourselves, and into the ears of the invisible One, "O Lord, thou hast dealt bountifully with Thy servant. Thou hast showered blessings upon him beyond his due. Thou hast filled the earth with gladness and the heart with song. We thank Thee. And just for to-day we will ask Thee for no more, but will rejoice in all we have. Only desiring that Thou shalt listen to our thanks, and watch over us, while we prove our appreciation by unclouded hearts and kind remembrances of those less fortunate. We will eat and drink and sing and play with good cheer and sweet hope and gentle ministry, and find our deepest joy in heartfelt gratitude for all Thy tender mercies unto us Thy children, in whom we hope Thou shalt be well pleased in our festivities."—(Universalist Leader.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF TUCKED BLOUSE, NO. 4,209—FIVE GORED FLARE SKIRT, WITH HABIT BACK, NO. 4,206, FOR 10 CENTS FOR EACH PATTERN WANTED.

Silk warped materials of light weight are much in vogue for indoor wear. This smart gown shows eolienne in pearl gray, with collar and cuffs of heavy cream lace. The skirt is trimmed with bias folds applied to simulate tucks, but the blouse and sleeves are tucked before being cut. Both are stitched with silk that is slightly darker in tone than the fabric itself. At the waist is worn a belt of gray panne.

NO. 4,209—TUCKED BLOUSE.

NO. 4,206—FIVE GORED FLARE SKIRT, WITH HABIT BACK.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for blouse, five yards 21 inches wide, four and one-half yards 27 inches wide, three and three-fourths yards 32 inches wide or three and one-eighth yards 44 inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of allover lace for collar and cuffs; for skirt, six and one-half yards 21 inches wide, five yards 44 inches wide or four yards 52 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; three and three-eighths yards 44 inches wide or two and three-fourths yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The blouse pattern, No. 4,209, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

The skirt pattern, No. 4,206, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Each pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number, bust and waist measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

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