WAYS AND WANTS OF WOMANKIND.

Hair that is fine and silky is never so fluffy and bushy as hair that is coarser, it clings closer to the head, and ones coiffure is likely to flatten down at almost any time, like a balloon with the air some place else. Girls who are endowed with these fine soft crowns should shampoo the hair very thoroughly. Merely wetting it will not cleanse the delicate strands; use plenty of eggs and hot water, making a good suds (eggs make a suds just like soap, you know) and do not be skimpy with the rinsing water. If you haven't a bath spray hold your thought dome under the faucets in the bath tub. Neither must you be afraid of entangling the hair. By using a brush of firm bristles set in a rubber cushion you are able to brush the snarks away very quickly. Never comb or brush until the hair is dry. Have the split ends of your tresses singed, and every night apply this tonic to the scalp: Forty grains of resorcin, one-half ounce of water, one ounce witch hazel, and one ounce of alcohol.—Chicago Record-Herald.

White kid gloves are in most demand now for evening and daytime affairs. The no-glove pioneers carry theirs like men in the day and wear them at night to go backward and forward between the restaurants and the theatres, removing them for dinner and for the play. The glovers have no need to resort to the old subter; fuge of marking their wares one size amaller than reality, because modern women are being taught that tight gloves induce scarlet noses, and that by weakening the muscles and impoverishing the skin of the hands faded and wrinkled hands are induced long before age should touch and mar. --London Mail.

A correspondent sends the copy of a letter sent by a servant leaving her situation to another who thought of taking it, and had applied for a "reference:"

"In answer to your letter, it's not a bad place, the Mrs. understands her dutys, and is sivel and obliging, but troubles about getting up early of the mornings. There is plenty, and if you don't mind a place where only one other young lady is kept besides yourself, you might give them a month's trial. I like more society, which is why I am leaving."—Exchange.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward confessed the other day that it cost her quite an effort to make a short speech before an audience, as she always has to overcome that curious psychological state called stage fright. Nevertheless, she manages to deliver a good few addresses in the course of

Coat with Cape Collar.

Loose coats of all sorts are greatly in vogue and make ideal cold weather wraps They can be slipped on over the gown with perfect ease and without danger of rumpling. This one includes several novel features and is adapted to a variety of mate-



rials, but is shown in pastel tan broadcloth with the cape collar of velvet trimmed with fancy braid and edged with heavy ecru lace. The inverted plaits, that are stitched with silk, give exceedingly becoming lines while providing the fulness and flare that are much in vogue. The sleeves are novel and effective as well as comforta-

The coat is made with yoke portions to which the fronts and backs are attached. Both the coat and the sleeves are laid in inverted plaits, the over ones being stitched flat for their entire length, the inner left free for a portion thereof to provide flare at the lower edge. The sleeves are in bell shape and fit with comparative snugness above the elbows, and at the neck is the cape collar which can be further enhanced by fringe knotted into the lace when desired.

Don't for Milady.

Don't polish nails too highly; they should have only a natural gloss. Too much polishing makes them tender. Don't polish nails without first rubbing on a little rose-tinted pasts. Use

the palm of the hand to polish. Don't cut nails without first holding them in warm water or sweet oil. Don't cut them too often, or they

will become thick and ugly. Don't cut the cuticle or any of the fiesh around the nails.

them be carefully arched. Don't neglect to press back the skin around the nati after washing the hands, so that the crescent, or half meen, will show.

Don't cut the nails in points, but let

A WOMAN'S "GLORY," .

About the Russian Peasant Girl's Hair and its American Wearer.

It has never been satisfactorily explained why so few women are bald. Her hair is supposed to be a woman's glory, and yet she does not always prize it. Roman women of the "smart set" used artificial hair, dyed their own, sprinkled it with gold dust, and represented it in various fanciful devices. Now comes a suggestion that the wig be revived, and fashion be let to renew with hair powders, periwigs and perukes of monstrous size, a capillary condition abolished by the French Revolution, since when civilized nations have been content, even more than willing, to wear the greatness into which they were born rather than bred.

It seems a shame to publish any facts which might be construed to mean a derogation from the "glory" of the sex. But here they are:

During the twelve months just ended, our total imports of hair amounted to \$2,775,084, a sum which exceeded by more than \$700,000 that for the preceding year, and by more than \$1,-000,000 that for 1901. Within the same period of time our exports of hair and its manufactures amounted only to \$619,133, a decrease of over \$17,000 from the figures for 1902 and of almost \$60,000 from that for 1901. In all honesty we must ask an explanation of this discrepancy. Perhaps it may be found in a visit to the unromantic offices of the wholesale merchants who deal in human hair.

There it may be learned that the wealth of purchasable "glory" comes from Southern Russia or East Germany, where reckless or penniless peasant girls go to the fairs and voluntarily have their pigtails cropped for a ruble or a florin an ounce. In a row of boxes filled with drab, chestnut, brown or golden tresses, one may read the squalid romance of Old World starvation and woman's sacri-

We are not yet living again in the day of the wig, and it is to be hoped that we are not to become so baldheaded that we must. England buys the most human hair; France comes next; and we are a warm third. The best hair comes from Germany and Austria-Hungary, Little Russia and Italy. The cheapest comes from China and is made up for our colored population. It is as stiff as horsehair and is worth little more an ounceonly a few cents. The costliest human hair is the "old lady's finest natural white"—the beautiful snowwhite and silken tresses that look like silver and are worth their weight in gold. Am ounce of it costs about \$25. After it comes the plain "natural white," worth about \$15 an ounce; the gray, worth from \$6 to \$7 an ounce, and then follow in descending scale the drab, black brown and dark brown, worth from \$15 to \$16 a pound In the wholes de warerooms you may see these grades in bunches weighing twenty pounds each redolent with an oily, ineTable odor, and worth about \$350 apiece.

All this hair has been cut from the heads of living women. The "other kind" is coarse and brittle and dry, and of no commercial value. What is the reason for the supply which meets our exorbitant American demand? It seems that the peasant women of Europe do not set great store by their luxuriant hair. They wear caps and head-dresses, and even the girls think nothing of cutting off their coils or queues for a dollar, which they can spend on trinkets at the next fair.

But it isn't pleasant to think of our beauty adorned with this borrowed "glory."—M. P.

Queer Superstitions. The following superstitions, handed down by tradition, are yet fervently

country:

To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache.

The crowing of a hen indicates some approaching disaster.

When a mouse gnaws a gown some misfortune may be apprehended.

Whoever finds a four-leaf trefoil-

Beggars' bread should be given to of the house is godliness." children who are slow in learning to

If a child less than twelve months' old be brought into a cellar, he becomes timid. When children play soldiers on the

roadside it forebodes the approach of

A child grows proud if suffered to twelve months old.

Typewritten Tourists Books.

typewritten and bound in book shape with an attractive cover. A slip cover of leather is an effective one for a book of this description, showing a series of small sketches done in pyrography, of places described in the

Housekeeping.

quaint Dutch maidens, windmills,

women in the saddle

Attention Called to Danger in the Orde? nary Side-Saddle.

Where one woman shoots, fisher, or sails, a thousand ride on horseback, and these are exposed under present conditions to dangers which should be avoided. A woman should bestride a horse precisely as a man rides.

We have often called attention to the danger of the ordinary side-sadwholly dependent upon her saddle a sarcastic commentary on our progirths, and in case of accident is ab- gress in civilization. For the so-callsolutely without control over her own ed best man is a very savage surmotions. She can cling firmly to her saddle, but that is all she can do. If anything goes wrong with the saddle, marriage by capture. if a girth bursts, a strap breaks, a the rider is still able to cling to the horse from thigh to ankle, or if the horse cannot be ridden, then the rider is free to roll off or jump off with an even chance of striking the ground feet first; while the woman who falls from, or with, the side-saddle, is almost certain to strike the ground on

These arguments have been so frequently insisted on that they have become familiar, and it is well that they have become so, for they have appealed strongly to the hard common sense of many American women. In a certain Western State, an editorial in Forest and Stream on this subject converted all the young women of a county from riders of side saddles to riders of men's saddles. Two 6r three young women, standing high in the social life of the community grasped the force of the reasoning, adopted the cross-saddle, and were followed in the fashion which they set by practically all the woman riders in the county. Riding in this fashion, they used to chase coyotes with greyhounds, and had many fine races.

Within the last few years the practice of riding a man's saddle has been extensively taken up in cities like Boston, New York and Chicago, Some women had the courage to adopt this fashion long ago, and more and more of them are doing it. It is not making a rash prediction to say that their numbers will constantly increase. Practically all the little girls now seen riding in New York ride astride as their brothers do, and as they grow up many of them will still cling to this sensible fashion. One of the best woman cross-country riders in the United States has adopted it wholly on the ground of its greater safety and greater comfort. The fashion is especially to be recommended to those who by necessity or by choice ride in rough countries, or fast.—Forest and Stream.

A Distinction,

He was seated beneath one of the great oaks in the park. He heard his name spoken as two men walked by on the other side of the tree. They were discussing a bit of gossip about him which had appeared in an afternoon paper.

"It'll be denied as a fake to-morrow. The papers are always saying that he is engaged to some woman or other, and the truth is that he never looks at one. His wife died when he was twenty-six and he has been a regular woman hater ever since"-and they passed out of hearing.

The sky above was gray blue in the deepening twilight. For a moment he with his wife, fancied that he looked deep into the eyes of the wife of his youth.

"A woman hater? A woman's lover, dear heart!" he said.

Artistic Fads.

The latest device in designs executed on satin, wood, tiling or water color paper to hang on the walls of believed in many parts of America. the home is the "House Blessing." It The majority of them, though of Brit- is particularly appropriate for a new ish origin, are almost extinct in this house, and ample opportunity is afforded to clever women of the artistic fra-White specks on the nails mean ternity to add to their incomes by making up these designs on bannerettes of satin or else in burned work on wood, or simply upon a stiff cardboard panel.

One that has just been hung in a new house has the following illuminated lettering on a paper founda-He who has teeth wide asunder tion, and it is enclosed in a frame must seek his fortune in some distant of antique design, hung in the entrance hall: "The beauty of the house is order. The blessing of the shamrock—should wear it for good house is contentment. The glory of change. the house is hospitality. The crown

Woman a Licensed Engineer. Scituate, Mass., has a woman engineer in the person of Mrs. J. W. Truworthy, who is the daughter of a sea captain and wife of a marine engineer. Mrs. Truworthy holds an engineer's license similar to that of her husband, with whom she travels a look into a mirror while less than great deal. She was always interested in machinery and began by assisting her husband, who was working on a small craft with only one man to help It is becoming the popular fad to him. After learning to run the little have the home letters of tourists steamer she applied for a license to run a boat herself.

No Old Woman.

Fashion says that there are no old women. Since Fashion is not to be contradicted we must accept her word letters. For a set of letters from a for it, or rather her sign for it. There friend traveling in Holland, I have are no old ladies' hats, wraps or cosa leather cover with Dutch scenes; tumes any more. The woman of seventy wears the outlit of the woman tulips and distinctive scenes are done of forty, the woman of forty wears in pyrography and then tinted here the outfit of the woman of twenty. and there in natural colors.—Good and youth's array is everywhere pre-

WEDDING CUSTOMS OF SAVAGE ORIGIN

The Best Man, the Bridal Veil, the Old Slipper, Are All Survivals of Barbaric Days.

If you come to think of it, our treasured custom of having a "best man" dle-to the fact that the woman is to officiate at our weddings is rather vival, and recalls the unpleasant practice of our remote ancestors-

A couple of thousand years ago our buckle tongue pulls out, and so the respected ancestor who decided on ensaddle becomes loose, it is impossible tering the marriage state took a club for the woman either to remedy the and asked his best friend or brother mischief or to jump free and clear of to come with him. Having selected a the saddle, and take her chance of a suitable young lady, the bridegroom fall. On the other hand, the man or stole up and atunned her with a the woman who rides astride is free. whack on the head, while his com-If the accident to the saddle is slight, panion covered his retreat by cracking the skulls of any of her relatives who presumed to interfere. We do things a little less brutally nowadays, but we still keep up the fiction of the best man.

> Then there is the bridge veil. That is another survival from the days of wood paint, fiint weapons and skins. The bride who desired, or was supposed to desire, to escape her fate ran out into the forest at the coming of her prospective husband, and, draping herself with green leaves, creeners, and branches, stood immovable, hoping in this disguise to escape the keen eyes of her hunter. Even after the necessity for such a stratagem had passed, the bridal veil preserved the fiction of her unwillingness to be taken away from the home of her childhood.

Why do we throw old shoes after the happy couple as they drive away? The reason is not a very complimentary one. From time immemorial it has been the custom of parents to chastise their children with a slipper. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the groom of a shoe as a sign that he delegated to him his authority, and that it was to be his duty in future to keep his wife in order.

Widows wear caps. Ask any lady of your acquaintance the reason, and she will probably say, "It is the fashion." But even fashions—some of them, at least—have reasons, and the widow's veil is a very ancient fashion. The Romans shaved their heads in sign of mourning. Now, a lady with head bereft of hair is not heautiful. Hence the practice of wearing widow's caps. The necessity for wearing them has passed, but the cap remains.

Widows' weeds have an origin actually repulsive. These heavy, clinging garments are undoubtedly a relic of the once almost universal custom of burning a widow alive on the pryre which consumed her husband's corpse. The tlowing robes and veil were then worn as a sort of grave clothes, acting both to bind her limbs and to feed the flames. It is only in out-of-the-way corners of the East that the terrible practice still prevails, but the widow's weeds are still worn in countries which might be supposed sufficiently civilized for their people to know better.

His Marriage a Failure. He regarded children as a nulsance. He did all his courting before mar-

riage. He never talked over his affairs with his wife. He never had time to go anywhere

He doled out his money to his wife as if to a beggar. He looked down upon his wife as

an inferior being. He never took time to get acquainted with his family.

He thought of his wife only for what she could bring to him. He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.

He never dreamed that a wife needs praise or compliments.

He had one set of manners for home and another for society. He paid no attention to his personal

appearance after marriage. He married an ideal, and was disap-

pointed to find it had flaws. He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.

He treated his wife as he would not have dared to treat another woman.

He never dreamed that his wife needed a vacation, recreation or

He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.

He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master, instead of her partner. He took all the little attentions lav-

ished on him by his wife as his by "divine right," and not as favors. He always carried his business troubles home with him, instead of locking them in his store or office when go to Persia and have to put up with he closed.—Success.

are a concession to Louis XVI. modes Bits. and are much used by Parisian dress makers and milliners.

ity. A deep opal and brilliant fringe formed the berthe of one imported silver or gold rings are used to join gown in white liberty satin.

Fringes of all kinds gain in popular-

the flat surface of the natt, but only be made anthoned traine and b

ENGLISH WOMEN! IN FORTICE

They Have Intimate Knowle Which They Turn to Good Acce English women are not only kees but intelligent politicians. They read the debates, they study questions they follow the by-elections and wade through columns of campaigr lifers ture. And being in constant and latic cases out of teg i mate touch with the makers of Ray lish politics their information is al

ways of the best Readers of "Lady Rose's Daughter" will remember how naturally Mrs. aerald of the velo Humphry Ward made her heroine man with a clean move through the world of statemen and diplomats, and how cleverly she like presenting a rose save the impression of a salon that its culys." was behind the scenes of all that was worth knowing.

There are many women and many salons like that in London women who have learned the inside of politics as part of their social education. and salons where they turn their has become woody. Once in knowledge to admirable use. They knowledge to minimable power in are still an unquestionable power in expent and he may at any men, they know the last least art of emplate a goal or Kru jobbling, they pull strings with frankness and audacity that a more possibility which may be

rarely partisan. In normal times party divisions do not stray beyond Westminster, and much of the sear goingness and moderation of English politics is due to the fact that the leaders on both sides are continual ly meeting outside the house and dining at the same table. I do not suppose it has ever occurred to an American Democrat that unity in his party might be promoted if the wives of the more prominent leaders would ask the wives and womenking of the rank and file to occasional "at homes" in Washington. Yet this is precisely the experiment that is now being double box plaited effect at U tried in London by the wives of leading Liberals. That again proves the closeness of the relationship between politics and society.

But the English woman who is also a politician does not by any means confine her activities to the drawing room. She sits on political committees, forms political leagues, makes political speeches, and does the work of political canvassing during election time to perfection. Already Mr. Chamberlain's scheme has brought into being three large and vigorous associations, composed entirely of women. to support or oppose it. The Prim-Tose League is known all over the world as one of the hest organized and most influential electioneering agencies in existence. It is, at any rate, a singular token of the political capacity and enthusiasm of English women. Perhaps it may be objected that their activity, after all, does not amount to much. That may be so. But there is still left over an ample sphere in which they may ply their arts.-London Correspondent Harper's Weekly.

WOMEN BUED FOR JILTING.

Some Have Paid Damages in Breach

of Promise Cases. When worsted in the court of love it is seldom indeed that a rejected late lox plats only. The size sultor ventures to seek redress in a smple and form fashionable? court of law, and still more seldom pure at the wrists where they does he succeed in recovering dame, naished with shaped cuffs. age from the fair rejector for her breach of promise.

The only satisfaction he usually gets is that which he can derive from having to pay his own and the fickle much in vogue for the ode he

damsel's costs. But even in this happy land of gal- is made of Nile green pear de lant "good men and true" a lady sometimes finds herself mulcted for her broidered in French knots and a inconstancy, though in such a case made of strips of the material it may be taken for granted that there by facotting. The full length is an atter absence of anything that at the back give a tapering of the jury can construe as an extenual, the figure that always is

ing circumstance, Hence the result of a breach of over the best. The clesius is promise action tried at the Birming Invisibly at the left shoulder ham Assizes a few months ago created no small amount of sensation when it became known. The fact that the plaintiff, one Nestorious Marcue, was a native of Persie, and that he was of the impressionable age of twenty-seven, while the lady who rejected him was only a few years less than double that age, invested the case with more than ordinary interest.

It appeared from the evidence that the lilted one was a Christian, and had come over to Edinburgh to study divinity and medicine. Fate ordained, however, that there he should meet his divinity in the person of the defendant, who was a single lady of considerable means.

She soon obtained such an ascendency over him that at her request he discontinued lecturing, which was his livelihood, and received movey from her. The lady wrote several amusing letters, in one of which she referred to her prospective marriage, which however, never came off.

On her behalf it was stated that the plaintiff had refused to become a British subject, and she objected to the status of Persian women. But the British jury awarded her Asiatic lov-Pink and corn color in combination | er the solation of £10 damages.—Tit-

"Ribbon Round Her Stender Walst." The suede belts, wide in the back, lining and are made with the so as to drape prettly around the waist, are the newest thing. Darge the back to the straight front pieces These belts are in all colors, but with Another new notion is a cutout blue serge the natural suede color is cloth emergidery edged all around the prettiest. In soft kid are some of the pattern with short chenille rattail newest belts. They may be drawn tight around the waist or left straight. for they are breader in the back thin Don't use a file or emery paper on in the front. Belts of risbon should in the back

course sail the New to a the service guid HALLYTER & STUDIES

'l am quite vith those beards with distract have been able to trim th fashion, close and pointed, aulia liesa scaliably: but ye takes to a beard, his tastes man can but marvel at from afer.

But though society is political it is may but to look at the early the political it is marked to be and see the ian pactograpus and see the looking individuals with

who escorted the crimplined

of the present generation."

th or without ti

Shirt walsts with yoke effects consplctious among all the later algas. This one is exceedingly and and affective and suits the range of warbable fabrics. Au trated, however, it is made of is peculiarly noteworthy and de and the points that extend over yoke are essentially novel. With Walst are worn a linen collar as



tie but a collar of the material be substituted if preferred. The waist consists of the fitted lining, that can be whenever it is undesirable, the back and yoke. The fronts are in wide box platts with a tuck ab edge, but the back is tucked

Blouse waists with yoke offe both smart and becoming and? well as for the entire gown. T with trimming of velvet be while the fronts blouss be



The waist is made over a fit foundation that closes at the co front On this are grranged . The Yoke and the fronts and the back to the walks proper. The yoke is akknown ed at the centre to form a savet vest which is visible between edges of the waist. The fronts fast tucked-for their full-length at the edges and to yoke depth between that point and the arms-eyes. Finish to them are snaped portions whose points are trimmed with velvet bands sleeves are arranged over the att culffs of the season above while form drooping puffs.

Alwaya Acceptable There is no more season then lace, especially if the Even a muslia blouse (358.) support some little laps Bee on the collar and forms Talking of Discoulty