

MRS. MANNING WON.

NOW PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Result of the Seventh Continental Congress of Famous American Women Recently Held in Washington—How the Society Was Founded and Its Objects.

The election by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the seventh continental congress held in Washington resulted in the selection of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, N. Y., as President-General of the society for the coming year, succeeding Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson. Her majority over Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, was decisive, Mrs. Manning receiving 396 votes, Mrs. McLean 110, and Mrs. Breckinridge 22. When the result was announced the crowded house burst into applause. Mrs. Manning made a brief speech of thanks.

Other officers were elected as follows: Chaplain-General, Mrs. C. A. Stakely, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Albert Acker, Washington, D. C.; Register-General, Miss Sue Hettzell, Treasurer-General, Mrs. M. B. Hatch; Assistant Historian-General, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher; Librarian-General, Mrs. Gertrude Beacon.



Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The new president-general is the widow of the late Secretary of the Treasury. She traces her lineage back many generations. She was a Miss Fryer, her father's family being Holland Dutch. On her mother's side she is descended from Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, and among her ancestry are Philip, the second Lord, and Robert, the third Lord of the Manor, Col. Peter R. Livingston, Gov. Rip Van Dam, Abraham De Perrier, Olof Stevenson, Van Courtland and Col. Peter Schuyler.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is not the oldest of the patriotic societies of women, but it is the largest and most influential. The condition for membership in the organization is that the applicant shall be descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as a soldier or sailor or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states or of the united colonies or states. The applicant of course must be acceptable personally to the society.

The only patriotic women's society which antedates the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. That was organized in New York in April, 1890, with the object of securing relics and preserving the history and traditions of the heroes of the war of the Revolution and the fathers of the republic. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, Oct. 11, 1890. This was in the Harrison administration, and many of the women whose husbands held prominent positions under the government interested themselves in the society. Mrs. Harrison was made president general, and she held the position until her death. After her Mrs. John W. Foster was president general for a short time, then Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the then vice president of the United States, was elected, and she held the office until the election of Mrs. Manning.

The founders of the society were Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth of Washington. The first suggestion came in a published article from the pen of Mrs. Lockwood, and the work of forming the organization was done by the four women named. Since the society was formed several others of a similar character have sprung into existence, among the Daughters of the Revolution, the National Society Colonial Dames of America, the Dames of the American Revolution and the General Society of the United Daughters of the American Revolution. It was its contention to a split in the Daughters of the American Revolution, growing out of a controversy over the qualifications for membership. At the outset, the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a rule that only those descendants of men who fought for freedom in the Revolution should be admitted, but when the question of Mrs. Eugenia Washington's membership arose it was agreed to suspend the rule and admit this one collateral descendant of the greatest Revolutionary hero. Immediately other candidates for suspension of the rule presented themselves, and a war of the "collaterals" and the "lineals" was inaugurated.

Girl of Three in the Choir. Vera Caldwell, a little girl of three, sang in the choir of the Presbyterian church of Maryland, Md. According to "The St. Louis Republic," her voice can be heard in every part of the church.

MILLINERS' PIRATES.

The Use of a Good Memory to Imitate Fine Hats.

The people who exclaim against the high price of really good millinery can, I think, have very little idea of the amount of thought, time and labor which is expended upon its production, remarked the manager of a famous establishment to the writer.

To begin with, there is the design to be made, and, in connection with this, I may tell you, we employ a large number of skilled artists, who do nothing else but draw designs for new bonnets and hats, and they make a very handsome income out of it. Then comes the question of making and trimming, the latter especially being an art which requires not only skill, but great fertility of imagination and perfect taste, and so rare is this combination of abilities that huge salaries have to be paid to such as possess it. The value of the actual materials used is very small when compared with these two former items.

But this, of course, is far too expensive a procedure for second-rate firms, who, instead, employ the services of a "pirate," whose duty it is to copy the designs of other firms, by fair means or foul. This is generally achieved by keeping a sharp eye on the windows of the first-class houses, and sketching everything new displayed there, the drawing being accompanied by descriptions of material. I know firms which make a constant practice of sending a "pirate" over to Paris every month, in order to obtain the latest modes in this way, and a week never passes without our own windows receiving this unwelcome compliment.

The best "milliners' pirates" are women, those with a very retentive memory and an ability to draw. We are completely at the mercy of such, because they can get past the windows, and in the guise of a customer see our entire stock. There is one woman in London now who must be making a fortune in this way. She is always very stylishly dressed, and is to all appearances a very great lady. She makes a few small purchases, and then asks to be shown the latest hats and bonnets. As a rule she leaves the shop without having "seen anything to please her," and, arrived at home, she sits down and transfers to paper all she can remember—now a little—now she sells the designs to another firm. I know this woman well by sight, and have rather spelt her name out for me, as she is descended from the same stock as the one who told me to show her quite the latest conceptions.

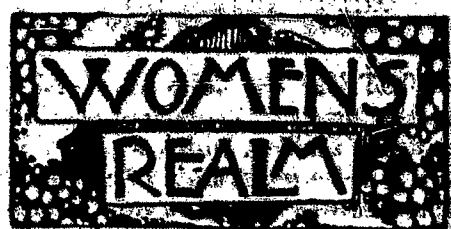
Newest Corsets.

The newest corset is made of suede. For a good many centuries women have been strapping their bodies up in a combination of steel, whalebone and heavy cotton goods or silk, but it remained for the woman of to-day to demand a different corset. Some women like it and others do not. Like everything else in life, it has its good and its bad points. It does not stretch or get out of shape easily, even when worn by a woman who has to stand before a mirror to find her waist or one who has lost sight of her altogether. But it is an intensely hot garment and gives the figure a stiff, set look. No thin woman would dream of wearing one of the suede corsets, though they come in beautiful soft shades of tan, blue, red and green, and are handsomely embellished with lace, ribbon and embroidery. A great deal is said and written about women's not wearing their stays nearly so tight as formerly. This is true and it isn't true. There is a period in every woman's life when she pulls her strings too hard, it matters not whether they be corset strings, shoe strings, skirt strings, or what not. The only difference is that this very bad habit does not stick to her as it did to her fore-mothers. Corsets are gayer now than they have ever been before. Even the most conservative women are wearing those made of pale pink, blue or yellow, with silk embroidered polka dots or fleur de lis of a deeper shade; and others are reveling in stays made of bright plaid and striped silks.

Woman Who Rides Like a Man. A fleeting glimpse of a young woman astride a horse that cantered down the Beacon street boulevard, Boston, at a rapid gait afforded the sensation of the afternoon on the speeding ground a few days ago. She was handsome of face and rosy cheeked, with a tight-fitting tailor-made jacket of English covert cloth and a divided skirt of the same material, topped off with a jaunty derby. In one hand she carried a crop, while with the other she gracefully guided the handsome chestnut. Her command of the Kentucky-saddle was perfect, and she rode with a grace that would have made her at once the pride and the envy of the Ancients could they have put behind her at the head of their column on parade day. The fair unknown kept her charge at a lively canter all the time, did not "dip" through the crowd, did not "dip" to satisfy curiosity by a return trip, but disappeared rapidly in the direction of the reservoir.

Latest Longnettes.

Longnettes are made with much larger glasses than formerly and fitted as carefully to the eyes with reference to the distance at which one wishes to use them as are the eyeglasses and spectacles. They cannot be fitted with any glass which will bring the stage of the theater any nearer to the eye, however, although many seem to think so; sort of a glass can be procured which will do this from a certain distance. But it is absolutely necessary to have two glasses and focus them each time they are used as in an opera glass. These glasses merely help near-sighted or far-sighted people.



WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT

May Stanton's Hats Regarding Seasonable Collections.

Whatever variety of spring wraps may be developed as the season advances, the modified blouse can be relied upon to be absolutely correct. The design shown combines the fitted back with slightly puffed front, and can be worn open, revealing the full front or jabot of lace, or closed to the throat, as preferred. As illustrated, the material is covert cloth in blended tones of tan and green, but any of the spring materials are equally appropriate.

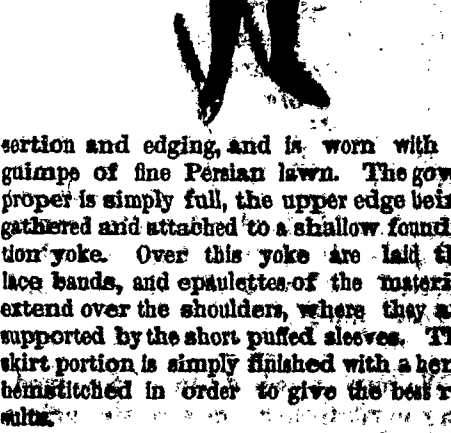


The backs are equally appropriate. The backs are seamed at the center and joined to the front by means of side-backs, but the seams are finished by shoulder and under-arm seams only. The two fronts, which are extended to form revers, are self-lapped and finished with a narrow fancy band. At the neck is a high standing collar, which meets the revers in uneven notches. When worn open, the fronts are simply rolled back; when closed, they are brought together at the neck and fastened by means of hook and loop. The basque portion is attached at the waist line, the seam being concealed by a belt of black satin. The sleeves are two-seamed and fit snugly. At the wrists are simple roll-over cuffs edged with braid like that which finishes the collar. With the jacket is worn a jaunty toque of straw trimmed with velvet and ostrich feathers.

To make this jacket for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

Child's Glimpse Dress.

Whatever the novelties of the season, or however many the fancy gowns put forth, the glimpse model always has its place, and many mothers hold that nothing else can ever be so good. The design shown is well suited to gossamer, challis and similar light-weight wool stuffs, as well as to ginghams and the whole range of summer materials. As illustrated, it is somewhat more dressy, however, and made of embroidered Swiss with trimming of lace in



seriation and edging, and is worn with a glimpse of fine Persian lawn. The gown proper is simply full, the upper edge being gathered and attached to a shallow foundation-yoke. Over this yoke are laid the lace bands, and epaulettes of the material extend over the shoulders, where they are supported by the short puffed sleeves. The skirt portion is simply finished with a hem, hemstitched in order to give the belt result.

Do make this dress for a child of four years will require two and a half yards of thirty-six-inch material.

New Styles For Social Conduct.

The afternoon reception, or tea, is being stripped of its attendant formalities until one begins to wonder what will be left of it. It is some years since a visit to a dinner has been regarded as an essential social duty. The guests who would keep in the hostess's good graces. Then the party went to the house, very low, on a carriage to the house, and now, we are told, the rules of correct social conduct which is becoming so well established in New York at least, that even as far as the rules it brings away with the necessity of making cards in answer to invitations to these functions. The return of a card used to be looked upon as a necessary acknowledgment of such an attention. This is no longer the case, and in New York an invitation to anything less formal than a dance or a dinner may be ignored.

Long Ties In Vogue.

Long ties are in vogue, both on day and evening toilets, and these are especially becoming to young or over the hill type.

A SELF-MADE WOMAN.

A NIGHTGOWN MODEL TEE BEGINNING OF HER FORTUNE.

The True Story of a Young Woman's Failure and Success as a Street-Walker in New York City—How She Became a Millionaire.

Here is a true story of a young woman's failure and success as a street-walker in New York City. She came to the city from a little country town intending to go on the stage.

That was five years ago. She was handsome, and had a talent for dress, and perhaps a talent for acting, but of that no one can speak with much assurance, for she has never had any chance to act. She besieged managers and agents only to meet with plentiful snubs from the responsible ones; her only chances of engagements came from the shakiest of travelling concerns, and as she had no money to spend in paying her own way home from remote parts of the country, as she disliked walking long distances and had always a level head, she would not leave the city.

In the meanwhile as she was very clever at sewing and demonstrated it in her own clothes she managed among the actresses she encountered to get some employment for her needle. She worked extraordinarily well for inferior prices, and among dressmakers that is a method sure to furnish bread, if not butter.

For a year she was a most unselfish, unhappy creature, and only making enough to keep body and soul together.

The only chance she got for appearing on the stage was in the chorus of a comic opera. She did not find the atmosphere very congenial, and when she was requested to appear in tights and very little else, she gave up her position, and her histrionic ambitions at the same time. She settled down to attend to her dressmaking for all it was worth.

At that time she was living in a wretched little room, in which she slept and sewed and cooked and ate. She lived on the cheapest food, making rice, for two weeks, to save money enough to carry out a little scheme she had in her head. This was to make a night-dress after a pretty novel idea of her own, and then sell it as a model to one of the big shops.

She succeeded and got \$20 for it. Now she was encouraged to try another step she had conceived as likely to advance her. She went to a young actress who was to appear in a new "costume party" of the eighteenth century, and offered to make one of her gowns for nothing if the actress would give her the benefit of her knowledge in getting more work. The actress had none too much money herself and our heroine managed by some arts and arguments to get the job.

Enough of the preliminary steps, and let us look at the dressmaker as she is now. She rents a beautiful house on one of the good cross streets near Fifth avenue. Part of the first floor she lets to a fashionable physician, and this is the only sign that appears on the dwelling; she is too well for a shop. She has two or three other lodgers, and the rest of the house is used by herself and the thirty seamstresses she employs.

Last summer in the dull season she went to Newport and cleared \$4000 in two months. She dresses very beautifully herself, and gives her costumes a little touch of picture-bookness that attracts her talent to the theatrical folk, who are still her chief customers. She says their patronage is the only connection she wants with the stage now. She is still young and handsome, and certainly has a fair prospect of a fortune at as early an age as the successful self-made man generally achieves it.

GIRL'S ROOMS.

A look into the girl's room will give an idea of what kind of a woman she will probably become. A girl who keeps her clothing hung up neatly, whose room is clean, will be very apt to make a good wife and a successful woman.

Order and neatness are essential to our comfort as well as that of others about us. A girl who throws down her things anywhere will do things in a slovenly, careless way.

A girl who does not make her bed till after dinner, and who should always make it herself, rather than have a servant do it, and who throws her dress or hat down in a chair, will make a poor wife nine cases out of ten.

If all the world could see how a girl keeps her dressing room many unhappy marriages would be saved. But just as they about their person and room, so they should be about their order and neatness and it will come easy in life afterwards.

For the Nursery.

The newest contrivance for the baby's comfort is a big bedstead, long-handled spoon of yellow wood. The bowl is a painting of a scene from the life of fairies or nursery stories. The whole is covered with a soft material, and the baby is placed in the bowl, and when it is fastened to the wall by a larger and more solid hook placed at the back, it makes an ornamental and very useful little rack for the children's clothes.

Mostly of educational value. Of the 251 colleges and universities in the United States, only forty-one are devoted to women, according to the Women's Journal.

DAYLIGHT DECOLLETE.

Miss Mabel McKinley, the French-Swiss, Starts a Fashion.

"She dare do all that doth become a woman," has been said of Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, whose appearance at Washington after noon functions has inaugurated the daylight decollete. That it "doth become" her to wear low cut bodices is an undisputed fact, for her throat—the singer's throat—and her shoulders are handsome, but the situation caused by the first appearance of Miss McKinley in evening dress at a four o'clock tea was far spreading.

Amusement was followed by that imitation which is "the sincerest flattery," and thereafter young girls and matrons were frequently seen wearing ball dresses not long after luncheon.



MISS MABEL MCKINLEY.

Mrs. Helmand, wife of Major Helmand, U. S. A., in aid of President McKinley, had assisted in receiving at a tea in a private decollete gown early in the season, but the great little dark-eyed woman escaped much criticism, being "lately from the West."

Mrs. Helmand entertained at a tea only a short time ago, in honor of Miss Donavin, of New York, her guest, Miss Donavin, and Miss McKinley, guests at the White House. The hostess wore a gown with high bodice of net over a low cut silk waist, but not so those who assisted. Miss Donavin's white satin costume was Parisian, all people and carried velvet about the low bodice. Miss Barber wore a low neck gown of frilled and fringed material, and Miss McKinley, and at the foot of the winding stairs and served snails and punch. She wore a decollete gown of lavender silk, with fringe of chiffon, and a fringe of artificial violets dangling about her shoulders. The violets were criticized because she is young, and had the White House conservatory of fresh flowers to choose from, but her gown undeniably "became" her.

No better proof of the official influence of capital society can be given than the adoption of daylight decollete. By decree of Paris and Vienna, gowns for evening wear have been growing higher and higher since the season began. Evening square cut bodices, those of millinery, tulle and chiffon, have, clouding like the loveliness of beauty and the wreck of state fairness. The President's niece has set a fashion, however, and many have followed it.

Pink shades and palm screened orchestras may support a desired illusion, but these too have a garish malice, and when streaks of afternoon sunshine creep in decollete seems "precious." Some one has prophesied a return to fashions of years ago, with low necked gingham frocks galore at seven o'clock in the morning.

Washington Women Keep Fused.

At least one morning in the week the intellectual smart set in Washington, D. C., arises an hour earlier and is seen wedding its way to the Washington Club, in New York avenue, where, behind closed doors, Miss Janet Richards posts her fair hearers on all the topics of interest of the day—political, religious, social and literary—so that when her audience takes its departure it is enabled to discuss intelligently with priest, layman or politician subjects of present interest.

A large number of the official set are among her audience. One hour women talk.

You do not know what a relief it is to sit in a room, for with all her official duties it would be entirely impossible for us to keep posted on all the topics necessary for discussion in official life here. How we would like to be able to sit in a room, and hear the latest news of the day and learn what to criticize. Now could we keep posted up and have time for any thing else?

Baltimore's Maternity Day Out.

The members of the Baltimore Maternity Club met last week and decided to have their dress five inches above the ground. The club has committed to pink the objects of their organization among the workingwomen. Miss McIlvain, the president of the club, has received the heartiest commendation from physicians, who urge them to advocate short dresses for all street wear as a safeguard against disease germs.

Latest Thing in Hats.

The latest thing in hats is a crown of white brimless blouses with white feathers. The few, broad ones in the street in midwinter millinery. These one-sided decorations are out of date.



HOUSEHOLD TALK.

Household talk and household hints.

A stoneware jar, placed in the kitchen, makes a fine "bread-keeper" better than those of tin or wood. It keeps the bread soft and moist, and it retains the heat of the oven, and having straight sides, it is easier to get the rising to fall than in a round one.

When bread comes from the oven, rub the tops over with good butter, then, from one end of each loaf cut a slice from the inverted part, the bottom of the inverted part, the top of the loaf, and on the bread board, and with a fresh towel, then with a thin slice of cloth, old table-cloth, and let them stand until perfectly cold. If a loaf crumb is preferred, do not use the butter, not covers.

Keep bread in a stone jar with a filling lid, or in a regular tin bread box—either of which should be kept as sweet as a rose by thoroughly scrubbing twice a week, and then exposing to heating on the stove. A general rule regarding these tin bread-makers, is this: In winter, wash them in the evening; in spring and fall, late at night; (or very early in the morning); in summer, in the morning.

Kitchen Hints.

Young housekeepers are frequently both puzzled and annoyed by the different times used in different cook-books. Generally all ingredients are measured by the cup, pint and quart, when an author advises that the half pound of sugar is a certain quantity, it is better to use a scale, as the weight of the sugar is not the same in all climates. One pound of sugar is equal to two cups, and two cups of sugar is equal to one pound.

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Vegetable Stew.

One of the best vegetable stews is made by boiling the vegetables in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Potatoes.

One of the best ways to cook potatoes is to boil them in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Beef.

One of the best ways to cook beef is to boil it in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Chicken.

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How to Cook Fish.

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How to Cook Eggs.

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How to Cook Fruit.

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How to Cook Vegetables.

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How to Cook Meat.

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How to Cook Poultry.

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How to Cook Game.

One of the best ways to cook game is to boil it in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Seafood.

One of the best ways to cook seafood is to boil it in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Desserts.

One of the best ways to cook desserts is to boil them in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Beverages.

One of the best ways to cook beverages is to boil them in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Snacks.

One of the best ways to cook snacks is to boil them in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Sweets.

One of the best ways to cook sweets is to boil them in water, and then adding the stock, and seasoning with salt and pepper.

How to Cook Salads.