

A CLEVER WOMAN.

MRS. ELLEN S. MUSSEY IS DEAN OF THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW.

Studied Law in Her Husband's Office and at His Death Succeeded to His Business—Practices at All Courts in the District and Thoroughly Understands Her Work.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington is dean of the Washington college of law. Mrs. Mussey was born in Ohio, her father being Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship.

She removed to Washington when a young woman to take a place as principal of the women's department in the Spencerian business college, but soon resigned it to become the wife of Gen. R. D. Mussey.

Gen. Mussey was a man of fine literary attainments and broad views as to the scope of women's efforts, and encouraged his wife in her study of law. Some years after their marriage Gen. Mussey had a severe attack of illness of some duration, and Mrs. Mussey went into his office to conduct the business, intending to retire on his restoration to health, but the general insisted on retaining her as his partner, and the relation existed for 16 years terminating only in his death, in 1892.

Mrs. Mussey has ever since conducted the business, retaining the large clientele of her husband, as well as becoming the attorney for many women and women's associations. She practices before all the courts of the district, including the supreme court of the United States.

Her chief work is done as attorney for the estates of widows, as an in-



MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

vestment and real estate lawyer, in looking after the business of foreign clients who leave their interests in this country in her hands, and as attorney for several of the foreign legations.

Gen. Mussey was the first attorney for the national Red Cross, and at his death Mrs. Mussey succeeded to the request of Miss Barton to become attorney to the society in his stead.

The woman's law class of the district of Columbia was founded by Mrs. Mussey in 1896, and has been most successful.

Domestic Economy.

First—Pay cash for everything or settle all bills at the end of the week or month.

Secondly—Examine the supplies as they come in to see if they are in good condition and of the quality ordered. Then put them away in their special receptacles and in the atmosphere best adapted for their preservation.

Thirdly—Be as careful in the use of groceries which you have bought in large quantities as though they had been bought in small parcels.

Fourthly—Buy fruit, vegetables, game, poultry, meat and fish when they are in season, instead of paying high prices for unseasonable delicacies which are not at their best.

Fifthly—Use all "left overs." Tiny scraps of meat and vegetables, and even a spoonful of gravy, will all contribute to material for croquettes and soups, and a teaspoonful of jam or jelly will serve to flavor a pudding sauce.

Care of the Eyelashes.

The ancients made an art of the cultivation of the eyelashes. It was recognized that, besides adding to the expression of the eyes, the lashes preserved them from the dust, cold, wind and too glaring light, all of which tend to irritate and often inflame the eye. It is therefore not a vanity to endeavor to obtain them and then preserve them from falling out.

A little pure vaseline applied to the eye-lashes every night will aid their growth and strengthen them.

Marking Bed Linen.

A good way to mark bed linen is as follows: Take colored embroidery cotton—red, black and blue. With one color make in cross stitch or Kensington outline the figure 1 on a pair of sheets and pillow slips, figure 2 on a second set, and so on until all of one marking are done. When another lot is made up mark the same way with black; still a third with blue. The figure can be small and as much hidden as possible, or more ornamental.

Cure for Hiccoughs.

Two teaspoonfuls of quinine juice were recently administered to a sufferer from an aggravated case of hiccoughs, and cured, after many other remedies had failed.

Babies' Corner.

In some new American churches small rooms are attached, known as "babies' corners," where mothers may leave their children while attending service.

CARE OF THE FINGER NAILS.

They Can Be Kept in Perfect Condition With Little Trouble.

A few minutes given every day, once the nails are properly treated, will keep them firm and exquisite in color. After the hands are washed each morning use the nailbrush thoroughly, and then when they are quite dry push back, very gently, the skin that is inclined to grow up around the edges of the nails. Under no circumstances use a steel point to push back this skin, and do not cut it away as the professional manicures are apt to do. While the nail is still moist use the point of a file to remove any dust or specks that the brush has neglected, and then, with nail scissors, sharp, curved, and kept for this purpose only, cut the nails in a shape that suits your finger tips. The ridiculously long nail, which looks like a claw, is entirely out of fashion. Use the file to make smooth the rough edges left by the scissors, and then take the least bit of red nail paste and smear the thickest morsel on each of the nails. Don't let it get into the edges or roots, for it is only intended as a sort of oil to keep the nails soft and to prevent their growing horny; then sprinkle a pinch of powder on the polisher and rub each nail with a quick, even stroke that will result in giving it a brightness that is refined looking, but not a brilliancy that suggests that one only shines at her finger-tips. After this give the hands another bath, using hot water and a delicate soap, then close them and rub one set of nails against the other, achieving in this way a proper finish.

Charms for Babies.

In Ireland a belt made of the woman's shawl is often placed about the child to ward off harm.

Mothers in Holland place a curious mixture of garlic, salt, bread and steak in the cradle of their offspring.

The Grecian mother, before putting her baby into the cradle turns around three times before the fire while singing her favorite lullaby.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle as a charm against ill, and a similar practice prevails in some parts of England.

Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their babies, and those of other Balkan race attach bits of asafetida around the necks of their infants.

The peasant women of European countries use charms to keep their first-born babies from ill. These charms vary with the different nationalities. Here are a few of them.

The Turkish mother hangs a variety of amulets about her infant, while a small piece of mud, steeped in hot water, prepared with certain ceremonies, is stuck upon the child's forehead.

School Girls Can't Wear Corsets.

Bogoljewow, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Public Instruction, has begun the duties of his office by issuing a drastic order to the effect that corsets must not be worn by young women attending high schools, universities and music and art schools. They are to be encouraged to wear the national costume. The Minister says that he has spent much time in visiting girls' schools, and has made the discovery that the corset as an article of dress is distinctly prejudicial to the health and physical development of the wearers.

The Girl and Her Shoe Lace.

An ingenious maid was lacing her walking shoes recently when the lace broke. That was not the worst of it—she was in a hurry, and no string was available. In her drawer, however, was a piece of elastic tape—not the round elastic, but a size larger. This, in her extreme need, she cut into lengths and laced into a tie. So well did the knots hold and so elastic and yielding was the sensation, that she uses the tape altogether, and cares not a bit for ordinary shoe laces.

Corean Women Monopolize Latchkeys.

A curious custom in Seoul, Corea, is the law which makes it obligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge bronze bell of the city proclaims it to be the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates. No man is allowed to be in the streets after that hour under pain of flogging, but the women are allowed to go about and visit their friends.

To Clean Piano Keys.

The white ivory keys of a piano should never be cleaned with water, which discolors them. Instead, they should be rubbed over with a soft flannel or piece of silk dipped in oxygenated water, which can be obtained at any chemist's, and when the notes are stained or greasy use methylated spirits, gin or diluted whisky.

Taking Stains Out of Belts.

White belts and eyes often rust a white waist or skirt belt. To remove, cover the spot with salt, squeeze lemon juice over it and rub well; then rinse with cold water at once, as salts of lemon is liable to eat a hole if left unchecked.

New Electric Device for Lamps.

Kerosene lamps are automatically lighted by a new electrical device in which a battery is placed in the base of the lamp, with an induction coil in the post, to cause a spark to pass across the wick from one electrode to another when a switch in the base is closed.

There are more theatres in proportion to its population in Italy than elsewhere in the world.



WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes.

In spite of all prediction, the slightly bloused waist continues to hold its place and is chic in the extreme. The model given is singularly well adapted, both to silks and light weight wools. But as shown in the popular black and white, the foundation material being checked taffeta, the trimming black velvet, ribbon combined with white satin. With it is worn a sailor hat with a scarf of Liberty silk and quills. The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining which includes the usual pieces and seams, and closes at the center front. But



the blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams only, the closing being invisible beneath the frills which edge the fronts below the revers. Above the closing each front is extended to form a big pointed rever which is faced with satin and banded with ribbon, a frill of ribbon finishing the edge. As illustrated, the slight opening is concealed by the big chiffon scarf, but a full plastron of white Liberty is arranged upon the lining to the necessary depth. At the neck is a high flaring collar of the white banded with black. The sleeves are snug fitting finished with puffs at the shoulders and frills that fall over the hands.

To cut this waist for a lady of medium size, three and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide will be required.

Ladies' Princess Tail Gown.

Blue-and-white French chaille was the material chosen for this model garment, the decorations being cream white lace and insertion. Although quite simple in construction, it has an air of elegance that distinguishes it from the ordinary house gown. The backs are trimly adjusted to the figure by means of a center seam and curving side back seams, while the fronts have double bust-darts and a deep under-arm dart that renders the fitting perfect. The full front and back present the wateau effect, that is particularly pleasing in tea gowns or wrappers. Below the waist line the seams of the garment gradually expand affording the requisite fullness to the skirt, which has a foot decoration in the form of a narrow ruffle of lace headed with a band of insertion. The lower edge of the yoke is defined by a full berth of the material, which is mitered to form three graceful points that fall over the



sleeves, with insertion and lace daintily decorating the edges. The sleeves are slightly full above the elbows, and are finished with small puffs at the shoulder.

Cashmeres, India and foulard silks as well as light weight flannels are eminently well suited to the model, and can be trusted to develop satisfactorily.

To make this gown for a lady of medium size will require ten yards of forty-four inch material.

Women Explorers.

An expedition consisting entirely of women has been formed in Australia to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals known. Hitherto white men have been able to penetrate only a few miles inland.

Paper Teeth.

Paper artificial teeth are now made in Germany. They are said to be not brittle, to retain their color, and to be lighter than china teeth, and they do not melt in the mouth.

Realizes His Age Then.

A young married man never realizes that he is getting old until he is compelled to pay full fare for his first born when he has him on a street car.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A church built of compressed paper, and capable of seating 1,000 persons, has been erected in Bergen, Norway.

FOR A GOOD APPETITE.

A FEW POINTS AS TO SECURING A RELISH FOR WHAT IS EATEN.

Things to Eat and How to Eat Them.—The Breakfast Should Be the Most Substantial Meal of the Day—Three Meals a Day Necessary for Working Women.

A good appetite, and a relish for what is eaten, may be secured by regular living. The system will accommodate itself to the habit of eating two, three or more meals daily if taken with regularity and if eating between meals is scrupulously avoided. The stomach, unlike the lungs and heart, requires rest to recuperate from its imposed labor of applying the necessary gastric juices for the proper digestion of foods, and the longer rest, between meals, it is allowed the better will be the work performed.

For the general working woman three meals a day are necessary, and would be eaten with appetite and relish if a little knowledge of the science of living were added.

In the first place, the morning meal should be the most substantial, because at this time of the day the vital force is greatest and digestion is carried on with least effort; the noon meal might consist of sandwiches and tea or milk, in preference to ice cream, eclairs, pies, etc., and the evening meal should be composed of nourishing, easily-digested food.

Second, the stomach should not be forced to gorge itself, and the appetite should interpret its own voice and regularity must be insisted upon.

And last, flour, butter and sugar, foods rich in carbon, supply but a part of the necessary elements for making and keeping in good condition the blood, bones and muscles. Food containing lime, iron, phosphorus are equally necessary, and meals combining these elements would be enjoyed while a large variety of proper foods can be continually obtained.

Eat slowly, masticate your food properly, eat at regular times in cheerful company, and appetite and relish, though they may be strangers to you at present, can be readily cultivated and kept.

When On a Visit.

Don't object to pleasures given you during the visit.

Don't belate at meals or come down when the meal is nearly finished.

Don't correct the children of your hostess. Mothers resent this, and besides it is none of your business.

Don't give orders to servants in other people's houses or ask questions of an unpleasant character.

Don't leave umbrellas, overcoats, hats and coats everywhere. A visitor without order who neglects to keep her belongings in her own room is a trial of the worst sort.

Don't gossip, repeat scandals and tell anecdotes that disparage other women. Let no man or woman be a butt for your brilliancy, however interesting.

Don't when visiting, compare your children with other people's children. Every woman thinks its own the whitest.

Don't entertain your friends with the clever doings of your family. It always becomes tiresome and dull. Every one, big and little, speaks for himself, and very often clever children are exceedingly disagreeable.

Don't fall in courtesies of any kind. There are maxims of good breeding and little rules which constitute the foundation of good manners.

Paste for Scrap Books.

A fine paste for scrap books can be made from alum water and flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of powdered alum dissolved in enough cold water to make a pint of paste. Pour the water, when the alum is dissolved, on enough flour to thicken it as stiff as common paste. Bring it to a boil, stir all the time, and when done add a few drops of oil of cloves. The alum prevents fermentation, and the oil of cloves prevents or destroys all vegetable mold.

Cameos.

Popular favor is inclining toward cameos and women are hunting up old family treasures. The origin of cameo cutting is lost in antiquity, but it is thought to have preceded sculpture or painting. The Chaldeans used gems or stones for seals. Most cameos are cut from stones comprised of two or more layers much of which comes from India. If the stone is black and white it is called onyx.

Baby Carriages.

Baby carriages are changed into cradles by a new device, consisting of a pair of rockers connected by cross bars, with slots cut in the bars in which the wheels of the carriage are placed to prevent them from turning while the carriage is being rocked.

Dress-Suit Cases.

A dress-suit case has a distinctive air that is altogether lacking in a paste-board box, but many a woman knows to her sorrow that her pride has made her rumple her frock in magnifying the virtue of the former and ignoring the possibilities of the latter.

To Remove Mildew.

Mildew is removed by rubbing the part with some chalk or salt, wetting and exposing it to the sun. This should be repeated several times and then the articles must be rinsed well in cold water.

Diamonds.

Of all the precious metals and gems mined the diamond still holds first place in value. Diamonds are worth from \$50,000,000 to \$50,000,000 per ton. Sapphires are next in value.

THE FURRIER'S SECRET.

Easy to Clean Furs When These Rules Are Followed.

Furs become very much soiled and need renovation as much as any part of a woman's wardrobe, but among the many directions given for cleaning and renovating one seldom finds anything regarding furs. Furriers keep all such trade secrets strictly, but occasionally there is a leakage. Dark furs, as seal, mink and black marten, are cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust, which is kept in stock by furriers. The garment is ripped free from the lining and the fur laid on a table with the hair up. Then the sawdust is rubbed in the hair, and neither strength nor sawdust is spared during the process. When finished shake the fur lightly over the table and save the sawdust that drops out. Then put upon the table one or two feather pillows in their usual muslin slips, and upon these lay the fur, hair down this time, and beat thoroughly with a switch, until the sawdust is out and the fur as clean as a pin. Keep moving the pillows, as the fur must have a soft support while beaten. White furs are cleaned with white cornmeal applied as the sawdust is on the darker varieties. If white furs are only slightly soiled they may be cleaned with magnesia in small cubes that is well rubbed in and then thoroughly dusted out.

His Way of Thinking.

My daughter, who teaches in a mission Sunday-school, tells me of a Dewey experience she had with a youngster making his first appearance. She had put him through a half hour or more of instruction in the rudimentary principles, for he was entirely lacking in information on that point, and to test him was reviewing her work with him.

"Now," she said, "tell me again who made the world and all that is in it?"

"God did," replied the boy, with commendable promptitude.

"God can do everything, can't he?" she asked again.

"I don't believe He could lick Dewey," he answered at last, and his teacher sat silent between her religion and her patriotism. It wasn't her time to say anything, if she didn't want to lose that boy for ever, and she had wit enough to let it go at that.—Washington Star.

Feathered Hats.

In feathered hats there are indications of a return to long sweeping plumes laid flat. This, like enough, means that we will be expected to don

A Little Kerosene mixed with the blacking used to polish shoes, makes putting away for the summer in a closet to prevent rust.

In baking cakes or bread in pans, if there is not enough butter, fill all the little pans, put water in the empty ones before setting in the oven to bake.

If in using sour milk with soda in griddle cakes or muffins the milk does not foam as it should to produce the desired lightness, a teaspoonful of vinegar added to the milk will give the desired result.

An excellent and simple remedy for a sprain is said to be found by mixing the well-beaten whites of six eggs with a half cupful of table salt. Spread between thin muslin cloths and lay over the sprain.

When preparing the little dumplings for pickling, do not forget to wash the little hamper-shaped root to be used, the cucumbers are put in it, and retain the strength in the salt, and prevents mould from growing on the top of the liquid.

Time Table for Baking Bread.

Best, sirloin, rare, for 10 persons, 8 to 10 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 12 persons, 10 to 12 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 14 persons, 12 to 14 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 16 persons, 14 to 16 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 18 persons, 16 to 18 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 20 persons, 18 to 20 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 22 persons, 20 to 22 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 24 persons, 22 to 24 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 26 persons, 24 to 26 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 28 persons, 26 to 28 minutes; best, sirloin, rare, for 30 persons, 28 to 30 minutes.

For the Bathroom.

Where one cannot go to the expense of tiling the bathroom, the next best thing is to cover every inch of space with oilcloth, painted to resemble tiling. This can be done at very moderate cost, the effect will be tasty and the result pleasing. After putting on the oilcloth will be greatly benefited by an extra coat of varnish, making it still easier to keep it clean and wholesome.

Turpentine for Weeds.

Turpentine will remove obstinate stains that have a perfect genius for getting on children's pinafores. Cream of tartar and water or alcohol is used for the dirtiest colored goods if stained with grass as it never stains the most delicate shade.

To Make Them Precious.

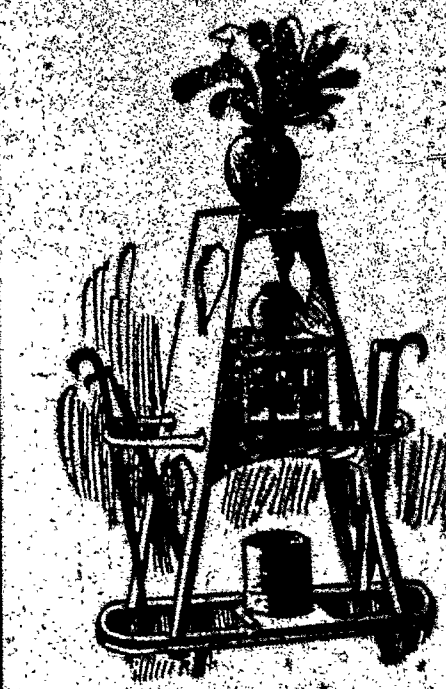
Take two ounces of alum and dissolve it in a gallon of water. After washing curtains, hangings and children's clothing, rinse them in this alum water, and they are far less likely to be nite from a chance flame.

A well with no dots directly in front of the eye is one of the commendable novelties. But with dots sprinkled in as generously as ever below the range of vision the effect may be rather too weird to become popular.



For the Month.

The admittedly old looking cabinet, since that figure in the cut, which is found very serviceable in a study hall, providing as it does a simple and handy stand, and a handy brush cabinet. It serves as a convenient and appropriate auxiliary to



any of the quaint hanging hat and coat racks that are now quite the proper thing in a well appointed hall.

Kitchen Hints.

In making jelly it must be borne in mind that the less stirring there is the better. If stirred too much the jelly is not clear, while the tendency of sugar to granulate is increased by stirring.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda dissolved in a gallon of boiling water makes an excellent disinfectant for the kitchen sink. Pour in while boiling hot.

A good test for the right consistency of jelly when boiling is to let a drop from a spoon. If the last drop sticks to the spoon, it is sufficiently hard.

For canning, pickling and preserving, keep a supply of special cloths and holders to use, as the stains are not to be removed.

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