

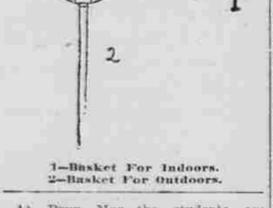
WOMEN OF 94.

BASKET BALL.

THANKSGIVING GAME BETWEEN SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN.
A Popular and Graceful Game That Has Found Great Favor Among Girls—Some of the Rules and Regulations Observed in Playing It.

Basket ball is to the women's college what football is to the men's. The Bryn Mawr girls are particularly enthusiastic over this sport, and the Smith college students are in training for a match game some day Thanksgiving week.

A picked nine from the sophomore class will be pitted against a picked nine from the freshmen class. The Smith college girl is immensely interested in basket ball, which she also calls croquet ball.



1-Basket For Indoors.
2-Basket For Outdoors.

At Bryn Mar, the students are equally as devoted to this game. Indeed, their interest in it is tremendous, and vies with a school team and the athletics in mitigating the ennui of "vacation life." The freshmen and sophomore classes are particularly alive to this sport; Miss Elsa Bowman is the captain of the sophomores' nine, while Miss Corinne Putnam is the leader of the freshmen.

WHY THE GAME IS POPULAR.

The beauty of the game—or one of its beauties, for it has many—is that it can be played by any number, and the more the merrier. It is usually played in a gymnasium, however, is nine on each side. There is a goal keeper, two backs to assist; a center; a right and left center; two forwards; and a home man (i. e., a woman in this case).

The accompanying diagram shows the positions of the players.

The end and aim of the game is to toss a ball, which is the size of a large football, into one of the two small baskets suspended at each end of the field. The winning side is the one that lands the ball in the opponents' basket. The basket is placed about ten feet high.

When the game is played in the gymnasium, the basket is bracketed to the side of the wall. For outdoor use, it is supported at the same height by an upright post. The price of the baskets or goals is \$15 per pair for indoor use; when supplied with a pipe or post for outdoors, the cost is somewhat more. The balls, which are covered with leather and about twenty-four inches in circumference, cost about \$1 each; a rubber-coated ball can be purchased for \$1.15.

Basket ball can be played in a gymnasium, in a large room, or a small field, or a large field; in the latter, as many as thirty or fifty players may take part.

APPROPRIATED BY WOMEN.

The man who originated the game or invented it, or whatever the proper word may be, did not intend it merely for amusement. His idea was to provide a good, all-around physical exercise, and as such it cannot be improved upon, combining as it does running, jumping, bending and twisting, nearly every muscle and joint in the body is brought into exercise.

Mr. James Naismith, of Springfield, Mass., originated basket ball about three years ago. As soon as it became known among the gymnasiums it was intended for young men, for whom most of the good things of life are intended, it was soon taken up by young women, who declared that if there was anything good in the game they would like to become acquainted with it.

The girls forthwith bought a book of rules, which they mastered in very brief order, donned their gymnasium costumes and began playing at once. The line pointed out the game, however, was only acquired by practice.

RULES OBSERVED.

The three players who are designated as "forwards" occupy the third of the ground nearest the opponents' end; the "centers" occupy the middle third, and the "backs" the defensive third of the ground. The "forwards" of one team stand near the "backs" of the other.

Out of doors, with plenty of room, the field may be 100 feet long, the goal lines running through the baskets perpendicular to the length of the field; the side boundaries 100 feet apart.

The ball is put in play by the referee throwing it up in the middle of the field; this is done at the commencement of the game; at the beginning of the second half, after each goal, and when a foul has been made. The time of play is two halves of twenty minutes each.

A goal is made when the ball is thrown or batted from the groups into the basket, provided it stays in. It is a foul if the ball is struck with the fist or kicked.

The ball must be held by the hands,

DERMATOLOGIC TREATMENT.

Why should any woman be an unpleasant reflection to herself in the mirror, is the query of varied character of today. There are tonics to fatten and exercises to reduce; athletics to produce strength and color and dyes to subdue or brighten the shade of one's hair.

Is the complexion bad? Then cosmetics and coloring matter are pushed aside to give way to massage and steaming for the method of personal care is growing more healthful every day. The manicure and the hair-dresser care for the two extremities in an artistic manner and the curves that are or gymnastics, have not sufficiently developed are left to the art of the coiffeur and the south's staple production. But while woman is given figure, complexion, and coloring complete, one's features remain often a serious blemish.

Just here is where the surgical curist, the dermatologist, steps in. He "promotes" or "good" looks claim to arrange harmonious contour in the features that nature thought wise to neglect.

Should the forehead wrinkle, small pits are made at the junction where the hair grows and the skin pulled up smooth and taut, and a bit of adhesive plaster put on; and the wound soon heals. If the cheeks are inclined to be "saggy," wrinkles deeply about the mouth and seem to lack muscle, the little incisions are made in the extreme outer face of the cuticle by the ears and the same method employed. These bits of neat surgery require skill, but are not dangerous, as the operation is confined entirely to the top layer and not extending to dangerous depths. Also, the making leaves no scar and the pain is incidental.

However, these are the simpler operations. For the changing of the features more skillful and compromising treatment is advanced. One's nose can be enlarged or narrowed, the ears can be put at a different angle, the eyebrows be thickened or thinned, and the eyelashes made longer. This is done with a fine needle, and in cases of those sufficiently venturesome to try the experiments the result has been most satisfactory to patient and dermatologist.

A nobler test of the curist's art is to punctuate the eyes with a harmless solution that brightens the color line or deepens it, as the case is desired. This is an operation that is doubtful and has been tested by a minority only.

Puncturing the cheeks with a solution of rosoline and glycerine with other component parts that are not given by the prescriber is a trick of the trade that is more popular. Small needles are used and the coloring matter injected under the epidermis produces a rosy glow that prevails for at least a year.

As to the wisdom of these proceedings toward personal adornment the individual must choose. One may question the judiciousness of the course, but the fact exists that it is done.

NEW AND OLD SHOPS—PARIS.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]
The growth of the Bon Marche and the Louvre, which has been entirely effected within the last forty years, supplies evidence enough that in Paris, as in London, the tendency of the period—outside the cook—is toward comprehensive establishments, where objects of many natures can be found at low prices under the same roof. The universal grocer, supplies even an example of the new, in spite of the cooks.

Notwithstanding the competition of the new menageries of goods, most of the shop windows on the boulevards and in the Rue de la Paix, tend to indicate that the commerce inside is still prosperous. The window is almost entirely disappeared, partly from the general change of ways of life, partly from the absorption of the shop by the larger trader. For instance, I believe I am correct in saying that there is not now a single glove shop left in Paris; if one shop in which gloves alone are kept, as used to be the case in former times.

DERIVATION OF "GRASS WIDOW."

The phrase "grass widow," or rather "grass widow" for the first has no foundation in fact, and is simply a barbarism, or fungus, which has attached itself to the English language. "Grass widow" is a term for one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the early days of European civilization, when widows were granted but seldom, and when by authority of the Catholic Church.

When such divorce was granted to a woman, the Pope's official seal, "Grass widow" would read "veuve de grace," which in English gives "grass widow," or "grass widow." In his novel and exaggeratedly interesting paper, Judge Fairbank also makes again public two important historical facts: That the whole system of legal relations to marriage and divorce originated in the Roman law, and that French was the official language and court vernacular, not only in England, but of western Europe, during this period of ecclesiastical ascendancy.

FRENCH FASHION LETTER.

Velvet Gowns and Fashionable Accessories for Evening Wear.
Paris, Nov. 24, 1894.—The "best gown" is trying to shape itself now on the feminine skin. What to wear, say to church, to the theatre, to Aunt Jane's family dinner, to the next card party, or of an evening when drops in one's favored young man, and how to add to it fixings to make it look new when the occasion is new—to make it like several other American institutions, combine numerous possibilities in one. It is a question of the hour. The French woman has her mid-dress and the English one her visiting gown, and back to them on the peg may have invariably as delicate's supplementary known as full dress. So have some

is bouffant. The neck-band and belt are generally of velvet, wrinkled and drawn round to hook behind with little gathered flanges. It may be useful to say that these have the best effect with a plain, and not a striped blouse. A skirt of black velvet is useful and in good taste for nearly all occasions. It need have no bodice, as silk blouses are so much worn. Make it with plain side gores, and put a sable edge on the bottom and above it a soutache braid, set on in curves, with a cluster of three loops at intervals. Have to go with this for day wear a black satin blouse, like the brown one described above. For evening have a full plaited blouse of mauve chiffon, with enormous puffed sleeves, such as large as the bodice. The four corners are gathered up to a table-spoon of warm water, and give about a half table-spoon every fifteen minutes. The latter dose is given to ten grains of castor oil. Both are open to an objection that after a time they seem to lose their power, and powdered alum used in place. The dose of this is a little of the honey or syrup. The astringent quality acts powerfully on the membrane. If it does not separate in fifteen minutes, give a second dose. The vomiting should be continual.

WHEN WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

The whole design of treatment is to force the membrane up. Emetics are always employed, either tartar emetic and ipecacuanha. The dose of the former for children 2 to 4 years is one-quarter to one-half grain. For use take four or five grains of tartar emetic to a tablespoon of warm water, and give about a half table-spoon every fifteen minutes. The latter dose is given to ten grains of castor oil. Both are open to an objection that after a time they seem to lose their power, and powdered alum used in place. The dose of this is a little of the honey or syrup. The astringent quality acts powerfully on the membrane. If it does not separate in fifteen minutes, give a second dose. The vomiting should be continual.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

Local treatment is of great importance. Chlorate of potash, bleach of soda, and carbolic acid are applied to the affected part, in other children of an atomizer. Few children can gargle, though it ought to be taught them. The child's mouth should be kept as clean as possible. Both are open to an objection that after a time they seem to lose their power, and powdered alum used in place. The dose of this is a little of the honey or syrup. The astringent quality acts powerfully on the membrane. If it does not separate in fifteen minutes, give a second dose. The vomiting should be continual.

SLACKING LIME IS A STANDARD REMEDY.

The child is wrapped in a blanket which also envelops the slacking lime and made to breathe the fumes a few minutes every hour. Swinging in an open mesh hammock over the lime is sometimes employed. Many mothers who have raised a brood employ favorite remedies of their own. One administers glycerine till the doctor comes, another makes a plaster of snuff for the throat, and still another swears by goose-grease. She nearly lost her baby in diphtheria, and in desperation she made a poultice till the child's stomach would retain no more and she vomited, bringing up the membrane.

PAPER PROCKS.

There is a new wrinkle in dresses. As a matter of fact they are all wrinkles, for they are made from the pretty crepe tissue paper that is far more crumpled than the horn of the cow that figures in the late of the hours that tick built.

Latest of all, a clever modiste, who had an order to produce something unique in a dress for a fancy costume party, where the gowns are all to be artistic and not comic, has made a dream of a dress of the new American paper crepe, which costs 30 cents a bolt or more.

The model has for a skirt lining a dainty white lawn petticoat with lace frills about the foot. As the tissue paper is attached to it at the belt and is tucked here and there below with easily removable threads, the petticoat, after serving its assumed purpose as a lining, will with a few snipped threads, be intact for its original use. The bodice lining is a ready-made corset cover of fine muslin, which can be had in any dress shop for a quarter in a good fitting pattern.

The fair wearer is to impregnate the "Spirit of the Edelweiss," and the gown is made of the white crepe paper with garnitures of edelweiss blossoms, a suggestion of the palest pink being introduced to suggest the blush of the dawn upon the pure beauty of the snowy edelweiss.

Each bolt of the crepe supplies for thirty inches three and a third yards. When she got on the Fourth Avenue car everybody turned to look at her. An elderly lady, already in the car, knew the gorgeous creation and made way for her at her side. The Philistine of a car conductor brutally asked her for a fare, and she paid him the ordinary mortal.

She wore a white doekin cape, a soft gray dress and a black hat of ordinary proportions. The thick coils of her bronze black hair were translated with a happy to the shade of a bright shape; the brow under the shadow of her hat was broad and fine-lined, and the eyes beneath the shadow of her brows were like two limpid brown pools. Her nose was an American claimant, and her mouth was as white as a young girl's. And when this mouth there dropped these pearls:

"I find it best to see the reverse back with stone bread and then fix the hooks and eyes."

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LOOKING DOWN THE THROAT.

How many people know how to examine the throat? Opening the child's mouth and attempting to hold the tongue down is useless. "Watch a doctor" is well as far as the child is concerned on the lip, where a strong light shines on its face, open the mouth, press the inverted handle of the spoon on the tongue, and then is the entire back of the mouth exposed to view. It does not terrify a child, and should be done whenever it ails. Any deep redness of the throat, or white spots, or a false membrane forming suffice to call in a doctor's aid without loss of time. This throat examination should be made by the mother, and since it is an unerring guide.

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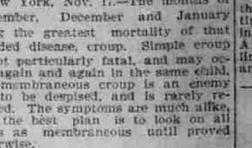
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BETROTHAL LUNCHEONS.

Charming Entertainments to Give in Honor of Newly Engaged Couples.

Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one.

Fashion has made it the proper thing to invite the betrothed couple, and as many of their friends as your dining table will accommodate, to breakfast, lunch, dine and wine, or sup with you.

The rather formidable formality of a dinner party is least amenable to variation, but at least there are men at a dinner and a crowd of women at any rate from complete boredom.



TWIN HEART TABLES.

be utilized if one did not care to go to the trouble of buying colored lining, and the greater trouble of fitting it. Necessity is no longer the best mother to invention, ingenuity has usurped the throne.

ELIZABETH DUMFRIES.

POST PRANDIAL.

Some Thanksgiving Entertainments in the Drawing Room.
Here's a pretty little after dinner amusement for one's guests on Thanksgiving night that will be tried among several country house parties. The assembly, that consists chiefly of young folks, mean to play all sorts of old-fashioned games, stage coach, "decs in the ring," "many many men," King William, etc. Of course this implies a number of forfeits and these are paid by a priestess in the "Temple of Ceres."

The preparation of this is less formidable than it sounds. In the center of the room, the drawing room presumably, build upon a little table-work a frame a piazza or Temple of Ceres; place long cornucopias at the corners and fasten sprays of smaller grains in graceful masses in different places, and partly cover the lattice-work with full ears of red and yellow corn along the top and pendants. Delicate festoons of dried autumn leaves and clusters of grapes, nuts and bright berries all add to the general effect.

For a priestess to preside over this temple, from which sweets, fruits and popcorn may be dealt out to the young folks, choose some golden-haired maiden, and let her wear soft draperies of yellow, bordered with yellow or crimson. To edify further carry out the illusion that it is indeed a Ceres presiding over her corn, let the maiden wear a graceful crepe made of the slender red-like Typha raffia in vulgar patterns, and let her wear a crown like the royal Louis VII badge, and is laid with white, with a valence of old flour-de-lis figures on a white ground. (An ordinary cloth cannot be spread over these odd-shaped tables.)

Another charming idea for a luncheon to one who has been a bit of a tip to use a fan-shaped table. The guests sit on the side representing the top of the fan. The "sticks" are made by ribbons of delicate tint and harmonizing shades, ending in one large bow upon a standard representing the meeting point of the sticks. The space under the ribbons is turned into a bed of moss and ferns, and thrust into this bank are long-stemmed American beauty roses, that peep through the ribbons to nod fragrantly at the other beauties on the opposite side of the table.

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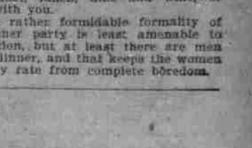
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