A WESTERN PIONEER

MISS FLORENCE HIGGINS FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN FEDERAL COURTS.

She Is Also the Second Woman to Be Admitted to the Indiana Supreme Court—A Native of Valparaiso, Ind., She Graduated from the Northern Ind. Law School.

Miss Florence E. Higgins of Valparaiso, Ind., is the first woman in Indiana to be admitted to practice at the bar of the United States circuit court. She is also the second woman to be admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the State of Indiana. Miss Higgins was graduated with the class of '98 from the Northern Indiana Law

MISS FLORENCE E. HIGGINS

School, and was the only young woman in the class. She was given the degree of LL. B. and was at once admitted to the two courts named. Miss Higgins is a splendid type of the modern progressive young woman. She is beautiful, brainy, refined, able, and, under her gentle and womanly ways, she has most of the qualities that go to make up the successful man. She knows politics, history, letters and science, and will, no doubt, be as able an advocate as she has been a student.

Bad Temper Beauty's Foe.

Bad temper is beauty's greatest foe. It curdles the blood and brings wrinkles, and a bad complexion is the result. The following advice is given to women who wish to preserve their good looks or to improve their bad ones

"Take a wholesome delight in physical exercise and outdoor sports. The pale, delicate girl is no longer 'interesting.'

"Have freedom and comfort in dress at all times.

"Decide upon a definite aim in life, and choose one that is worthy of an immortal soul.

"Be superior to envy, jealousy and uncharitableness.

"Control your temper for the sake of your looks, as well as for your youth. It is not enough, either, merely to keep from giving anger its outward expression A smoldering fire is far more dangerous to health than that which comes to the surface and is quickly extinguished. A disposition which continually 'boils' within often finds physical expression in boils and ulcers. Wrath has a natural tendency to curdle the blood, and the continually curdled condition is bound to show itself on the surface sooner or later. It is an old story that anger interferes with the digestion, a fact which is, nevertheless, frequently disregarded, as more than one irascible dyspeptic can testify.

"Live above worry, care, fear and all other corroding and inharmonious thought.

"Finally, cultivate a sweetly serene frame of mind under all circumstances. Do not allow yourself to be a creature of moods, in depths of gloom and depression one day and on the heights of hilarity and mirth the next."

Facts in Paragraphs.

A fresh step in France is the appointment of Mme. Madeleine Lemaire, the famous flower-painter, to the government post of professor of drawing as applied to plant life, in the Natural History museum.

Ruskin once said that the question of war rested entirely with women—that it was in their power to stop any war in existence. He said all they had to do was to don black clothes and stick to the gloomy color, and that the war would end in a week.

The wife of the new Chinese minister to London is not only pretty from the Mongolian, but also from the European point of view, and in her national dress she looks charming. She does not intend to adopt European costume, which is an excellent thing, for the contrast between her essentially eastern style and western garments would be excessive.

Little Prince Edward of York, grandson of the prince of Wales, has attained the dignity of sailor suits. It is not generally known how sailor suits became fashionable for small boys at a date when their first suits generally consisted of a pair of pants fastening somewhere under the armpits, where a tiny jacket, resplendent with brass buttons, endeavored to meet them—and fell short. Punch was responsible for the present sensible fashion when an imaginary picture of the prince of Wales, then a lad, in the costume of a young Jack Tar was presented; the idea caught on.

Using Hard Water.

It is difficult to wash our hands clean with hard water, because the soda of the soap combines with the sulphuric acid of the hard water, and the oil of the soap with the lime, and floats in flakes on the top of water. Sulphate of lime consists of sulphuric acid and lime. It is difficult to wash in salt water because it contains muriatic acid, and the soda of soap combines with the muriatic acid of the salt water and produces a cloudiness.

CARING FOR THE PIANO

A Few Hints on How to Keep the Instrument in Good Order.

It is well to sometimes rub the wires gently with chamois or a flannel cloth, and to pass a soft muslin over the sounding-board by means of a slender point which will slip between the wires and engage the cloth, which may then be carefully moved over the surface, taking off the dust. A steel crochet-hook or a stout knitting-needle will answer the purpose.

It is advisable to keep a little camphor gum inside the case, for if the moth miller has been attracted by the felt used in various parts, it will serve as a means of protection against the moth. The temperature of the room should be moderate, and as even as may be. Extreme heat that is drying should always be avoided, as when a piano stands, as if often the case, too near a stove, a register or a grate fire. An instrument should be opened for a short time each day; if it is not much used this is especially desirable.

Often there appears a sort of bloom upon the case, or the wood looks dingy, and seems to be in need of cleaning. It is, however, very uncertain work to attempt to improve the fine finish of a piano with polish, so much of which is advertised as making a piano look like new. Instead, the method recommended and used by a professional tuner is one that may be safely tested, with the certainty that it will not be the means of gathering additional dust, as oils and polishes are apt to do.

Take the finest toilet soap and lukewarm water, and wash a little of the piano at a time, as you would wash a baby's dirty face, using a soft cloth, such as Canton flannel, working upon a space not larger than your hand. Wipe it off with clear water, and rub well with clean Canton flannel until it is perfectly dry and well polished. The fine soapsuds does not affect the original finish in the least, but simply removes that which obscures it, and, if rubbed absolutely dry, with a brisk motion, the result is that the piano is cleaned and brightened.

History of Hairdressers.

It is in France that the smartest hairdressers are to be found, and in that country they have always enjoyed more consideration and esteem than in any other. In the middle ages they played the part of surgeon as well as barber, and were authorized by a royal decree to wield the lancet. Physicians in those days would have thought it derogatory to their dignity to bleed a man, and a barber was always called in to do it. Several barbers rose to posts of high dignity.

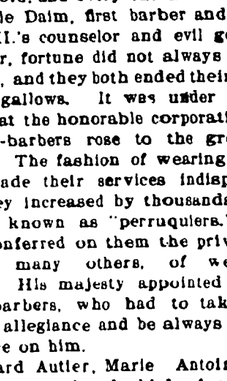
Pierre Labrosse, St. Louis' barber, became chief minister to his son, Philip the Bold, and every one has heard of Olivier le Daim, first barber and then Louis XI.'s counselor and evil genius. However, fortune did not always smile on them, and they both ended their days on the gallows. It was under Louis XIV. that the honorable corporation of surgeon-barbers rose to the greatest honors. The fashion of wearing huge wigs made their services indispensable, they increased by thousands, and became known as "perruquiers." An edict conferred on them the privilege, among many others, of wearing swords. His majesty appointed eight court barbers, who had to take the oath of allegiance and be always in attendance on him.

Leonard Autier, Marie Antoinette's perruquier, enjoyed high favor at court, and in 1788 he was appointed director of the opera house as a recompense for his services. He was devoted to his royal master and displayed great fidelity during the reign of terror. His conduct almost cost him his life, and, although he finally escaped, he was ruined, and died in great poverty in 1819.

The office of court barber was abolished by the convention and not revived by Napoleon; but on the return of the Bourbons, in 1815, two were appointed, who, as before, were supposed always to be in attendance on the king.

Jewels Button Fair Wrists.

Ballroom gloves are positively resplendent. Mention has often been made of the fact that gloves do not seem to receive the same amount of attention as other articles of dress, but no such complaint can be made this season. One of the most striking fea-



tures of the gloves this year will be their buttons. These will be of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls and other precious stones. They will also be of the semi-precious or imitation stones. Glove buttons can be obtained in sets of four each, with little gold chains as fasteners.

For the Summer Girl.

For soothing a dried-up or irritable skin, a few drops of the simple tincture of benzoin added to the water in which you bathe is a wonderful tonic, while a toilet water composed of half an ounce of this, together with one ounce of tincture of camphor two ounces of cologne water, dropped slowly into half a pint of boiled water, makes a delightful soothing lotion.

WOMEN'S REALM

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes.

Heavy dark blue serge is here trimmed with black silk braid and bone buttons. The neatly fitting back is shaped by a centre seam, and joins the front in side and shoulder seams. The fronts meet the rolling collar in centre, the deep sailor collar with plastron being permanently sewed to the left front and buttoned over on the right to close invisibly at the right shoulder with hooks and loops. A corresponding row of buttons and simulated buttonholes decorate the left edge of plastron. Pockets on each side of front are covered with square-cornered laps, bound with braid. Coat sleeves of ample width and fashionable shape have cuffs simulated with stitching, and are decorated with buttons and braid buttonholes to match plastron. Jackets in this style are worn with kilts or knee trousers, which they

can match or contrast with cheviot, tweed, homespun, serge, boucle, covert or broadcloth being usually chosen.

The quantity of material 27 inches wide required to make this jacket for a boy six years old is two and one-eighth yards.

Lady's Bebe Waist.

A dainty model is here represented sufficiently dressy to be worn as a theatre or evening bodice when developed in suitable fabrics. As represented, the material chosen was colored brocade combined with light blue satin banded with velvet ribbon. It is mounted upon a glove-fitting lining having the usual number of seams and double bust-darts and closing in centre-front. Under-arm gores are inserted between the full fronts and back, which are shaped in rounded outline and gathered at the top with the fulness at the waist collected in gatherse that are drawn well to the centre-front and back. The upper portion of

the bodice consists of a shallow yoke of the contrasting material and the closing is effected at the left side at shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams. At the neck is a close standing band finished with a frill of lace. The waist is encircled by a sash of blue satin bowed at the left side. The sleeves, presenting the newest feature of the season's mode, are close-fitting from the wrists to well above the elbow where they are met by a short puff. The lining may be cut away on the line of the yoke when a low neck is desired, or material applied to simulate a yoke and finished at the neck with a standing band, if high neck is preferred. The lower portion of the sleeve may be discarded and only the short, full puffs used when the bodice is destined for evening wear. The mode is adapted to all seasonable fabrics that are sufficiently pliable to permit of shirring.

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

Bridesmaid's Hats.

The bridesmaids' hats have become as important a part of a wedding as the veil of the bride herself. They have to be chosen with infinite care, so that the shape and colors will be becoming to all the maids, each of whom may be of a different type of beauty.

The bridesmaids at one of the weddings will wear hats copied from an illustration in "Pride and Prejudice."

They have wide brims of white chip, lined with pale blue satin, with just a band of blue velvet round the crown and a small bow and two erect white tips in front.

The hat of the maid of honor is equally quaint and even prettier. It is a big, graceful white chip, with low, broad crown and wide brim. The brim is faced with pale blue chiffon; green rose leaves are massed in front and in the back is a thick wreath of roses shading from pink to deep crimson.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

THE LITTLE GIRLS OF TO-DAY ARE QUITE EMANCIPATED.

They No Longer Wear Petticoats and Ruffles Before They Are Ten Years Old, But on the Contrary Have Great Freedom from Worry.

For children the day of ruffles and elaborate embroidery has gone by. Fashion has a new law for the arraying of youngsters, and the tiny tots of prominent families are no longer to be seen in stiffly starched little petticoats and huge collars of lace or linen that are the despair of the laundry.

If the small girls of to-day understood the costume revolution that has been wrought in their behalf they would testify with joy to their "emancipation." For now they can kick and climb, run and jump, without being told that they should be "little ladies" and keep their petticoats down. The very little girl of the day has, in fact, never a sign of a petticoat. A loose flannel blouse and short skirt are her outer garments. Underneath there is not an inch of muslin or ruffling visible, nor would there be if she stood on her head—only a pair of close fitting knickerbockers that very much resemble her brother's trousers.

All the ruffled, embroidered, tucked and lace trimmed undergarments that have for generations been considered positively essential for little girls are now discarded. It is no longer good form to put a child under ten in clothes of this sort. Not until her skirt has been lengthened well past her knees in consideration of her advancing years is she privileged to wear such a thing as a petticoat.

Thus the modern little girl is quite as well off for all out of door sports as the modern little boy. Her skirt, light of weight and short, does not stand in her way, and as far as running and playing all manner of games goes she might as well have no skirt on at all. The knickerbockers end at the knee with an elastic band and fasten at the waist precisely as a petticoat does. The child is vastly more comfortable, keeps cleaner much longer and enjoys life as the prim little girls of long ago never used to.

Comfort and common sense rule with the dressing of boys as well. Muslin shirt waists have given place to sailor suits of dark flannel, and elaborate collars are seldom seen.

Of course, on occasions, children are dressed in white, and then some of the old conditions of garb prevail, though in a greatly modified form. The new fashion is already exceedingly popular with mothers.

Novel Footstool.

"One never knows what one can do until one tries," is an old adage that contains a considerable amount of truth. It might very well be changed, however, into, "One never knows what one can make until one tries," without losing any of its veracity. In every household there are many things knocking about which are generally credited with being absolutely useless, even of no value to the junkman, yet, with a little ingenuity and a little knowledge, such articles can often be converted into useful objects and made at the same time of considerable value.

Every housekeeper has sooner or later, in her possession a number of old cans which have contained, at some time, preserved apricots, tomatoes, or the like. It is as much as her life is worth if she dare put them on the dumbwaiter for the janitor to take off, and, somehow or other they accumulate and litter up a small kitchen dreadfully.

Now for something that she can do with them that will convert these previously thought useless articles into something that will not fail to grace even her well-kept front parlor, a comfortable and pretty footstool.

Take your cans and remove the tops and then paste several thicknesses of newspaper smoothly around each one. Now place one in the centre of a large sheet of paper and put around it as many as you can, all sides touching adjacent cans and the one in the centre.

With a pencil trace very carefully the exact outline made on the paper by the group; then remove and cut out the outline. This serves for a pattern and is used, enlarged a quarter or a half inch all round, to cut out two shapes of coarse, strong stuff, like ticking, denim or burlap.

NOVEL FOOTSTOOL.

These two pieces, together with a strip the height of the cans, form a rough cover for the footstool. Stitch the strip all around one of the pieces, then draw it over the cans as they are set in place; it will fit in snugly around each.

Next turn all upside down and sew the other piece strongly on. The solid ends of the cans are, of course, to come upward for the top of the stool. Pad this upper side with cotton, then cut and put on in the same way as you did the coarse cover one made of the material desired for the footstool—cretonne, tapestry or perhaps Brussels carpeting—any fabric you consider suitable—finished with upholsterer's cord to match around top and bottom. The stool is firm, durable and satisfactory in every respect, and handsome, too, in the bargain.

HOW COLORS ARE CHOSEN.

Manufacturers Agree in a Color and Then the Goods Are Put On the Market.

It is only at rare intervals that individuals or events give a certain color to the fabrics worn by fashionable people. Greens are invariably worn in the springtime and especially by Parisians. Dainty pinks and wild violet shades are also favorites each year. Last year Mrs. McKinley's choice of hyacinth blue for some of her gowns brought that color into great favor.

Spring colors are dainty and ephemeral and never set a lasting fashion. Any special color which is adopted always comes out in the fall. Manufacturers abroad and in this country agree on a color which they think will please the fickle popular taste and take the place of a color which has been done to death. Then goods are cautiously put out and the public opinion tested. Sometimes more than one color is tried and the favorite is chosen among them. Occasionally a color becomes so popular that it runs for two or three seasons.

The color and style of ribbons is influenced by the silks of the moment. When the light silks of a special pattern run through the summer of one year they are followed the next by ginghams in the same pattern—in that way fashionable colors are transmitted from the rich to the poor. The adoption of a certain color in dress goods is a signal to the shoe manufacturer who at once puts out shoes of the shade and is at once followed by the hosiery manufacturers.

Glove colors are set in Paris and are not always adopted in this country. American women favor gloves matching the gowns of the moment. Silk and velvet, it is well known among manufacturers, never set the color of a day—they simply follow it. Whether the approaching coronation of Holland's queen has had anything to do with the adoption of burnt orange as the color of the day is not known, but it is certain Paris will honor the event by flooding her shops with fashionable gear of all sorts in this color.

You May Take Men's Arms a' Nights.

Once again custom has changed in New York, and it has suddenly become not only the proper but quite the necessary thing for women to take men's arms in the street at night. The last few months has seen this custom of a few years ago revived. All last winter to do such a thing would have been very bad form, except under exceptional circumstances. Now the best known men and women are taking it up again, and among those who fall into the lines of fashion the custom is well nigh universal.

The reason given by authorities on social matters is that people have suddenly come to a realization of just how big a New York night crowd is. On Broadway after the theatres are out, and even in the early evening, women who do not take the arms of their escorts are exceedingly liable to get separated from them. And in a crowd of size it is considered a woman is much safer if she is actually under the protection of a man—that is, her hand slipped within his arm.

Whether or not this reasoning is correct it is certain that the custom has changed as detailed above. A girl on the street with a man after dark nowadays takes his arm, even if she has only just met him, and this rule applies quite as well on the quietest thoroughfares and side streets as it does on the crowded avenues.

Fashion's Fancies.

In Paris the length of the dress skirts is something extraordinary. They all drag at least two inches in the back and sometimes the fronts are so long the wearers have to hold them up. They are made just as tight over the hips as is possible and flare tremendously at the foot.

Backs of bodices are quite plain, but the fronts are so much trimmed with bows, chiffons, laces, gauze and ribbons that the original cloth is hidden. Thick ruches are worn around the necks. One pretty Parisian dame is wearing a box made entirely of white and yellow daisies.

The life of the blouse is on the wane, for Paris dressmakers are cutting waists and skirts to match. The colors of the day are blue gray, pale turquoise or cornflower blue.

Our old friends, the triple flounces, have come back again, as worn in the '50s and '60s, but not altogether the same, for they are cut on the round, so that without being gathered at all they have a certain amount of fullness. They are bordered with jeweled galloon or with ruchings or sometimes with plaitings of the material.

One of the revivals is the old sea-green color frequently mingled with mauve. French people introduce a cross-cut silk waistband on to nearly all their day dresses of quite a different coloring from all the rest—light blue on violet, heliotrope or primrose, and cerise on black or on almost any shade.

Dancing, bobbing curls are in vogue. Three or four curls are placed just below the psyche knot. The hair is waved in deep, loose waves which stand out well from the head.

One of the smartest fabrics for outing frocks is a mixture of silk and linen. It comes in soft shades of pink, blue, lavender and yellow, and it launders well.

Red duck and canvas suits are much in vogue for morning wear at the seashore and in the mountains.

"I see it is claimed that a real prince is running an elevator in New York."

"Poor fellow!"

"Oh, I don't know. He has probably had so many ups and downs that he doesn't mind it."—Cleveland Leader.

HOUSE HOLD TALKS

A CHEAP SILVER POLISH.

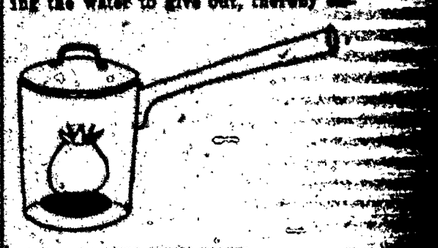
With It Your Silverware Can Be Very Easily Cleaned.

Unless one is fortunate to have trained servants the polishing of the silverware, if kept properly bright, must be superintended, if not actually done, by the mistress. The dining room silver is nowadays but a small part of that in use by the average household, for my lady's dressing table, and, for that matter, also that of her liege lord, is bravely decked out with this ware. Cleaning with powder is very laborious, but a good liquid polish almost makes play of this important work. A big bottle of the following should be always kept on hand: A pound of whiting is the first requisite, and 5 cents will buy this if the slight extra trouble is taken of buying it at a painter's supply establishment; that sold for four times this amount at the grocer's is no better, and it will be a satisfaction to some of our readers to learn that a well-known jeweler declares that ordinary whiting is preferred by him and others of his line of business to any other material for cleaning their goods.

Sift the whiting into a big bowl; add four ounces (eight tablespoonfuls) of spirits of turpentine, two ounces of spirits of wine, one of spirits of camphor and half an ounce of spirits of hartshorn; mix thoroughly, and when creamy pour into big-mouthed bottle; shake before using, pour a little into a saucer, apply liberally with a soft cloth, and after allowing the articles to stand until dry polish with a dry cloth and finish with a chamois skin. This liquid is of itself astringent in cleaning, and thus violent rubbing is not required.

Pudding Cannot Burn.

The invention which is illustrated here is a simple and yet perfectly effectual preventive for articles which are being boiled from getting burned by a careless or forgetful cook allowing the water to give out, thereby en-



THE WIRE STAND.

dangering both the boiler and the food in it. With this stand the damage will fall solely upon the former. Even if the boiler should become absolutely dry, the limited amount of conducting between the wire stand and the bottom of the boiler, combined with the presence of water in the pudding, etc., will prevent the food being spoiled for a considerable time after the boiler is irretrievably ruined. The stands are made of tinned iron wire and there is no danger of their being crushed in or of their affecting the food in any way. They are easily cleaned and present no points or edges to injure the hands.

Cream Puffs.

One cup of boiling water, one cup of butter. Bring to a boil and stir in while boiling one cup of flour. Boil five minutes, beating all the time. Then add three eggs, soda the size of a pea; drop in twelve drops on a buttered baking pan; bake thirty minutes in a medium hot oven; do not open the oven door for the first ten minutes, then watch them closely, so they will not burn. For the filling cut off on the side and fill with one-half pint of cream, whipped, and flavored to suit the taste.

Delicious Asparagus.

The best results are obtained in cooking asparagus standing on end in the kettle with the tops above the water.

These tender tops need only a gentle steaming, while the older and tougher ends need a thorough boiling. By this method they cook more evenly.

Good Gingerbread.

One-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of sour milk, three and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg, in plush or silk [illegible] and bake in a moderate oven.

Hominy Pudding.

Two cupfuls of cold boiled hominy, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three well beaten eggs, one pint of sweet milk, mix thoroughly, season to taste, and bake in a buttered dish half an hour.

Hickory Nut Macaroons.

Beat the whites of [illegible] to a stiff froth, add slowly one pound of powdered sugar, and one pound of hickory nuts chopped fine. Mix thoroughly and drop on buttered tins. Bake [illegible]

Sugar Cookies.

One cup of sugar, one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg. Flour to roll.

Doughnuts.

One cup of sugar, [illegible] tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, [illegible]