Woman's World

AFRICAN WOMEN

Wealth Estimated by the Number of Wives a Man Possesses, for They Are Laborers.

Since the Advent of Christianity Both Social and Economic Conditions Have Improved.

Miss Isabelle Nassau, who has been a missionary of the Presbyterian board for thirty-four years on the west coast of Africa, has told many interesting facts about the people there. At the close of her vacation she will return to the field, where she will be associated with her brother, Rev. D. R. H. Nassau.

The women are the agriculturists of the country. It is their husbands' part to build the houses, hunt, fish and make deals with the traders. The number of wives a man owns is limited only by the amount of his property, and his wives are no inconsiderable part of his wealth, as they do his work. A wife can be bought with goods worth from $80 to $150.

The Bantu men do a great deal of resting and would never think of shouldering a heavy basket for a woman. The man who may be the most skilful of cooks in the white man's house will sit hungry for hours in his own and wait for his tired wife to prepare the meal. Until they accept Christianity there is little family life, and the men and women never eat together. Afterward there is a marked difference in the kindness shown by husbands and fathers to their families. Members of the twelve Presbyterian native churches on the coast line of 150 miles have all abandoned polygamy and are living in more or less wholesome family relations. Missionary work there is now in its second generation, and a marked change is seen in the young people who are growing up. The king of the tribe is a Christian and a member of the church.

August and September, before the rains come, are the planting season. The natives have learned the value of charcoal in enriching the soil, and it is their only fertilizer. When the men have cleared a tract of land of the trees, their part of the farming is at an end. Then the women, with their cutlasses and knives, cut down the undergrowth and, as soon as it is dry enough, burn it. Only the most primitive implements are used, and they are carried in baskets on the backs of the women when they start, early in the morning, for their forest gardens. The same ground is used only a few years. By that time the upper soil is exhausted, and it is allowed to grow up again with wild and rank vegetation, while another plot is cleared as before for cultivation. Cassava, sugar cane, yams, plantains and bananas are the most common garden products. Bananas, once started, assert themselves and run out the plantains. The women's baskets never return empty from the gardens. If there are no cassava, yams or other vegetables or fruits to carry back, they are filled with firewood, which it falls to the feminine part of the community to provide.

The Bantu women are excellent cooks, but their utensils are few and of the most primitive sort. A big flat stone is as indispensable to a Bantu woman's kitchen as are the meat and molding boards to that of a whte woman, and it serves the same purposes. The first is built on the clay floor at the end of the house, and is so skilfully arranged between the ends of two logs that it is held within bounds without spreading. Very dry wood is used, because there are no chimneys, and a minimum of smoke is a necessity. The plaintain leaf enters into nearly every culinary preparation, and is used for a great variety of purposes.

Cassava bread is one of the staple foods, and its preparation is not the least of the Bantu woman's tasks. The process occupies three or four days. The first step is to place the cassava in a brook of running water, where, after a few days, the bark falls off. Then it is cut into slices and thorly rinsed in open shallow baskets made for the purpose, which do duty for colanders in Bantu land. When the last suggestion of bitterness has been washed away, the remnants are put into a canoe-shaped wooden trough, and two women, one at each end, beat and pick away the woody parts from the farinaceous substance, and continue their work until only a light, fluffy mass remains. It is usual to find the women late in the evening sweltering over the laborious work. When the time for bread-making comes, the woman lays a piece of board over her lap, and on it places sections of broad plantain leaves, until she has a strip eighteen of twenty inches long. This she covers thickly with the cassava, deftly piling it thru the center, leaving the sides of the strip clear. She folds the edges over until the cassava is carefully covered, and then turns the narrowed strip of leaves back and forth up on itself, and ties it firmly with a strong fiber, also from the plantain. The bundle is placed in a brass kettle, a cupful of water is put in, and the kettle is securely covered with layer upon layer of plantain leaves, which are bound tightly over the top. Then the bread is left to steam for an hour or so. There are people who cannot eat the cassava, but every one can eat the plantain, which is either boiled or roasted in the ashes. Foreigners find the cassava bread palatable when it is roasted, that process giving it a flavor similar to that of a baked potato.

No civilized cook can excel the Bantu woman in baking fish. After the fish is carefully cleaned it is laid on a bed made of eight or ten layers of big square pieces of plantain leaves. To add richness to the fish, the Bantu woman sprinkles it with shavings from a cake of parched nuts, which have been pounded and with their oil molded into a solid cake in a basket made for that use. Then, with a big snail shell, she mixes salt and native pepper on the broad stone and season her fish. The fish is wrapped in the leaves, tied with the fiber and buried in the hot coals of the fire, where it is turned frequently for an hour and a half. The coverings are never removed until the family is ready to eat it. The nutty flavor, combined with the fragrance of the plantain leaves, makes a delightful combination.

The only confectionery known to the country is sugar cane, which the people chew. Until the trader appeared, no use was made of milk, and now only the canned kind is to be had. Formerly mothers fed their young babies on the masticated pulp of the boiled plantain, but they are fast learning the value of condensed milk for the children.

Clay pottery baskets of a woody vine that grows in the forests were some years ago the only household utensils, but with the traders have come the tin can and other dishes. The pottery is glazed inside and out, when the clay has dried, with a pitch, the sap of a certain tree, which is burned in. The men make carved woodwork and a great variety of spoons in light woods. The low bamboo houses are furnished with chairs or stools, tables and beds, and often they are beautifully carved. The people never sit on the floor, except as a sign of mourning.

Efforts are being made by the mission to civilize the people along industrial lines. To a limited extent carpentry is now taught to the men and sewing and household work to the girls. Dr. Nassau, who is the senior missionary of the station, is deeply interested in encouraging better modes of building along native lines, and with native material. It is a fond wish of both him and his sister that at no distant day an industrial training school may be established to teach all the needful trades. An increasing interest in the industries is evident among the people, and they are more and more raising cocoa, cocoanuts and rubber for export.

NEW ROOF GARDENS

Mrs. Roosevelt Originated the Plan, and at Her Request a Number of "Green Bay Trees" Have Been Purchased for Them.

In the made-over White House one idea claimed by Mrs. Roosevelt as peculiarly her own is the plan by which the roofs of the wings on the east and west have been beautified with trees and flowering plants—an arrangement which provides charming inclosures, suitably walled, for garden parties in the late spring and early fall, when the president and his family are in Washington.

The roofs thus adorned are on a levl with the main floor of the White House proper, the wings being only one story in height. One can step out of the east room into the garden on that side, while the garden on the west is equally accessible from the state dining-rooms. Guests after dinner, when the days are long, will find pleasure in strolling about in these cool pleasaunces, which have been made additionally attractive during the last few days by boxes of brilliant geraniums and nasturtiums placed at intervals along the top of the retaining walls.

The chief adornment of the hanging gardens, as they might be called, is the exquisite bay trees. At Mrs. Roosevelt's request about 100 of the trees were purchased recently for the White House, the four largest ones, which cost something like $300 each, being placed on the portico at the main entrance. The total expenditure for the purpose was not far from $5,000.

These popular trees are only 8 feet or so in height when full grown, and their dense foliage is of a particularly lovely green.

This is the veritable "green bay tree" spoken of in the Bible. It is not a native of this country, altho bay trees of other species are found along the Jersey coast and elsewhere in the United States; it is imported from Belgium and Holland, where it grows much better and faster than on this side of the water. Some of the specimens in the White House roof gardens are from twenty-five to forty years old.

Experts in such matters are doubtful as to whether the White House bay trees will endure well the heat of midsummer in Washington, exposed as they are to the full power of the sun. It may be that they will have to be taken down temporarily and placed in the shade—a matter not so very difficult, inasmuch as they are planted in tubs. In winter they will have to be put in a cold greenhouse, where the temperature is only slightly above freezing point.

Mrs. Roosevelt is extravagantly fond of flowers. She has always had a passion for gardening. It is her taste that has eben chiefly consulted in the reconstruction of the interior af the White House, and she has personally directed the alterations that are still in progress on the outside. She has changed the flower beds in front, ordered a rearrangement of the shrubbery, and had torn up the ugly asphalt driveway, which is now being replaced with macadam. The White House conservatories, which stood ever since Grant's time, have been torn down and utterly removed, but extensive glass houses, to take the place of those destroyed, have been erected during the last three months at the Propagating Gardens, on the south side of the Washington Monument, and to theese have been transferred all of the plants which were formerly in the old conservatories. These included a magnificent collection of palms of various species, a priceless assemblage of rare orchids, and many other valuable and beautiful exotics.

The Propagating Gardens belong to the District of Columbia, and are utilized chiefly for raising plants for the parks.

Sixteen great vases in the rooms and corridors of the mansion are kept filled with flowers in winter as well as in summer.

The newest addition to the conveniences of the Wihte House is designed expressly for the benefit of Miss Roosvelt. It is a tennis ground, most carefully laid out, with a dirt floor rolled hard and as level a billiard table, and surrounded by a fence of wire net ten feet high. Already it has been referred to by the casual joker as the "royal court." It is situated immediately in the rear of the business annex of the mansion, and, tho on the street, is defended from street observation by a hedge.

CARE OF THE LAMP

How Kerosene Oil Can Be Safely Employed for Lighting Purposes.

People who are using lamps ought to know the right way to manage them. A smoking, olly, strong smelling lamp is a nuisance, while a well cared for lamp is a joy and a comfort. To begin with, every lamp owner should know that a new wiak should be soaked in vinegar—some housekeepers boil it in vinegar. This having been done, there will be neither smoke nor smell while a much brighter light will be given. Wicks should never be cut, but the charred portions from them should be rubbed off with a soft rag every day. If the wick becomes too short to carry up the kerosene do not throw it away, but fasten a piece of cotton cloth to the end below and it will prove a good feeder. Wicks should not be allowed to grow too short, however, for then they clog the burners.

No better treatment for burners can be suggested, when they have become gummy, and prevent the wicks from moving freely, than to boil them in suds over the fire for a short time to remove the settlings of the oil.

Once in a while the lamps themselves become corroded and should be washed out with soap and very small shot or a little sand and should be shaken vigorously for a few minutes. When lamps become very dirty, a teaspoonful of soda to the soap to a quart of hot soap sudz will cleanse them thoroly, but the washing should be quickly done, lest the soda injures the outside metal or decorated china.

The admonition thoroly to dry all parts of a lamp, seems hardly necessary to give, but so important is it to have the wick and the lamp and chimney perfectly dry, that every one should be warned on this point.

New chimneys are often put into salt water that is allowed to come to a boil. This is said to toughen them, but a good chimney can best be cleaned by wiping it over in the usual way with a soft cloth that has been dipped in methylated spirit. This will clean it better than by washing in water and it does prevent the glass from breaking so easily. Polish with chamois.

Every morning a lamp should be filled when in use and the tank should never be filled to the top. A space of at least an inch should be left at the top—in all but the student lamps—and these should not be filled quite full.

Never use an almost empty lamp, as it is not safe to do so. The space that is empty is sometimes self-filled with an explosive gas. Certainly the light from a good oil burner is the softest and best for the eyesight, and this being true and the element of danger being eliminated by the intelligent care of the lamp, there is no reason why lamps should not be an unmixed blessing and not an olly, disagreeable smelling nuisance in the modern home.

CLEVER HITS AT HUMAN NATURE

By Kate Thyson Marr in the Philadelphia Press.

There is a tide in the affairs of men that launches them out on the sea of matrimony, where the life-saving station seems mighty far off, and the rescue band minds its own business.

When a man pays his wife to "kiss and make up," he mortgages both his peace and his purse.

A woman thinks herself most happy when she is miserable about the man she loves.

Never follow anybody's advice, unless you want to go a long way out of your way.

The only thing a woman doesn't want, because it's cheap is—a cheap man.

People always tell the truth when they tell what they think of you—behind your back.

The things that we intend to do always give us so much satisfaction.

When a woman falls in love has she met with an accident?

A man often thinks he's mighty independent when he's only henpecked.

Hardship is a sorry old stepmother, but she nurtures no weaklings.

There's not much risk in giving a fellow an extra jolt after he's been knocked out.

Taking care of other people's morals is a large-sized contract.

When a wife gives a husband a piece of her mind, he is seldom polite enough to say "thank you."

There are no elevators running up and down the ladder of fame.

The woman who objects to a cigar may find the cigar the more desirable companion.

The follies of the rich are always ridiculed by those who cannot afford the price.

A first-class scrub woman may be fatally ruined by a college education.

When a man proposes but once, he has acted from a sense of duty, and thanks the girl who said "no."

Realities, and not theories, count up enough to pay the bills.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as to have the wrong man hanging around, making love to her.

When a woman learns to cater to a man's appetite, it's time for him to put his heart in cold storage.

True friends tell you things you don't want to know.

ORIGINAL PROVERBS OF THE HOUR.

By Agnes Deans Cameron.

It isn't the long spear, but the steadiest that impales the big salmon.

A little devil devileth the whole dump.

Every man has his price, every woman her caprice.

All's well that mends well.

All the world's a stage, and for the most part it's a bumpy road it travels over.

If you call a man "a vulgar fraction," he gets mad. Tell him he is a pure circulating decimal and he beams all over.

An archer is known by his game, not by his arrows.

An honest lawyer is the scarcest work of God.

"A custom more honored in the breach than in the observance"—a mother's patch on her boy's trousers.

Thirsty men catch at straws.

He who fools with dynamite is soon parted.

Our relatives we inherit; but, thank God, our friends we find ourselves.

Misery loves company, but rational company doesn't hanker after misery.

It's a poor story that ends two ways.

It's a rare coat that has no turning.

The bobby catches those who help themselves.

It is easier for a camel to get into heaven than for a shabby man to catch the eye of the beadle.

A bird on the plate is worth three on your bonnet.

What is love without another?

Those who live in glass houses are apt to be kodaked.

God help the man who can't help himself these days.

A lie nailed in time saves nine.

—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

UNIRONED CLOTHING.

Housekeepers are gradually taking to heart the argument of theorists in favor of simplicity of living. Quite a number of them no longer iron ribbed underwear, stockings, sheets and towels. Instead they let them stay out in the sunlight until bone dry, then bring them in, fold them and put them away with all the freshness and sweetness of perfume of the great outdoors still clinging to them. By doing this a good deal of toil over the hot ironing table may be saved, and the clothes are more hygienic to wear than if ironed. Corset covers and skirts can be done up as stiff and glossy as starch can make them, of course, and these may serve as compensation.

Superfluous Hair

On Face, Neck and Arms is

A Foe to Beauty

You can instantly remove unnecessary growths or unsightly blotches of hair by a single application of

"De Miracle"

the only method indorsed by physicians and surgeons and used by them for years. "De Miracle" is a liquid preparation which instantly dissolves the hair, destroying its growth. It is absolutely non-poisonous and entirely harmless, and does not in anyway injure the skin or complexion. Money refunded if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Sealed booklet, with indorsement of physicians, druggists, etc., free on request.

"De Miracle" mailed in plain, sealed wrapper on receipt of $1 by De Miracle Chemical Company, Park avenue and 130th st, New York, or sold by

E. H. Weinhold,

528 Nicollet Ave. and West Hotel Drug Store, Minneapolis.

Olio D'Oliva Finissimo

DA TAVOLA,

Genova

The Finest Olive Oil in the World!

Direct importation in original packages of gallons, halves, quarts and in pints.

Sale Price, 60c Per Pint.

The quality of this oil is superior to any other. It has always been the favored by the Royal and Imperial families of Europe. Highest awards received wherever exhibited. Liberal samples free.

Sold exclusively by

WEINHOLD,

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Cor. Hennepin Ave. and 5th St.

528 Nicollet Ave., Cor. 6th St.

Exclusive agency for Huyler's New York Candies. There's none just as good.

STORAGE

Household goods a specialty. Unequaled facilities and lowest rates. Packing by experienced men.

Boyd Transfer & Storage Co., 46 So. 3d St

Telephone Main 656—both exchanges.

THE NEW STORE

Cloaks, Suits and Furs

A Cash Purchase worth your while looking into—1,000 Garments, Suits, Coats and Skirts, bought at 50 cents on the dollar from the Chicago Novelty Cloak & Suit Co., 140 Market St., Chicago, Ill. Not a last season's garment in the lot, though the prices would indicate it. Quantities limited (don't want all our "eggs in one basket.")

Imported Lace Robes, black or white, worth to $75.00, at..... **$19.50**

Two Persian Lamb Coats, sizes 36 and 38, worth $100.00, at, each **$50.00**

Two Sealskin Coats, worth $250.00, at..... **$135.00**

Women's fine man-tailored Suits, plain or trimmed, new Skirt Jacket, worth $19.50, at..... **$8.25**

Women's tailor-made Dress or Walking Suits, worth to $30.00..... **$15.00**

Women's Waists, Flannel or white damask, the $5 quality, at only..... **$2.39**

Women's Walking Skirts, made of all wool Cheviots, black or colors, worth $5.00, at..... **$1.75**

Women's Dress or Walking Skirts, black or colors, worth to $19.50.... **$9.50**

Women's Wrappers, worth $1.25..... **50c**

White Goods, Linens

Huck Towels, 16x32, fancy colored borders; worth 8c each..... **5c**

India Linons, 32-inch sheer quality, worth 15c yard, Thursday only. **10c**

Shoe Department

Specials for Thursday.

Women's patent vamp Dress or House Slippers; $1.25 value..... **75c**

Women's fine Kid Shoes, welt soles, kid tip, worth $2.00, at.. **$1.12**

Women's Felt House Slippers, worth 75c and $1.00, at..... **39c**

Women's very fine Vici Kid Shoes, patent tips, 40 styles. Try them.... **$2**

School Shoes for boys and girls, worth to $2.00, at..... **98c**

Drapery Dept.

Lace Curtains—Scotch Nets. All reproductions of high cost real lace—largely $2.00 pair values, 3 big lots. $1.25, $1 and..... **75c**

Cable Nets, and corded Arabians, Arabe and white, a full 100 patterns all in 3 great lots. Values to $5, pr. $3.48, $2.98, **$2.48**

Couch Covers, heavy, 60 in. Bagdad stripe couch covers—fringed all around..... **$2.48**

Rug Sale

Smyrna Rugs, extra heavy, all wool, in all sizes—best oriental styles—prices cut deep—

30x60-in. 26x54-in. 21x45-in. 18x36-in.

$1.85 $1.69 $1.19 89c

Royal Wiltons, 27x54 in. without fringe, extra heavy, worth $4.50, at, each..... **$2.50**

Wilton Rugs, made from splendid quality new pattern Wilton velvets— in all sizes—

10.6x12, value $40 **$22.50** 8.3x10.6, value $30 **$16.50**

Millinery

Some Valuable Pointers for Thursday.

A lot of pretty ready-to-wear hats, containing some exceptional values, bought to sell at from $2.50 to $3.00; choice.... **$1.98**

Trimmed Hats—Some handsome ones, selected especially for this sale; there's pleasing variety and the values run to $5.00; Thursday..... **$2.98**

Inquire for our nobby $5 hats.

Corsets

Thursday's Sale.

100 dozen P. D., J. B., R. & G., G. D., C. B., Nemo, Ferris and American Lady, Corsets and Waists. Latest straight front, dip hip, with hose supporters, all colors. Worth to $3, choice.. **98c**

Petticoats

One day sample sale.

350 fine "Am I" Silk, Mercerized Italian Cloth and Moreens, deep graduated plaited flounce with ruffles and ruche, worth to $2.50, choice..... **$1.48**

Underwear

Women's natural wool ribbed Vests and French band Pants, worth 75c **49c**

Women's Oneita Combination Suits, worth $2, in black only..... **49c**

Hosiery

Women's full seamless fast black fleeced Hose, worth 19c..... **9c**

Men's Furnishings

Men's all wool Shirts and drawers, not a thing the matter with them except the price, are worth $1.. **49c**

Notions

J. O. King's best 200 yard spool cotton..... **1c**

Drug Dept.

LaBlache Face Powder, all colors, regularly 50c..... **34c**

WaterBottles—2-qt. extra fine, guaranteed, flannel cover, reg. $1.00.... **58c**

Flannels & Blankets

Cream Shaker Flannels—extra heavy fleeced 32-inch cream Shaker, good 10c yard quality—special..... **6½c**

Bed Blankets—Large, heavy, fleecy 11-4 gray and tan blankets, worth $1.25 pair anywhere—one day (3 pair limit)..... **95c**

Kid Glove Sale

Ladies' good Kid Gloves, residue of lines we have decided to close out. Some of them have sold up to $1.50 pair. Good assortment of colors and sizes. Sale, pair..... **67c**

Wash Goods

Percales—100 pieces full 36-inch percales, all new fall 1903 styles, usual 12½c yard kind—Special Thursday only..... **7½c**

Queen Quality

Might just as well be on your feet. Close your eyes to the beauty of "Q. Q." Shoes, and you'll imagine you have on "that old pair"—they're so comfortable.

Art Dept.

Beads—Special Sale.

2000 bunches new Indian and Oriental Beads, all sizes and colors, per bunch, up from..... **5c**

1000 pieces stamped Linen centers and Battenberg patterns, worth to 30c, choice Thursday..... **10c**

Jewelry Department

Ladies' solid Gold Shell Rings; warranted to wear five years; set with all colors of stones; values to $1.00; choice..... **25c**

Pearl Waist Set—3 pin sets worth 25c; Thursday..... **7c**

Belts—White and black silk gros grain pleated belts, nickel, gun metal and gilt buckles, very effective styles; value, 39c and 50c; Thursday..... **25c**

Collar Pins—Best quality rolled plate plain and fancy pins; Thursday six pins for..... **8c**

Wedding Invitations

For October Weddings—One hundred invitations on best grade wedding stock, choice of Script or Old English type, with both sets envelopes, a job worth $5.00 at..... **$3.48**

Shopping Bags

Chatelaine Bags—Three sizes, alligator, Morocco and walrus, full leather lined, outside and inside pockets. Values 75c and 98c, Thursday for..... **39c**

Dress Trimmings

Latest novelties in new season trimmings, including the popular wood fibre braids, Bulgarian and Persian bands, applique galoons in black or cream, novelty buttons, etc., all at lowest prices. Take a look.

Handkerchiefs

Final Clean Up Sale of these fine embroidered sample handkerchiefs.

20c and 25c kinds..... **12½c**

40c and 50c kinds..... **25c**

75c and $1 kinds..... **39c**

Ladies' Neckwear

Some more of those splendid white madras, and mercerized jacquard lawn stoll stocks, the 25c quality, sale each..... **5c**

Latest novelties in black liberty silk ruffs, lace collars, stocks, protection collars at lowest prices.

Ribbons

See window display. You can see at a glance that you get more than your money's worth at The New Store. Best quality pure silk gros grain ribbons, extra heavy, and just right for pillow ruffles; art colors. These were bought at a big reduction and offered for sale on basis of purchase.

2-in. wide, yd.	3-in. wide, yd.	3½-in. wide, yd.
7c	**11c**	**15c**
Worth 20c	Worth 30c	Worth 35c

Umbrellas

Good Fast Black Umbrellas.

Ladies' 26-inch 39c kind, sale..... **29c**

Men's 28-inch 50c kind, sale..... **43c**

Laces and Embroideries

Remnants of fine Embroideries; some of them slightly mussed from display and handling; including 16-inch Swiss Flouncings, 22-inch Nainsook Tuckings and a few pieces fine All-overs; former prices up to $1.25 per yard. Sale, yard..... **19c**

Some more of those fine 25c, 35c and 50c quality new 18-inch veilings, all good desirable styles, yard **17c**

Basement

The tremendous purchasing power of a dollar is each day being shown in our great closing out sale of all lines of household goods—Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Refrigerators, Toys, Baby Carriages, Trunks, Satchels, etc., all to go, on account of the early discontinuance of these departments.

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

CHARACTERISTIC OLD FANS

The genius of Dutch art reflects itself on the fan paintings, which are essentially characteristic of the country of their origin. The subjects are generally miniature sea views, with sandbanks and storm-tossed ships, with long belts of sombre clouds and tumbling waves, in the style of Van de Velde; or quaint views of blue canals, with fishing boats and old-world vessels. Yet another favorite scene is the rising moon casting a mysterious glimmer over the trees, the reeds and the drowsy hamlets; or peaceful villages by the side of calm canals. A curious fan in the South Kensington museum represents a pastoral scene embroidered with a landscape and figures in colored silks. The sticks and guards are of tortoiseshell pierced and embossed with gold. It dates from about 1650.

German fans are brilliant in coloring, and somewhat heavy in technique. One, dating from the seventeenth century, depicts Bacchus and Ariadne and Bacchanalian groups, treated in a masterly manner. Another of the end of the eighteenth century is of chicken skin, the subject being Venus and her doves, with Cupid as her outrider, descending to a warrior who sleeps under the guardianship of Pallas Athene.

Chinese fans are usually richly carved; some, of ivory, are pierced with birds and animals, or minutely carved with a lace pattern in very delicate open work. Others have only the sticks and guards of ivory, whilst on the body, which is of silk painted in the most brilliant hues, are quaint groups marvelously attired.

It is interesting to note that the English fans dating from the eighteenth century are often of exquisite workmanship. One in particular is decorated with medallions containing a classical group of figures watching doves. The coloring is in the style of Angelica Kaufmann, and may have been done by her.

As a general rule fans are supposed by their owners or stated by dealers to be older than in reality they are. With the great majority of old French fans the dress of the persons on them is the best means of obtaining an approximate date, as these are in nine cases out of ten in the costume of the period; unless the subject is classic, and even then there are frequent lapses which betray the real date.

"CHESHIRE CHEESE" RECIPES.

At the old Cheshire Cheese, in Fleet street, London, made famous by Dr. "Sam" Johnson, an odd custom survives. The boy, no matter what his Christian name may be, is always "Charles," the porter "George," the second waiter "James," and the third "Tom." The head waiter is the only one who is allowed the use of his own name, the others being obliged to take the names that belong to their positions. Of all the dishes on the tavern's bill of fare, the rumpsteak pudding is the thing. As much mystery obscures the manufacture of this classic as attends the making of French torpedo boats. The receipt is an heirloom handed down from father to son. Into the composition of this famous dainty go oysters, lark, kidneys, steak, marrow, mushrooms and spices. After these have been weighed in a secret room, they are boiled from sixteen to twenty hours, after which the mixture is poured into basins, moistened with gravies, covered with a rich crust and baked. Every Saturday at 1:30 o'clock precisely, the pudding is brought into the dining-room, where, in the presence of the guests, the host carves it. A rumpsteak pudding ranges in weight from fifty to seventy pounds.

SUPPLY OF IRON ORE

Andrew Carnegie Foresees the Time When It Will Give Out.

Barrow in Furness, England, Sept. 1.—The autumn conference of the iron and steel institute opened here to-day under the presidency of Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie said that the record in iron and steel of England, "the great little mother of nations," had not been equalled by any of her children, altho her oldest and biggest seems to inherit his mother's indomitable spirit and her ability to work miracles.

After reviewing the progress of the past twenty-five years in the iron and steel industry, Mr. Carnegie continued:

"It is scarcely possible that this country can increase its product of iron and steel materially. Let us hope that the product will not be decreased. The vital element in the matter is the supply of iron ore. Undoubtedly the attention of the iron and steel manufacturers should be directed to this question. Where and how can they obtain a supply of iron ore?

"Nor is it a question which the manufacturer of America can safely neglect. It was because it forced itself so strongly upon us that we secured such an abundant supply of the best ore obtainable. For sixty years, I think, the United States Steel corporation is supplied at its present rate of consumption, but sixty years is as nothing compared to the life of a nation. It is upon future discoveries of iron ore that the future of cheap steel manufacturing, even in America, depends."

FASHION FOIBLES.

Velvet fruit, such as almonds, blackberries, grapes, peaches, nuts and apples, are all to be employed next season in millinery.

Black enamel swallows with diamond tipped wings are used as ornaments for low bodices, and dragon flies, veined and outlined with diamonds, are worn in the hair.

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