WOMAN'S REALM.

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING "BAT'S WING" CORSET. THIS SHAPE IS CONSIDERED BY EXPERTS FAR SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER CORSETS DESIGNED FOR STOUT WOMEN BECAUSE OF ITS CAREFUL CONSTRUCTION. THIS CORSET IS PATENTED.

Some Ways of the World.

A talent for adaptation, and using to the best advantage what the clever brains of others have produced, may not rank nearly as high as originality, but it often produces far better results than a poorer original. A clever needlewoman, who has the reputation of making her own designs, said the other day that she generally looked about her and adopted any good pattern that she discovered on ordinary household articles. "The patterns on damask are generally well adapted to embroidery," she said, "and are often most beautiful. Oriental rugs afford excellent motifs for cross stitch effects. The decoration on china gives one particularly good color schemes, as well as graceful designs, and so on. One need never be at a loss if one only looks about. The other day I wished to make a white afternoon teacloth for a present and was rather at a loss for an idea. As usual, I strolled through the rooms looking for a suggestion, and found a most satisfactory one in a common white crochet bedspread! I had taken up what is called Mountmellick embroidery, consisting of raised work and curious stitching, and found that my spread was not at all dissimilar to it in character. So I copied its pattern approximately on my linen canvas, using mercerized linen floss, and the result was immensely admired."

THE NEAT LITTLE DARN.

"I love to see a neat little darn in household drapery or garments of any kind," said an observant old lady. "It always suggests to me care and neatness and good management. Slovens never darn tidily or take the proverbial stitch in time that saves some useful possession. When I was a little girl nurse used to tell us a story about a beautiful and rich and altogether delightful and desirable young man, who liked two sisters. One was much prettier and livelier than the other, and naturally he rather preferred her to the quieter sister, but on one unlucky day for her he took a walk with her. Her slipper stuck in the road and came off, and he was horribly shocked to see a great hole in the heel of her stocking. Of course, he did not like her after that. And the next day, by a strange coincidence, while walking with the plainer sister, she, too, in some way or another, lost her slipper, and this time he noticed the neatest, nicest little darn imaginable on the toe of her stocking, and loved her at once and always. Perhaps our nurse's tale has had something to do with my liking for people who darn their things neatly, but I think it shows a desirable characteristic," concluded the old lady.

THE BRIDE'S EXPENSES.

As has already been remarked, the requirements for an up-to-date fashionable wedding are like everything else nowadays—very different from those of even twenty-five years ago, and are on a much more expensive scale.

Formerly a bride's trousseau was all that she had to think about. Now, however, she finds that there are other accessories which considerably augment her expenses. One very costly item is the expensive souvenir of the occasion in the shape of some article of jewelry which she is expected to give to each one of her bridesmaids, and often also (although this is not obligatory) some costly item of the bridesmaids' dresses, such as a hat, muff or some other accessory. Besides these she, too, must in these latter days give a farewell dinner to her attendants and especial friends, which is generally a "pen" function, although some prefer to enliven the entertainment by the introduction of the masculine element. All of which, taken together, forms no inconsiderable portion of the general outlay, the aggregate sum of which amounts in some cases to a small fortune.

"There is only one decent way to get out of all this," said a bride-elect recently, "and that is to have no bridesmaids at all. If you have them you are expected to do all these things, and my people find that my trousseau and wedding breakfast are quite sufficient to please the family, without all the rest of it, so I am going to cut all that out. It is too bad," she added, regretfully, "for I should like to have my bridesmaids in the good old-fashioned way. But what is one to do?"

DISGUISED BY A VEIL.

A few years ago only the thinnest gauze was worn over the face as a protection against the weather, but now it seems to be the order of the day for women to go about as closely veiled as the Oriental beauties from a harem, making it possible for any one who wishes to disguise herself to do so without any difficulty. A few days ago a man called to take a young woman out in his motor car, according to an arrangement made a few days previously. The girl, who was suffering from a severe headache, was about to send down word that she would be unable to go, when an idea suddenly struck her. "You go in my place, Mary," she said to a friend who had come up to see her. "But I don't know him, and he would not want me," said the other. "He'll never know," insisted her friend. "Put on my automobile coat and tie your head up as I do, and he will never detect the difference, and you will have a lovely spin this delicious afternoon." The joke was carried out successfully, the man being quite oblivious to the fact that the girl who accompanied him across the country was not the young woman he had invited. With a horse and wagon this might have been more difficult, but conversation is at a discount with a man who is running an automobile. For country excursions a woman is now so thoroughly disguised that when she arrives at her destination it is impossible to discover her identity until she unwraps her head and figure, so that there is a great deal of curiosity and guessing over each new arrival. The sensation of the onlooker is sometimes one of disappointment when, instead of the houri he expected to see, an elderly woman is the butterfly that emerges from the chrysalis.

ARMY RELIEF FETE.

Branch No. 1 to Hold Garden Party at Governor's Island.

The Army Relief Society is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund of $500,000, and in order to promote this cause Branch No. 1, of which Mrs. Henry Bischoff is president, is arranging an outdoor fête to take place on June 2. By invitation of General Henry C. Corbin this affair will be held at Governor's Island. General Corbin will arrange some military drills, games and music for the occasion, and will also provide boats to convey the party to the island.

The programme will open with a parade by the 8th United States Infantry Battalion, to be preceded by the ceremony, "escort of the color." Then there will be a music drill by Company E, of the 8th United States Infantry; a short "extended order drill," and some military athletic games. Two military bands will provide music during and after these numbers, and General Corbin has promised to do all in his power to make the fête a success. Mrs. Francis M. Gibson is chairman of the entertainment committee, and among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edward M. Janeway, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. J. F. McCook, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Mrs. W. C. Church, Mrs. Harmon D. Hull, Mrs. Doré Lyon, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Leslie R. Groves, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Laura B. Carpenter, Mrs. Walter B. Devereux, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William L. Heermance, Mrs. George W. Wingate, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Francis Marion Gibson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss, Mrs. Joseph Walker, jr., Miss Bigelow, Mrs. H. Gore King, Mrs. Joseph R. Duryee and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.

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Court and Evening Dresses.
—SEASON 1904—

THREE PROGRESSIVE JAPANESE.

First Girls of Their Race To Be Educated in This Country.

To Count Mori Japan is largely indebted for the organization of her new school system. While at the head of the Japanese Legation in Washington the count persuaded his government to send girls, as well as boys, to America to study and fit themselves to play a part in the Japan of the future. Public attention in Japan was then being called to the importance of the education of girls, and to the necessity of freeing them from the backward condition in which they had been held. Acting on Minister Mori's advice and persistent endeavor, five girls of the Samurai class were sent over in 1872, and arrived in San Francisco with the Japanese Embassy under the charge of Charles E. De Long, Minister Resident to Japan. Before setting out on their journey they were given audience by the Empress Haru Ko, who has done so much to advance the life of Japanese women.

In a most kindly way the gracious Empress bade the girls remember the responsibility devolving on them, and urged them to spare no effort to fit themselves to be leaders and examples for their countrywomen. Their education was to be borne by the government, and they must ever keep in mind the gratitude they owed for the unprecedented advantages given them.

Minister De Long was a native of Nevada, with a charming but ambitious wife. It pleased her well to be the chaperon of the first Japanese girls of gentle birth who had ever visited America. She was anxious that every one should see and know them, but her young charges could not stand the unwonted excitement and society to which they were introduced. Late hours proved too great a strain on their naturally delicate constitutions, and two of the young girls were obliged to return to Japan, broken down in health and with eyesight much impaired. The youngest of the remaining three, Umé Tsuda, became a member of the family of Charles Lanman, of Georgetown, D. C., artist and author, long private secretary of Daniel Webster, and at that time secretary of the Japanese Legation. Stematz Yamakawa was placed in the family of Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, whose daughter Alice wrote "Japanese Girls and Women," largely aided by Umé Tsuda.

Shige Nagai was also sent to New-Haven as an inmate of the family of John S. C. Abbott, the historian. Each of the three girls was placed at school, and vacations were spent visiting the most interesting parts of the country. It is difficult to separate Shige Nagai—Mme. Uriu—from her two friends, as their careers necessarily blend. After thorough preparatory studies, Miss Nagai entered Vassar College, in 1878, as a pupil of music on account of trouble with her eyes, and her friend, Stematz Yamakawa, as a regular academic pupil. Their college life was a happy one. Professors and students were greatly attached to them and showered favors upon them, but their heads were not turned.

At a Vassar class day, when a number of Annapolis cadets were invited to be present, Miss Nagai met Lieutenant Serata Uriu, and it was love at first sight. The marriage was determined on—not without some trepidation—before either returned home. One of the festivities attendant upon the marriage at Tokio was the amateur presentation before the court and Mikado of "The Merchant of Venice." After her marriage Mme. Uriu became a teacher in the Woman's High Normal School of Tokio, to which students were admitted only on competitive examination. This school, opened through the influence of the Empress, and under her special patronage, was the first school for the higher education of women in Japan. When the girls were sent here, it was understood that no religious influence was to be exerted over them, but Miss Tsuda became a member of the Episcopal Church, and Miss Yamakawa and Miss Nagai of the Congregational denomination.

"Mme. Uriu's English was so pure as to shame many an American girl, and she adapted herself to American life and customs as one to the manner born," says a woman who knew her in this country. "She was a charming girl, and delighted every one who met her. She was an accomplished musician and a conscientious and thorough teacher. As my uncle was secretary of the Japanese Legation, all Japanese coming to Poughkeepsie were given a letter of introduction to my father, and I well remember the first evening I met Admiral Uriu, then a very modest Annapolis cadet. He was one of a party of six Japanese invited to a small gathering, and in teaching them to dance comments were freely made, as we understood they spoke no English. An occasional smile was noticed, and later it was discovered that one of the party had interpreted all the remarks to the others."

Umé Tsuda, after many years spent in Mr. Lanman's family, where she was an adopted daughter, returned to Japan to be at the head of the English Department in the Peeresses' School, established by the Empress. In 1899 she returned to America and became a student at Bryn Mawr. It was at this time that the photograph was taken in her court dress. It was owing to Miss Tsuda's endeavors that $7,500 was placed in the hands of the Bryn Mawr Japanese Scholarship Association as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to enable a Japanese girl every four years to enter upon a course of college study. Miss Tsuda's father is said to be the leading agricultural author in Japan.

Stematz Yamakawa was graduated from Vassar College as one of the honor students, the third in her class, of which for the last three years of the course she was president, the only woman of her race who had received the baccalaureate degree. She is remembered by her friends as an extremely attractive girl, pretty—even to American eyes—tall, graceful and well formed. After leaving Vassar she took a course of practical training in the Connecticut Hospital, in New-Haven. It was suggested to her that she might be invited to grace the Emperor's palace, to which she made answer, "I hope not; I have tried to qualify myself to aid in the education of the women of my country—that is my highest ambition." The following incident may give some idea of her character. Samurai was the name given to the military class of the Japanese, and to live and die worthy of the name was the highest ambition of the soldier, whose entire life meant loyalty so true, so deep, that if necessary all human ties, hopes and affections must be sacrificed. Life and death meant the same to him if his name be kept unsullied. It was to this class that Stematz Yamakawa and her two friends belonged. Wakamatsu was the city where the Shogun's forces made the last stand for their lord and the system that he represented.

The Shoguns were the military, or feudal, rulers of the Tokugawa family, who had held power in Japan for two hundred and fifty years.

As the Emperor's forces marched upon the castle town, moat after moat was taken, until at last men, women and children took refuge within the citadel itself, to defend it until the last gasp.

"The bombs of the besiegers fell crashing into the castle precincts, killing the women, as they worked at whatever they could do in aid of the defenders, and even the little girls ran back and forth amid the rain of bullets and balls, carrying cartridges, which the women were making within the castle, to the men who were defending the walls.

Stematz Yamakawa, just eight years old, was one of those little girls. When asked why she had worn a small, dangerous sword of the finest Japanese steel, in her belt, she answered: "So that I should have it if I was taken prisoner."

"But what would you have done with it?"

"I should have killed myself," was her reply.

Miss Yamakawa's return to Japan was somewhat of an ordeal. She had become so thoroughly Americanized that she had almost forgotten her own language. She loved America, its customs and its people. She was loath to leave them; she had adopted the religion and the habits of thought of Western civilization, but she was a Samurai! She went back to her native land a marriageable woman of twenty-two, knowing full well that her parents would immediately find a husband for her and very possibly one not at all to her own liking, or in sympathy with her advanced ideas. She was right as to what awaited her, but most fortunate in her chosen husband. Count Iawo Oyama—one of the foremost of Japan's war captains, often called her "General Grant"—had been educated in France, and as his wife she took immediate rank in social and philanthropic circles in Tokio. The Countess Oyama is one of the few ladies of the court circles at Tokio who receive in their own homes in the native costume, which European fashions are fast driving out. The countess prefers the comfortable and picturesque Japanese dress to the foreign costumes which the court has adopted, and in spite of her fondness for American customs.

Several years after her marriage the Emperor honored the count and countess by a visit. His entire suite consisted of three or four hundred, and his visit was duly announced, that proper preparations might be made. Hundreds of men were at once set to work to remodel the grounds, terrace them, etc., and elaborate preparations were made to entertain the large number of guests. The day came, but it was stormy, so the Emperor deferred his visit, and another day was set, when all the preparations had to be made over again. The immense cost of the imperial visit can be imagined, but the morning after his arrival the Emperor presented each member of the family with magnificent gifts and expressed his appreciation of his reception. The following letter from Mme. Uriu shows how close was the friendship among the three Japanese girls here portrayed:

"Your letter came on Christmas Day, and I was so delighted to hear from you. It was the best Christmas present for me. I am married to a navy officer. My husband is commander of one of the largest men-of-war, which is now back again after cruising for half a year. I have four dear little children, two girls and two boys. Three of my oldest attend the kindergarten, while I am busy teaching two schools. Stematz is married to the Minister of War and has six children, three of her own and three girls of the former wife's. She is very happy, and at present is enjoying good health. Have you seen Umé Tsuda? She is back again with dear Mrs. Lanman, and is having the happiest free life of a student. She writes glowing accounts about the college life at Philadelphia. We have the photograph of your little boy. It is still in my album, and our children look at it and call him the 'baby.' How soon our babies grow!"

FIRST JAPANESE WOMEN TO BE EDUCATED IN THIS COUNTRY.

UME TSUDA.

COUNTESS OYAMA
(Miss Stematz Yamakawa).

MME. URIU
(Miss Shige-Nagai).

EMBROIDERED BRIDGE BOX.

How to Work the Conventional Design Illustrated.

"In working the covering for a box there are one or two things to be borne in mind," says a writer in "The Ladies' Field." "To begin with, in choosing the material one must not lose sight of the difficulties of mounting the work. The fabric should not be thick or clumsy, as it is then so very difficult to turn the edges over neatly. A loose make of material is also to be avoided, as in covering a box there is a good deal of pulling and straining required to make the cover lie smoothly, and a loosely woven material will not stand this without fraying. Something firm and not too thick is the best to choose—satin of good quality, silk or linen would answer well. You will have to do the work in a frame to avoid any puckers, which would spoil the box, and when cutting leave plenty of turnings. Sew the material carefully into the frame. Time and trouble in framing are both well spent, and should never be grudged.

"Find the centre of the webbing on the frame, and the centre of the side of the material, put the two together, and sew from the centre to the end from right to left, and from the centre to the other end from left to right. It is best to hold the webbing next to you and keep both straight; do not curl them round your finger in sewing. When both sides are sewn to the frame sew a small piece of webbing on to the remaining two ends of the material, and brace it over the stretchers of the frame with strong twine; if the material is one that stretches easily do not brace too tightly. Then put in the pegs, and your material should be stretched squarely and firmly.

"Trace in the animals and the centre block with the word 'Bridge' first, for if when these are worked you find you have drawn the material a little out of the straight you can, at any rate, rule your border straight around the edge, and the harm will not be so serious; if, however, you have already traced in the border, the drawing of the material will have made it crooked. If you wish to raise the animals with padding, I would not advise the usual method of sewing down stuffing cotton—the innumerable stitches required in the process are certain to pucker. It would be better to cut out the forms in soft felt inside the actual tracing, so that they do not cover the whole space to be worked. They can be fixed down with a little paste, or a few stitches at the edge, and the felt can be worked through without any difficulty. Of course, you must trace on the felt the divisions of the wings, the eyes, etc., and these, with the rest of the animal, should be outlined with fine cord or stem stitch when the work is done, or with Japanese gold thread.

"The block between the two animals may be worked in laid stitch, or in long and short stitch, and the lettering in gold thread or bullion. You will find it easier to work over the centre block entirely, taking no notice of the letters, and trace the latter in again on the work, and then embroider them. An easy way is to cut the letters out in thin cardboard, fix them in position, and work them over with satin stitch or bullion. When all this is accomplished turn your attention to the border and see that it is straight, and an even distance all around from the edge of the box. Tracing it in by the thread is a snare and a delusion—you will probably find that the threads are pulled out of the straight when you take the work from the frame. Nothing will answer but to fit the border to the top of the box after the work is done and out of the frame. You could use jewels in the border, the work is sufficiently conventional. They can be had in any shape or size, and the effect in a border is bright and pretty. The covering of the box is troublesome, and should only be attempted by neat and patient fingers. The box itself you will either have made, or buy an ordinary one, and strip it of its outer covering. You may, perhaps, be able to leave the inside lining if it is suitable. Fix a thin layer of cotton wool on the top of the box with a little paste, then cut out the piece of silk or satin which you have worked, leaving a good margin all around, and lay it smoothly and evenly over the top of the lid, pasting it firmly down over the sides. Then cut carefully four pieces of very thin cardboard to fit the front, the back, and two ends of the lid, but the merest shade larger, so that they meet at the corners; and cover these with one long strip of satin or silk in such a way that when you lay it around the lid of the box the pieces of cardboard fit exactly on to the sides and ends. The edges of the satin must be turned over and pasted well down and allowed to dry before the strip is glued or pasted around the lid of the box. Weights should be placed on them while they are drying to keep them from curling. The lower part of the box must be covered in exactly the same way. It is not easy, and requires great neatness and accuracy in cutting the cardboard.

"If you want to line your box with satin proceed in the same way, but cut the cardboard a shade smaller instead of a shade larger, and cover the bottom of the box first, with satin over a thin layer of cotton wool; the sides will hide all the raw edges. If you wish to paint the design instead of embroidering it get your box covered first, and there is no fear of damage to the painting by paste or glue. The animals should be colored flat, with a strong, dark outline."

DESIGNS FOR EMBROIDERED BRIDGE BOX.

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The Dainty Effect
of our new
PARISIAN POMPADOUR
has made it one of the most popular styles. Because of its completeness as a front head-dress all one's own hair may be utilized for arranging the back coiffure. Made of naturally wavy hair in any desired color. We also carry a most complete assortment of hair goods, including
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Our stock of human hair is so large that we can guarantee to match any shade of gray hair.
HAIR DRESSING, SCALP TREATMENT, HAIR COLORING.
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54 W. 14th St., near 6th Ave., New York.

SUMMER DRAPERIES AND FURNITURE.

Pompadour Designs Prevail This Year—How to Launder Delicate Fabrics.

There is a fashion in summer furnishings just as much as there is a fashion in clothes. It is not that one just takes down draperies and takes up rugs. There are actually different sorts of summer furniture and different light, cool cotton curtains and washable sofa pillow covers and washable floor rugs, and ferns and palms instead of pictures.

This year the fad for summer furnishings is in Pompadour effects—white enamelled chairs, tables, dressers and beds, painted with huge flowers—roses, daffodils or wistaria; and draperies in white and tinted ground, with huge flowers in Pompadour designs, violet orchids, five or six inches in diameter, or roses the size of a fair time cabbage; in bunches, in tall vases tied with ribbon lovers' knots; in panels, Watteau fashion, and in clusters.

These Pompadour designs are seen all through a fashionable summer home. There will be a daffodil sitting room, a bachelor's button dining room, deliciously cool and clean looking; a pink and white bedroom, and, possibly, a wistaria guest room.

The new idea of painting enamelled furniture is a bit expensive, and so will be somewhat limited to use in bedrooms. But the Pompadour effects in draperies, curtains, sofa pillows, etc., will be lavishly used everywhere.

Various kinds of cotton materials are used for upholstery—reps, brocade, cretonne, canvas, mousseline, scrim and enamel cloth. Many of the heaviest cottons are mercerized, and have the effect of rich old damask.

All the freshly done over summer bedrooms are white; that is, principally white. The furniture is straight and simple in style; all white or ivory enamel. The important pieces are the narrow, four-posted bed, the low dressing table, made of a box, perhaps; a few spindle back chairs, an armchair of rush and a window seat. The walls have white paper, with a flower vine, the ceiling is ivory white, the floor is natural wood, and a few rugs of ingrain filling in dull hues, yet in harmony with the flowers in the draperies.

Perhaps it is a daffodil room—the draperies ivory, with background of reps with a pale green trellis, and then huge daffodils scattered, apparently without pattern. The rush chair has a daffodil rep cushion, the window seat is upholstered with the reps, and the pillows are pale green and daffodil linen. The door has a Japanese green linen curtain and the dressing table is done in the reps. A box three feet wide by two and a quarter feet deep is about the thing for a foundation, the mirror side being open for shoes, etc. There is a deep frill of reps from the top edge of the box, and the top is covered with daffodil linen, and then a white Swiss scarf.

And there must be a canopy. With a framework of sticks running up from the side, one stick projecting out over the table, and with reps laid over like a cradle canopy, your dressing table is perfect, with no expense except for reps.

Even for a single season curtains and bedspreads and pillow covers will not remain fresh with summer dust and constant use. It is therefore wise to make spreads unlined, pillow slips to button on and dressing table drapery adjustable; then the frequent cleaning can be done without much time stolen from outdoor life.

The easiest way to wash these colored cottons, without shrinking or fading is in warm borax water, a teaspoonful of borax to a gallon of water. For the first washing, make a suds, shaving Castile soap in boiling water, pour this into the tub of borax water and rub the cotton gently and lightly by hand, rinse in plain warm water and then in cold water. No starch is needed for these cottons, and no bluing where the ground is cream. It is best to let them drip dry in the shade, and, if possible, where there is a faint wind. Iron them on the wrong side before they are quite dry, so that it will be unnecessary to sprinkle them.

The muslins that are used for summer windows are very thin, looking like silk muslin, and only cost from 10 to 20 cents a yard, yet the cheapest are artistic, with beautiful designs and lovely colors. They are washed the same as the heavier cottons.

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

"I know a very poor young woman," said a fashionable girl to a rich acquaintance, "who needs help—she is in a social position where she requires good looking clothes to keep her footing, and has no money to buy them. I know that you must have quantities of things that you do not want which would be of inestimable service to her. She is very deserving, and I do not know of any one who is in greater need of assistance."

"Why, certainly," replied the good natured matron, "I will send you a box of things for your impecunious friend to-morrow. I am always glad to hear of such cases, as I often wonder what to do with things I am tired of, and which are really too good to give to servants or poor people."

The next day a large trunk arrived, carefully packed, containing several good gowns, some dainty underclothing, one or two pretty wraps and several expensive looking hats.

"Now, what do you think?" said the fashionable girl to one of her intimates. "Am I in honor bound to write to Mrs. Midas and tell her that I am the deserving but impecunious maiden in question, or, having stated the case with perfect truth, can I legitimately take the goods my goddess provides, and make use of this veritable windfall which will make me comfortable for the coming season, and say nothing about it?"

One-Piece Drawer and Corset Cover.

The New Underwear.
La Grecque Tailored Underwear Specialties.
Fit and hang like a Princess gown, without fulness at waist line or hips. *THREE GARMENTS IN ONE.* Cool and Dainty. Price $3.75 up.
VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.,
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ANDRE, LADIES' HAIRDRESSER,
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Specialist in hair coloring, undulation, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial massage, imported shell ornaments, hair goods.
Andre's hair coloring, a harmless preparation to restore gray and bleached hair to its original color; all shades; price $1.
Algerian hair tonic cures dandruff, stops hair falling out; price, $1. Tel. 856 Madison.

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POPE DECORATES A WOMAN.

A rare decoration has been bestowed by the Pope on Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, of this city. It is the cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," and was conferred upon Mrs. Ryan as a reward for piety and charity. The decoration is a silver Maltese cross, having in the centre the insignia of the Pope, the mitre and keys of St. Peter, and with it came the following diploma, signed by the Cardinal Secretary of State, Merry del Val:

The Holy Father is pleased to bestow the cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" of the first class to Mme. Ida M. Ryan, in attestation of approbation for the devotion and loyalty shown to the Church and its supreme head. The Cardinal Secretary of State has the pleasure to transmit to her the diploma and the said cross, to the end that the latter may adorn her bosom in the manner customary for other decorations.

Mrs. Ryan has devoted a large part of her fortune to the building of chapels, hospitals and churches, and has recently erected a cathedral and parochial school at Monroe Park, Va., at a cost of $75,000. The cross and diploma were delivered to her the other day by Bishop Van De Vyner, of Richmond.

THE DECORATION "PRO ECCLESIA ET PONTIFICE."
Which Pope Pius X has conferred on Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, of this city.

ELMIRA COLLEGE CLUB LUNCHEON.

'Rah! 'rah! 'rah!
El-mi-ra!
Elmira College!
Boom! boom! 'rah!

Thus chanted at intervals the younger alumnæ of Elmira College yesterday afternoon, at the song and praise service following the annual luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan.

"We older girls didn't have such things," regretfully chimed in one of the class of '75.

Dr. Augustus Cowles, for forty-nine years president of the college, and now president emeritus, was the honored guest of the day—the "grand old man," the "saintly president" of Elmira, as he was variously denominated by his "girls," many of them now grandmothers.

"You are the living history of my life," said the doctor, in his remarks, "a living calendar, and every year is represented here—a most delightful retrospect. I believe there is nothing in the world so valuable for the world as the right kind of women.

"De Tocqueville, in his 'Democracy of America,' said the great cause of the prosperity of America is in the superiority of its women. If that was true in 1827, what would he have thought if he could have been here to-day and seen these specimens? Elmira deserves your loyalty and love. How good my Heavenly Father has been in all these years, and how proud I am of the work He has permitted me to do! How proud I am of these—shall I say it?—girls! My girls! And I don't know how I shall ever get down to the commonplaces of everyday after this Mount of Transfiguration. Girls, love your Alma Mater, and God will make it worthy of your love. My dearly beloved daughters, God bless you!"

At the close of the after dinner speeches the president, Mrs. Doty, announced that the Elmira College Club of New-York City had decided to start a $6,000 fund for the Cowles memorial chair, not limited to a set time of accomplishment nor to this club alone, but from all students of the college, wherever located, as a tribute to Dr. Cowles. Telegrams of congratulations and greeting were received from President MacKenzie of the college and Miss C. A. Stanwood, former preceptress.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Doty; vice-president, Mrs. Frost; treasurer, Miss Amelia Davis, and secretary, Miss Hardy.