

VARIOUS STORIES FROM WOMAN'S OWN REALM

How to Avoid Suffering from Summer Heat---Suggestions for Mistress and Maid ---Mlle. Merri Tells of Contests, Bazaars and Wedding Anniversary Celebrations.

Keeping the Feet Cool

NOTHING tires one more than an overheated foot in summer and few things occasion more cold than chilled feet in winter. Common sense in dressing the feet only leads the way to comfort, but also to good health.

Colored shoes are cooler than black ones, and patent leather shoes are like well-heated ovens upon tender feet. It is said that the treatment of black shoes prevents the ventilation which colored shoes of the same thickness possess, and we all know that a black color concentrates, attracts and holds heat which would be diffused in light colors as light, instead of heat. We have our vogue for light shoes, therefore, resting upon a sound basis of common sense, and it might be as well to dwell upon that fact and neglect to consider some of the foolish lengths to which our present fashions in footwear lead us.

Unless one dresses in black, colored shoes are an absolute necessity to every woman. The wealthy may buy anything they please, no matter how perishable it may be, and it is to the practical woman who is not wealthy that the following suggestions as to economy in smart footwear are addressed.

All gowns may be matched with calf-skin shoes, frequently called "pumps," fitted in smart colors. They are strong, durable, keep their color well and may be easily cleaned with a rag dipped in equal portions of milk and water. Tan shoes are cleaned in the same manner. An admirable mixture is sold, however, by big shoe shops which cleanses colored leather shoes like a charm.

The linen, silk and light wool gown should be matched with shoes of colored leather, and these are provided with spots of leather buttoned with self-tinted or contrasting buttons. Belts, too, of the same leather and hue may be had in the shoe department, for it is very smart, indeed, to match the shoes with belt and hat-trimming and a little touch of the color upon the bodice of the gown. Lingerie and white linen gowns will be features of the summer worn with these fetching accompaniments.

Three other very smart styles of shoes are provided for summer use. These are of linen, of silk and of canvas. Never buy a really cheap shoe in these materials with any idea that it will keep its shape and look and wear well for long.

Shoes of this character are made with the flat leather and silk bows of the pumps, and also with a short ribbon lacing to match the shoe. There are also low shoes with side lacings of ribbon that are very attractive with their coquettish bows upon the sides. Many of the linen and silk pumps and shoes are embroidered in small figures over the toes, with cotton and silk embroidery floss. Soft silk gowns have shoes made of the same kind of soft silk in a heavier weave, and cotton and linen gowns are worn with the linen and canvas shoes, which, like silk shoes, may be procured in every color or made to order from pieces of the gown. They are just as reasonable in price as a black shoe of the same make would be. Black shoes, with spots made from pieces of a gown, are both economical and smart.

All the dainty colored shoes are intended for day wear, as well as many of the exquisitely made suede pumps and shoes, which are frequently embroidered upon the toe with appliques of cloth put on with tiny beads, as well as with embroidery in tiny beads. Evening and house slippers of fancy silk and satin are particularly smart when trimmed with appliques of cloth worked out with tiny beads. This form of decoration has entirely superseded the old style of embroidery upon shoes and slippers.

It is good form to have the slippers just as elaborate as a fancy arrangement of straps, open embroidery and tiny beadwork can make them, while gold, silver

and colored slippers shot with gold and silver threads take their places in the ranks of necessary smart footwear.

Patent leather pumps finished with edges and heels of green, red, white and gold are having a vogue, and so are evening slippers decorated with silver and gold bows and flowers.

The cunning little bedroom mule has a short vamp, this season, and is made of any flowered silk or satin, with small wired flowers set on one side of the toe. Stockings match shoes in color and are invariably of lisle or silk, with a preference for simple styles worked in small figures in silk.

The Kerosene Lamp

IT WOULD be an excellent thing if there were some simple and perfectly safe way in which a housekeeper could determine for herself the flash point of the kerosene she buys. Unfortunately, the handling of kerosene which is hot enough to flash is a

highly dangerous thing for who is not instructed in the matter. There are some things, however, which a housekeeper may do, says Professor W. P. Bradley in Good Housekeeping.

First—Kerosene should always be handled by daylight, and away from all flames and fires. Under no circumstances whatever should a lamp be filled while its wick is lighted.

Second—After filling a lamp, both the burner and the reservoir should always be carefully wiped free from all dirt.

Third—When a lamp is not burning, it is well to keep the wick a little below the top of the tube. This helps to prevent oil from working over from the burner and reservoir.

Fourth—Fill your lamps as often as they are used. Especially do not light a lamp when the oil is low in the reservoir.

Fifth—Remembering that even explosive vapor cannot do harm unless in some way it actually comes in contact with a flame, never use a burner which fits loosely upon the rest of the lamp. A loose joint may leak vapor, which is likely in turn to be drawn up into the flame.

Sixth—Never use a wick which does not fit the tube provided for it.

Seventh—Never blow out a kerosene flame downward. Turn down the wick a little and let the flame go out of itself. If you must blow it out, blow upward thru the burner, or across the top of the chimney. Both of these methods produce an upward draft.

Eighth—Always keep the kerosene can and filler in a clean, well ventilated place where no lights ever come.

chip and is trimmed around the crown with folds of black taffeta ribbon. At the back this is arranged in large ebaus. Under the brim at the back there are black tulle ruelings and pure white roses, without foliage.

Second Empire Coiffures

IN THE fifties of last century the hair was worn parted and carried down right over the ears, so that they were hidden. Then it was knotted at the back, and from the knot escaped one long curl, which was allowed to fall over the shoulder. It is a pretty, mode, and is being revived this season by girls whose fresh young faces permit them to try a mode and make a success of it, that it is not advisable every woman should attempt, says the London Mail. With it a low classical-looking diadem may be worn, and a fancy comb made of carved tortoiseshell, or dusted with gold. An illustration on this page will reveal the coiffure in its most charming aspect.

Curls are a decidedly smart acquisition in these days, and literally so. Numbers of so-called "pin curls"—the title is descriptive—are purchased, to be worn with the dainty millinery now in vogue, which really needs little curls to fill up the hiatus left by the uplifting of a brim high on one side.

The curl that falls upon the shoulder is called the Eugenie, after the empress of the French, who made the vogue her own, and sometimes wore two long curls, instead of one, hanging over her shoulders.

There are so many recognizedly smart coiffure

modes now that it is only by thinking that one recognizes the changes that have taken place of late. The it is in keeping with fashion's decrees to wear the high Gibson girl halo, the hair is no longer exaggeratedly puffed upwards above the ears, nor is any apex upon the crown of the head contrived; instead, irregularity is preferred, and curls once more provide the scheme with a medium of expression.

That each individual should have a study of her face and form made, and particularly the shape of her chin, her throat, and the poise of her head, is more and more understood by coiffeurs and customers alike. Thus we do not follow sheep-like the vogue laid down for us by some beauty of fashionable pasticheur, but think out our own plan of arrangement for ourselves, with triumphant results.

Concerning Women

Mrs. Jimma Luke of Newport, Isle of Wight, the oldest passive resister in Great Britain, better known as the writer of the popular children's hymn, "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old," died recently and left an estate of the value of £2,788 18 shillings 10 pence.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs, secretary of the Industrial Educational League of Washington, objects to the law just passed in the District of Columbia forbidding children under 14 to work. She cites the fact that Clay, Lincoln, Garfield and other great men had early thrust upon them the responsibilities of life and insists that children who are poor and have nothing to do in the hours when they are out of school are much more likely to get into mischief than those employed.

All vocations are so crowded nowadays that many quick-witted young women are making or trying to make new professions, and are in many instances adopting methods of earning a living which most people would at once term strange. One of the most curious is that of the dog mistress. A young woman, well educated but without means, and very fond of animals, saw an opening for her energies which she at once seized. She noticed that a great many well-to-do people had dogs, mainly pets, and that these animals were often intrusted to an un sympathetic footman to be taken for a daily stroll. The poor dogs were not very happy, for they were usually kept on the lead and they were in fear of the man. That was the rule; some dogs were treated quite differently and had a royal time, but it was easy to see, in those instances, that the men were lovers of animals. The girl in question determined to call on various women and offer to take the animals for their daily exercise.

Princess Marie, the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, was a very pretty girl of 16 when she married the Crown Prince of Romania; she is now 80 years of age and is said to be the most beautiful princess in Europe.

The champion woman pedestrian of the world is Miss Minnie Letta, an Englishwoman, who gives exhibitions of her walking powers on a revolving track. She walked from Birmingham to Coventry not long ago, and covered the seventeenth mile of the way in less than nine minutes.

As Englishman's Tea-Making

This is the way an Englishman makes tea. As this particular Englishman has been making his own tea for the last fifteen years regularly at 5 every afternoon he really should know the best method. Here is his rule: Don't pour the boiling water on the tea. This scorches the leaves and they cannot exude their full fragrance. Fill your teapot full of boiling water, then put in your tea leaves. Cover tightly and let it stand for a minute or so. Now stir the leaves with a long spoon and allow the infusion to draw about four minutes more, and your tea will have all the delicious aroma of the real tea leaves. Strain the tea off into another pot, as the leaves, if left in longer, will add their only slightly less soluble bitter flavor. The clear tea can be kept hot over a spirit lamp. The tea leaves can be used again in the old-fashioned way, of course, but the fresh tea is really the only beverage worthy of the name.—New York World.

Suggestion from London



Navy serge trimmed with white serge gives us in this design a combination of smartness to utility. Tiny gilt buttons brighten the effect. The chip hat is trimmed on top only by a bow, with roses and ribbon under the brim.

Costume for Half Mourning

NEW YORK.—A simple street costume in black voile, suitable for half mourning, has a circular skirt, and just escapes the pavement. It is trimmed with four strappings of black taffeta silk, each strapping an inch wide, and each a half three-quarters of an inch from that next it. These come to a little point above the knees and give a Spanish flounce effect. The girdle is deep, pointed and made of taffeta folds. The Eton coat extends over the top of the girdle, but escapes the waist line by, say, five inches. It has set in around the neck and down the fronts to within four inches of the bottom a little vest of white linen embroidered close to the edge in a tiny vine done in black. This is removable, and closes invisibly with hooks. Near the top of each front five little black crocheted buttons are set on, half an inch apart, and end above the bust line. On each side of the front, and also in the back, are two-inch-wide strappings of taffeta, extending straight down the front and back. These are an inch apart, and end in points at the bottom of the jacket. In the front and at the bottom of the vest a small shaped section of black taffeta is set in, its outer edges terminating under the inner edge of each of the inner perpendicular taffeta strappings on the coat. This taffeta inset is rounded down in the center at the top, and at the bottom it tapers to form a point. On each side of the center are two quite large black crocheted cabochons. Of course one end of this section is hooked invisibly under one of the strappings.

The sleeves are coat sleeves not very large at the tops, where they are gathered. They are almost close fitting below the elbows and extend to the wrists. They are finished at the bottom by bands of the linen embroidered in black set in under an inch-wide taffeta strapping.

To wear with this there is a flat, oval-shaped hat with rolled brim, the brim being rolled more at the sides and in the back than at the front. It is black

And One from New York



White mull with tucks, and lace insertion and Dresden ribbon.

Novel Entertainments Described by Mlle. Merri

Copyright, 1906. The "Ootton" Wedding.

ONE YEAR of wedded life brings the "ootton" anniversary, and it may be made a most attractive affair. So soon after the original ceremony it will probably not be a difficult matter to arrange for a reunion of the bridal party, and this alone will make the occasion a memorable one. Send the invitations on squares of fine cotton cloth written with indelible ink.

Decorate the rooms with vines, plants and branches. Over these put a quantity of fluffy cotton flakes. Portieres and window drapes are effective made from strips of white cotton. If cards are to be the amusement, "Hearts" is a good game, and there are so many articles in the shape of hearts which will make appropriate souvenirs and prizes. The dining room table may be covered with thin layers of cotton instead of a linen cover. At each place put a cotton snowball tied with ribbon, the name card tucked under the bow. Inside the ball put a tiny souvenir. The centerpiece should be a jardiniere wrapped with cotton and filled with the kind of flowers that were used at the event of a year ago.

There should be a wedding cake containing a ring, piece of money and a thimble; all young people know the meaning of these symbols, and there will be a jolly time with the bride cuts the cake. Have the ice cream frozen in balls, tied with ribbons of spun sugar candy of the color used at the original wedding supper. The gifts to be given the happy pair are, of course, limited to articles made from ootton. One little bride of a year rejoiced in a generous cotton crepe kimono and the groom in a pair of pajamas. These were given by the bridal party and were sent in a huge packing box which was delivered during the party. Opening this box caused much merriment, as on each successive wrapping there was written a clever little rhyme.

sent, a book by one of the authors, or a framed photograph are suitable.

A steel pen—Penn; a piece of earth—Clay; a chestnut burr—Burr; a slice of bacon—Bacon; a dinner bell—Bell; bones—Bonaparte; map of Italy showing the Po river—Poe; porter bottle—Porter; picture of Red Riding Hood and the wolf—Wolfe; oyster shells—Shelley; lady's hood—Hood; How-LILL—Howells; a coat showing a reveré—Revere; advertising pictures of houses for sale—Holmes; a column of figures and a toy bus—Columbus; a small tent fixed as if for a bazaar—Booth; II—Twain; a coffee mill and a box marked 20 cwt.—Milton; a bag or toy wagon marked 2,000—Fulton; a letter L on a toy boat—Elliott (L yacht).

A German Bazaar.

A correspondent asks for some ideas for decorating a "German" booth at a bazaar, and what would be appropriate for souvenirs; also what to serve in place of beer.

Have bare wooden tables and chairs; decorate with the German colors (red, black and white) and palms to make it look as much like an outdoor garden as possible. Dress the waiters in peasant costume, hair braided, white caps or the very becoming large Alsatian bow; short skirt, velvet bodices and white waists. Any or all the varieties of soft drinks may be served, such as root beer, ginger ale, lemonade, seltzer and phosphates. If no other places provided, tea, coffee and chocolate may be sold also.

Small steins, corn-cob pipes and tiny German flags should be suitable for favors, or they could be sold for a trifle and thus make another source of revenue. A guitar or mandolin orchestra would add much, or a

strolling band of students to sing the always popular college songs for which the Germans are famous. This ought to be one of the most attractive booths at the bazaar.

The Luncheon Hour.

A reader who shows much interest in the department desires to know the proper hour for a luncheon, and if the entertainment scheme should follow or precede the spread?

The luncheon hour is from one to half after or even as late as two, and the musicale or whatever the hostess may have provided should follow the meal. It is customary to have everything in readiness to serve fifteen minutes after the hour designated, allowing the usual fifteen minutes of grace for the guests who may be delayed; but it is an unparadise offense to be tardy when an hour is stated in the invitation for the serving of a repast. One late arrival can put the most self-contained hostess out of humor and completely upset a punctilious cook.

In serving luncheons and in decorating during the next three months, try to have the menu as seasonal as possible, and use the delicate pastel shades, reserving red and heavy dishes for the winter months. Change the somber draperies for the guests who may be invited; but it is an unparadise offense to be tardy when an hour is stated in the invitation for the serving of a repast. One late arrival can put the most self-contained hostess out of humor and completely upset a punctilious cook.

Questions on any subject pertaining to this department will cheerfully be answered. A reply will be sent by mail if stamped and addressed envelop is enclosed; otherwise answers will appear in this column. Address Mlle. Merri, The Minneapolis Journal.

See that Your Maid Is Well Groomed

THE clean, trim-looking, well-mannered maid is the sign visible of a well-ordered household.

Nothing gives such an unrefined air to a house as a slovenly, unkempt girl to answer the door bell or wait on table. Visitors, especially strangers, are not unreasonably apt to estimate the caliber of the mistress by the manners and appearance of her domestics—perhaps on the general principle that like consorts with like.

While it may be presumed that every self-respecting girl likes to keep her person clean, it is a fact that comparatively few mistresses afford their servants proper facilities for doing so. The small wash basin in the bedroom is entirely inadequate. A tub at least once a week is a physical necessity for health as well as for comfort, and the mistress who has the welfare of her household at heart will take the trouble to see that her maids do not neglect this duty, which is quite as important as the washing of dishes and the scrubbing of corners, since wherever there is dirt there is a lurking place for disease germs.

In most modern houses and apartments where there is no bathtub exclusively for the servants' use, there is a very good substitute for one in the new style stationary wash tub which is fitted with a removable partition. But should this convenient accessory be lacking, there is no real reason why the maid should not be permitted to use the family bathtub provided afterward she scrub it thoroughly with a hard brush, some good kitchen soap and plenty of hot water. In extending this privilege, however, it should be stipulated that the hair be washed elsewhere. A big dishpan—reserved especially for the purpose—placed in the kitchen sink, will answer very well for this operation, which should be performed at least once in two weeks. If the mis-

tress insist that the maid wear a cap while sweeping or dusting it will be easy to keep the hair in good condition.

Cleanliness of clothing is no less important than cleanliness of person. A girl who does housework, with its attendant penalties of dust, heat and perspiration, needs to change her undergarments at least twice a week in summer. The mistress should request her to do this and should see that the soiled clothing is laundered each week. It is quite possible to broach the subject in a tactful way without injuring the girl's feelings or self-respect. She will not resent the surveillance if she be made to understand that it is prompted by concern for her personal welfare.

In all well-appointed households the maid wears a uniform of some light-colored material, such as blue or pink in the morning, and invariably black after 4 in the afternoon. A white linen turnover collar, a tie of narrow ribbon and a neat apron of white lawn or cambric finishes both of these costumes. A capacious over-all apron of gingham, made with a bib large enough to cover the bust, should be worn while engaged in cleaning or kitchen work, this to be slipped off when there is a summons to the parlor or the door.

Whether there be one or more maids in the house, it is the one who opens the door and waits at table who wears the most fetching aprons. Dotted Swiss or the new embroidered batiste—which is quite as transparent as the Swiss—is used for making the smartest of these accessories, the trimming consisting of ruffles and broidered edges with narrow lace or fine embroidery. Less frivolous and more serviceable aprons are those made of lawn or nainsook with wide hemstitched hems and shoulder straps trimmed with hemstitched

Your Fortune in Each Month.

Here is a bit of astrological lore which may be of use to a hostess in amusing a crowd of young people. Ask the birth month of each; the following little table gives the answers. The entertaining feature of these so-called fortunes is in how far they generally are from the real characteristics of the person whom they are supposed to portray.

January—maiden born in this month will be a prudent housekeeper, good tempered, but inclined to be melancholy.

February—Humane and affectionate; a tender parent. March—A chatterbox, flippant, stormy and of a quarrelsome nature.

April—Pretty, dainty, inconsistent and not studious.

May—Handsome in person, contented and happy in spirit.

June—Gay, impetuous and will marry early.

July—Pair to look on, but sulky in temper and jealous.

August—Amiable, practical and will make a wealthy marriage.

September—Discreet, amiable and a favorite with every one.

October—Pretty, coquettish and oftentimes unhappy without a cause.

November—Liberal, kind and pleasant and thoughtful of others.

December—Well proportioned, gay, fond of novelty and inclined to be extravagant.

A Good Guessing Contest.

This is a guessing contest quite out of the ordinary. Provide papers with numbers from 1 to 20, with a pencil for each guest. On a table have twenty objects. Tell the company that they represent prominent men. Allow stated time for divining who they are. For prizes a small bust of one of the men repre-

BETTY BLAIR'S REPLIES

A Greasy Skin.

WILL YOU please tell me a cure for a greasy skin? My skin is soft and smooth immediately after washing, but in an hour or two it looks shiny and greasy. I use soft water and a tar soap. I have been advised to use cold cream, but have hesitated to try it because my face is inclined to have a growth of fine hair.

—M. S.

It is very likely that soap does not agree with your skin. Wash the face with hot water and then with cold and use a good face cream. A reliable face cream will not promote the growth of hair, but be careful in your choice. A little benzoin in the water in which you wash your face will aid in closing the pores, as will toilet water applied before the powder.

To Make the Hair Grow.

Would you please tell me something to make the hair grow? Could you also tell me about how long it takes for freckles to be removed by either buttermilk or lemon juice?

—A Reader.

A 5-cent jar of vaseline mixed well with 10 cents worth of powdered quinine will prove an effective salve for the weak hair. It is impossible to say how long it will take to remove the freckles, as it depends upon how long standing they are. It takes patience to remove skin blemishes and you must not expect to do it with one application.

White Spots on Table.

Will you kindly tell me thru the columns of The Journal what is good to take out white spots from my dining room table?

—Mrs. M.

The immediate application of raw linseed oil will usually restore the color. The oil should be left on the spot for several hours or overnight. If the oil does not restore the color the spot should be repolished with a piece of cheese cloth moistened with turpentine.

Biting Finger Nails.

I am ashamed to say that I still bite my finger nails, altho I am old enough to know better. Can you suggest anything that will break me of the habit? I have tried cayenne pepper.

—Carrie.

Biting the nails is a habit that is difficult to overcome, especially if you are of a nervous temperament. Manicuring the nails will help you. Keep the nails polished and it will be like biting glass to nibble at them.

Present for Teacher.

Is it appropriate for a young girl to give a man teacher a present at the close of school? I am his pupil and would like to give him something nice. What should it be?

—Jeannette.

It is very unnecessary for you to give your teacher a present, but if you feel that he has shown you special

favours choose a standard book. In many schools presents from the pupils to the teachers are forbidden, and it is a good rule, as a gift places the recipient under obligations unless it is in return for favors shown, neither of which a teacher would like to acknowledge.

Buttermilk for Freckles.

Please tell me as soon as possible how long it takes buttermilk to remove freckles? Does it injure the skin in any way? Does pure sweet cream injure the skin? What day of the week was October 25, 1890?

—Nell.

The length of time it takes buttermilk to remove freckles will depend upon the freckles. If they are large and of long standing it will, of course, take longer. In some cases buttermilk is not very effective, and if it does not act in your case try colorless iodine. Dip a toothpick into the iodine and touch each freckle twice a day, morning and evening, until the skin is reddened, and then wait until the irritation has ceased before applying again. Fresh, pure buttermilk or cream will not hurt the skin. October 25, 1890, fell on Saturday.

Milk of Cucumbers.

Do you know how milk of cucumbers is made? I have been told that it can be made at home very easily, and if so I should like to try when cucumbers get plenty and cheap.

—Inquirer.

There is no reason why you should not make the lotion at home. Cut up two large cucumbers and cover them with water. About half a cup of water to two ordinary sized cucumbers is the right proportion. Let simmer half an hour and keep covered so that the water will not simmer away. Take off, strain, add a cup of boiling water, ten grains of powdered borax, and enough tincture of benzoin to make the water look milky. When cool, bottle. This is a delightful skin lotion and can be used freely upon the face, neck and arms.

A Red Sweater.

I washed a soiled red sweater for my boy and seemingly ruined it. The greasy, woolly smell and greasy feeling of the garment makes it unfit for use. As it is perfectly good I wish you would tell me what to do for it?

—A Reader.

You evidently did not wash it properly, probably used hard water and ordinary laundry soap. White soap is the best to use with any woolen goods, and a soap is made especially for just such laundering. Try again, using borax and white soap in the hot water, making a good suds. Do not rub soap on the sweater. Let it lie in the hot soap suds until thoroughly soaked and then press gently with the hands until free from dirt. Rinse in more hot water, in which a little borax has been dissolved, and then press the moisture out of the sweater with your hands and hang in the shade to dry.