

# WOMEN'S REALM

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT

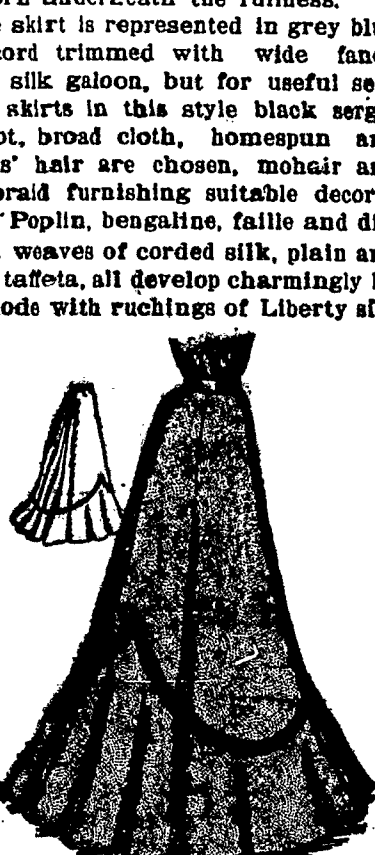
May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes.

This dressy waist of fancy figured green taffeta, is stylishly combined with cream colored satin and mousseline-de-sole. The fronts roll back in pretty pointed lapels from the neck to waist-line, which are faced with the satin and edged with ruching of mousseline. The full front of mousseline is arranged over satin in evenly spaced rows of tucked shirring at the top and



blouses prettily at the waist-line. The collar is of cream satin shaped with stylish points under the ears. The waist is supported by fitted linings that close in center front, the full front closing under the left rever. The comfortable two-seamed sleeves have stylish fullness arranged in gathers at the top and at the wrists points of the white satin stand out fashionably. This waist may be part of a costume or made separately to wear with different contrasting skirts. Combinations of material and coloring may be artistically arranged and the waist can be made in silk, cotton or light woolen fabrics. Velvet made in this way with revers and front of satin, and decoration of point applique is especially handsome. To make the waist for a medium size will require two yards of forty-four-inch material.

**Ladies' Three Piece Skirt.**  
Prominent among the season's styles are the circular flounced skirts, nearly every new gown showing one of its many different varieties. The shaping here presented is extremely graceful and gives the half tablier effect that is very generally becoming. The skirt consists of a narrow front gore between wide circular portions that join in center back and are fitted smoothly over the hips by two darts at each side. The skirt may extend to the lower edge under the flounce or be cut off just below the line of perforations that indicate where the flounce is attached. The fullness at the back is arranged in backward turning plaits, but gathers may be substituted, as many ladies prefer that style of adjustment. The placket is made in center back and a small dress extender or improver may be worn underneath the fullness. The skirt is represented in grey blue whipcord trimmed with wide fancy black silk galoon, but for useful separate skirts in this style black serge, chevot, broad cloth, homespun and camels' hair are chosen, mohair and silk braid furnishing suitable decoration. Poplin, bengaline, faille and different weaves of corded silk, plain and fancy taffeta, all develop charmingly by the mode with ruchings of Liberty silks



or satin ribbon in different widths for trimming. To make this skirt for a lady of medium size will require five yards of material fifty-four inches wide. **Victoria's Servants.** Queen Victoria showed from the earliest part of her reign a determination to keep in her own hands the appointment of those serving in her households, and she has always devoted attention to the selection of these persons, with the result that she has been exceedingly well served. In confiding with the late Dean Stanley on the death of his valet, the Queen said: "I am one of those who think the loss of a faithful servant the loss of a friend, and one who can never be replaced." The Queen would never permit insolence to any servant, and she has often rebuked her little great-grandchildren for any childish want of civility to their attendants. **To Open Fruit Jars.** Fruit jars can be easily opened by new device, consisting of a piece of spring wire bent into a double circle, with a handle on each end of the wire to contract the coils by gripping the handles together.

## AS TO THE EYEBROWS

THEY ARE MORE GENERALLY NEGLECTED THAN CARED FOR.

This Will Tell You How to Cultivate Them and Make Them a Thing of Beauty—Easy Enough if These Rules Are Followed—Never Pull Them Out.

Poets and artists may continue to exalt the expressive beauty of the delicately penciled eyebrow, but the average woman pays but little attention to it, and beyond an occasional smoothing with her finger leaves uncared for one of the nicest and most particular portions of her facial toilet. Like all other points of beauty, this little pen stroke of nature varies greatly with the individual, but as a usual thing one is endowed with just about the right brow to harmonize with the features, and a little judicious care is all that is necessary to enhance this touch, which goes so far to make or mar the entire facial expression. When, however, the formation of the eyebrow is decidedly at fault, we have recourse to artifice to help out the deficiency or obliterate its homeliness. The eyebrow should extend slightly beyond the orifice of the eye at either end, should terminate in a mere line toward the temple and be slightly broader toward the nose. Upon the breadth, the arch and the shade depend much. Delicate features should not be preponderated by broad brows, while those which are large and strong in character need the bolder brush to accentuate their force. The brow is always to be carefully smooth, glossy and orderly. At a recent visit to a dermatologist a society woman was greatly amused when the so-called artist, after carefully treating her skin for real and imaginary blemishes, apparently scrutinizing every part with a microscope, completed his work in a hasty brush over the much-disturbed eyebrows with a camel's hair brush and stepped back to announce his work of beautifying was complete. "Now," she said with a smile, "I'll show you something. Look at me well and then notice the difference." Selecting a stiff little brush from among his numerous paraphernalia, she brushed the hair of both eyebrows straight up toward the forehead, then carefully brushed them down from above. This left an extremely delicate shading, every hair clearly defined and distinctly separate, and a clear, dark line along the center. She shaped the inner line toward the nose with a cautious touch of the brush, then turned to the manipulator for his opinion, and he was magnanimous enough to admit that when the brow was in a healthy condition he had never taken much pains about its dressing.

Never pull the hair out, even if it grows too close over the brows; careful brushing will in time shape it nicely, and to certain features close brows are a decided necessity. If you will take the time some day to comb your brows in various shadings you will soon discover which style—whether high or low arch, rather flat or fine and delicate style—is most becoming, and, once learned, adhere strictly to it. The hair will of its own accord finally shape itself in that direction.

**Satisfactory Rugs.**  
Probably the most satisfactory inexpensive rug is one of body Brussels carpet. These are usually kept in stock at the large carpet-houses, made from remnants as they accumulate. They can be had in various sizes from a square of nine feet or even somewhat less to a size that will serve in a large room. They come, too, in beautiful Persian patterns, and well made as they are, with borders carefully matched and seams lined and pressed, they are both handsome and durable. A good domestic Smyrna costs a little more, and has the added advantage of use on both sides. The Ingrain art squares are not to be recommended in a room where the wear is at all serious. They are useful and effective, as they come in excellent designs, for light service, their extreme cheapness being another advantage. The imported rugs of this character are more durable, as they ought to be, costing twice as much or more, but their patterns are rather dull, and their grade of colors limited and difficult to tone with furnishings. Jute rugs are to be found in most attractive patterns and in a variety of colorings, dark and light, and at a very low price. They should be purchased, however, with the knowledge that their wearing qualities are poor.

**Mary Stuart's Curious Watches.**  
Among the watches owned by Mary Stuart was a coffin-shaped watch in a case of crystal. Probably the most remarkable one in her collection was the one which was bequeathed to Mary Seaton, her maid of honor. It was in the form of a skull. On the forehead of the skull was Time, and at the back of the skull was Time, and at the top of the head was the garden of Eden and the crucifixion. The watch was opened by reversing the skull. Inside was a representation of the holy family, surrounded by angels, while the shepherds and their flocks were worshipping the new-born Christ. The works formed the brains, while the dial plate was the palate. She also possessed another skull-shaped watch, but it is not known what became of it.

**Widow's Caps.**  
The origin of the custom of widows wearing caps is extremely ancient; it may be traced back to the Egyptian and Grecian practice of shaving off the hair in periods of mourning. But as without hair there was a danger of catching cold, the men wore wigs upon their bald crowns and the women caps.

## TO STOP A COLD.

Long Breaths Will Do It When It Has Just Begun.

A cold, as nearly every intelligent person knows, is the result of a stoppage somewhere of free circulation of the blood, to which one is first sensitive through a feeling of chill.

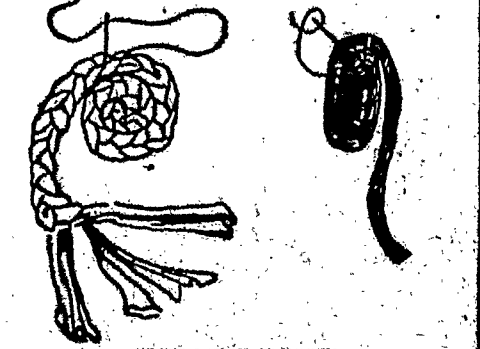
So slight is the chill oftentimes that not until the preliminary sneeze comes is the victim aware he or she has been in the track of a draught or that the temperature has changed. The usual notion is that by going indoors, changing to heavier clothing or retreating from the moist atmosphere the danger is averted. These precautions are well enough, but the first and most efficacious measure should be to restore the quick flow of warm blood through every vein and so by heat instantly counteract the little chill.

One, perhaps, the simplest method of doing this, has been learned by men who stand on sentinal duty, who are obliged to suffer more or less exposure in winter, or who scorn the comforts in cold weather of overcoat and umbrella. Their method, when the temperature of the body or extremities is lower, or a sudden chill or quick change from warm to cold atmosphere is endured, is to inhale three or four deep breathes, expand the lungs to their fullest extent, holding every time the inhaled air as long as possible and then slowly letting it forth through the nostrils.

In doing this the pulsation of the lungs sets the heart into such quick motion that the blood is driven with unusual force along its channels and so runs out into the tiniest veins. This radiates a glow down to the toes and finger tips and sets up a quick reaction against the chill. The whole effect is to stir the blood and set it in motion as from rapid exercise. Let any woman who goes to a dinner or ball in a low-necked dress, where the rooms are chilly and her wraps are not accessible, try this little cure, or, better still, this preventive against cold and enjoy its merits.

Let her try it when taking a cold drive or when condemned, by accident, to sit in wet garments. Let the maxim of a victim to colds be always: Keep the blood in rapid action; use the deep-held breaths when a first chill is felt.

**Corn-Husk Basket.**  
Now is the season to make a corn-husk basket. When the husks are old and tough after the frost has



touch them they are strongest. Dry the husks and braid them together as shown in the figure. Follow the diagram for the sides of the basket. The bottom is made by winding stout cord around the husks so as to make a long, tough strand.

**Daughters of the Months.**  
Astrology says: If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good-tempered. If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother. If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling. If in April, inconstant, not intelligent, but likely to be good-looking. If in May, handsome and likely to be happy. If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous. If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper. If in August, amiable and practical, and likely to marry rich. If in September, discreet, affable and much liked. If in October, pretty and coquettish, and likely to be unhappy. If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition. If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

**The Japanese Room.**  
If the matting in your Japanese room begins to look gray and dusty do not wash it outright, but spread upon it damp sheets of newspaper. Now with a broom lightly gather the pieces of newspaper together; as the newspapers are pushed ahead of the broom they will gather the dust and dirt which might fly back and lodge. You will find that your matting screens can be cleansed in the same way. Lay them upon the floor and give them the wet newspaper treatment.

**Veracity.**  
"And remember, Bridget, there are two things I must insist upon; truthfulness and obedience." "Yes, mum; and when you tell me to tell the ladies you're out, when you're in, which shall it be, mum?"

## POINTS OF BEAUTY.

CHARACTERISTICS FOR WHICH WOMEN SHOULD ALWAYS STRIVE.

Carriage of the Head an Important Point—Gymnasium Exercise a Great Aid—What to Avoid in Order to Obtain a Good Complexion.

A graceful carriage of the head and an erect figure are points of beauty which no woman can afford to overlook. Unlike certain other features, such as the shape of the face, the color of the hair, and the size of the hands and feet, these peculiarities are within the power of every woman to control as she pleases. One sometimes sees an otherwise beautiful young woman who goes along with her head bent forward in a manner suggesting a turtle looking out of its shell, and provoking the thought at once that she has lost and is searching for something. Nothing is less pleasing than an awkward carriage of the head. Every girl should cultivate the habit of holding up her chin. A flat back, a well-poised head, and a graceful way of walking make the difference between a girl who has style and her friend who is clumsy and awkward. One should not overlook the advantages of drill. It is only necessary to think of the soldier in the awkward squad, and compare him with the man who has undergone some months of rigid training, to be convinced that freedom and grace of movement are to be had by those who are willing to work for them.

When a girl can daily take exercise in a gymnasium, she may train her muscles so that they will obey her will; but even better than this indoor training is that which one has who walks a great deal in the open air, plays golf and tennis, or often rows a boat across a pond or river.

Another point of beauty, needless to say, is a good complexion. This, too, is within the reach of every girl who, first of all, endeavors to maintain a high standard of health. Pure blood has everything to do with a clear skin; therefore, one should be careful of her diet, avoiding unwholesome and indigestible food, but taking care to eat a due proportion of meat, not omitting a little fat every day, and regularly making fruit a part of her diet. Tea and coffee should be sparingly used by the young woman who would have a beautiful skin. Every day very thorough bathing and rubbing with a coarse towel are essential, and the face once a day should be washed with hot water and a lather made of a delicate toilet soap. This should be thoroughly rubbed into the skin, cleansing the pores of the fine dust which clogs their face-like texture. The face should be carefully rinsed, and wiped with a soft towel. The best time to do this is at night before retiring. Given sufficient exercise, good food, regular bathing and plenty of sleep, there is no reason why a woman should not preserve the freshness of her skin unimpaird from childhood to old age.

Not only the beauty of the skin, but also the gloss and abundance of the hair, the brightness of the eyes, and the sheen of the teeth, all are dependent on the circulation, which is promoted by healthful living. Well-shaped hands and feet have always been regarded as distinctive marks of beauty. While one cannot regulate the size of these members, she can always have her hands and nails well cared for and her feet becomingly dressed. A woman who is well gloved and well shod makes a creditable appearance even if the rest of her dress be somewhat shabby. If one has not very much money to spend on her costume, let her not invest so much in her gown and wrap comparatively as she does in fine, well-fitting shoes, in gloves of good quality and color to suit her dress, and in a tasteful hat. The extremities give tone to the toilet. Scaled, ill-fitting or worn-out gloves, with yawning holes at the finger ends and buttons off, will ruin any costume and detract from the impression of beauty which a woman should make upon the eye of the beholder.

**Finger Nail Polish.**  
Those who like a quick polish which can be put on with a brush can try pure benzoin. In buying it state to the druggist the purpose for which you intend it and he will give you a clear liquid, with a small camel's hair brush. When manicuring apply lightly to the finger nails with a brush that is almost dry. Should the benzoin be a little too thick to spread easily upon the nails, thin slightly with alcohol. This will produce a very brilliant polish which will not wear off; but care must be taken to apply very lightly. Should a pink tint be desired ask your druggist to add a drop or two of red dye to the benzoin bottle.

**Dancing Goes Exercise.**  
Dancing is not a violent exercise as practiced to-day, yet it brings in play all the muscles. Ancient doctors recommended it as a cure for "spleen, vapors and melancholic affections," as well as agues, jaundice and rheumatism. It is a mild form of exercise, which, if indulged in moderately, would do good as well as make one graceful.

**Very True.**  
Why should women be classed as a little lower than the angels? From all knowledge of angels that we possess a single good, all-around woman is infinitely superior to a whole flock of them.

**Wives in Tartary.**  
Among the Tartars if the wife is ill, created she complains to the magistrate, who, accompanied by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a divorce.

# HOUSEHOLD TALKS

A THREE CORNERED BOARD

Where there has to be economy in space in the sleeping apartment, a convenient arrangement like the above is found very convenient. A friend has one similar to this and has a shelf over it—a three cornered piece that makes a convenient place to stand a piece of bric-a-brac.



**Things to Remember.**  
and a photograph or two that help to make the corner attractive in wall as useful. Across the front is hung a drape that harmonizes with carpet and furnishings, and the top, as a practical side, is supplied with hooks from which are suspended the garments that are most liable to wrinkle.

**Hints for Housewives.**  
Never boil anything that can be cooked by steaming. Never wash poultry or meat, but clean with a damp towel. To remove all the grease from the top of soup after having used it, with a skimmer, lay a piece of brown paper on top, and remove every particle of grease.

**Bolting is the best method of cleaning of cookery; the worst of it is things that should be washed with water, just through laundry tubs, which is better than any other way. Never boil anything and use as little water as possible. Feather coats, and the like, should never be washed. Use the cloths for dusting, and wash the top of the piece of furniture and clean down. If the furniture will permit, a cloth slightly damp. A little little kerosene oil on it is good for wood furniture.**

**So the Manufacturer Says.**  
That partly acid, little vinegar, removes the soapiness from the calico.

**That Newcomb Says.**  
That newcomb says that iron will make the clothes clean.

**That Child Says.**  
That child says that the silk ribbon that is used to tie the dress upon should be washed with French lavender.

**That Man Says.**  
That man says that the hair of a woman should be washed and dried with a comb.

**That Woman Says.**  
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