

### Helpful Beauty Hints

How to Secure that Half Moon on Flage—Many Useful Hints for the Care of the Complexion—Harmless and Practical Method for Removing a Mole—To Darken Eyebrows

The latest way in which the half moon at the base of the nails is insured is through massage. It is not enough to push back the cuticle with the nail file or orange wood stick. It must be gently massaged into position.

Too rough treatment makes the half moon gray and dull looking and leaves scratches on the nails that show until they have grown out at the finger tips.

The art in this massaging is to push back the cuticle in a regular shape, above all it must be cut. To attempt manipulations when the flesh is harsh or dry is fatal to a good-looking hand.

Probably the best way to learn the correct treatment of the hand is by numerous visits to a good manicure, but this is, of necessity, if one is willing to faithfully follow directions at home and keep up following them.

Soak the fingers in warm, soapy water, in which is dissolved a little borax, scrub well with a nail brush, and if the nails or finger tips appear stained rub in half a lemon or apply orange with a bit of cotton or an orange wood stick.

When the flesh around the nails is soft, rub it back gently with a bit of dry cotton wrapped on the blunt end of an orange wood stick or push it back with the finger tips or the fleshy part of the palm of the hand.

This massaging should be a daily task, and time should be taken to do it gently and thoroughly.

If the cuticle seems very dry or the nails brittle a drop or two of olive oil can be massaged in.

#### Complexion Hints.

"When preparing for bed the face should be thoroughly washed with warm water and a good soap or by the ground oatmeal," says Harper's Bazar, which knows all things. After this a light massage with cold cream will be soothing and beneficial followed by a douch with cold water to close the pores.

If the cold cream has been rubbed thoroughly into the skin—which is necessary for a dry skin or one dried by the wind and cold—it is better not to leave any superfluous cream on the skin for the night. Even if the cold water is not used at the end the cream should be wiped off. The face may be washed in the same way in the morning with a little less soap and cold cream, but with more cold water at the end to prepare it for the cold air outside. One cannot be too careful about washing the hands carefully before washing the face, or applying it with cold creams or lotions.

The necessity of having an absolutely clean cloth, if a cloth is used, is too frequently overlooked. Bleaches and lotions should be applied to the face and neck with pieces of antiseptic absorbent cotton.

#### Health and Beauty.

Wrinkles in a young person's face are often merely lines of congested pores. Steaming the face once a week, rubbing in cold cream will produce a wonderful effect.

When tired and dusty do not plunge the face in cold water but use tepid water or buttermilk is better. This prevents irritation.

For a sprain boil cotton seed and apply while hot.

To prevent a felon, apply turpentine frequently at its first indication. Tender feet may be relieved by bathing them in salt water.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is good for insomnia.

A handkerchief saturated with cold water and tied about the throat will often relieve soreness. A dry cloth should cover the wet one.

An egg shampoo stimulates the growth of the hair. This should be done only once a month. The hair should be brushed thoroughly every day.

#### Removing a Mole.

Many persons go through the world with blemishes on their skin which easily could be removed, but fear the preparations sold are injurious.

One ugly mark which is not difficult to remove is a mole. It is unsightly, and will not go away of itself, but with little attention it should disappear in a short time.

The following remedy is harmless, and is used on the mole until it disappears. Take salicylic acid and mix with alcohol or glycerine and hold around the mole for a half hour. The acid will eat away the morbid tissue. At each application it will become smaller, and it should disappear after the third application.

#### Dark Circle Around the Neck.

A complexion brush is as good as anything else for whitening the neck, but you may make the dark ring disappear immediately by rubbing it with a soft cloth wet with either lemon juice, peroxide of hydrogen or a little diluted alcohol.

#### To Darken Eyebrows.

Gum arabic, 4 drams; India ink, 7 grains; rose water, 1 pint. Powder the ink and the gum and triturate small quantities of the powder with the rose water until a uniform black liquid results absolutely free from granules.

### THE GOLDEN VOICE.

It Brings a High Price and Much Satisfaction from the American Public.

The Golden Voice is good. About 2500 is the amount of gold it assays at each performance for its possessor. How many people wonder come to hear the opera when the owner of a Golden Voice sings now many to hear the voice they have read is so expensive? New York (and now it would seem with new opera houses springing up one might substitute "America") a recent writer called "the biggest musical market in the world" it is it undoubtedly is. But "market" somehow isn't a word which suggests artistic idealism.

There are stock markets and meat markets and vegetable markets, where men buy and sell at a musical market men buy and sell too. But as you can buy a turnip in a vegetable market but cannot raise there so unfortunately you can buy a voice in a musical market but not train it there. Art is not born in a market place, only sold.

And that is why though all the artists of Europe are undoubtedly looking for them to increase their reputations and to increase their reputations or to develop their art. They look up or training for operatic knowledge or wise appreciation for fame, on the other side even the ones that were born in America. They don't go out of vanity or unpatriotic notions believe me, but out of necessity. And the necessity is this: because Americans do not like the European stamp, and still because operatic conditions in America still preclude adequate training. The singers hold this view. They won't change it. They make them. Mary Garden.

#### The Paragon.

"Oh tuff!" ejaculated Mr. Hollister. Binks had got through with his talk about the difficulties of housekeeping in the suburbs. That kind of talk makes me weary. The talking today about not being able to keep a cook more than a week ought to be dropped. Why the cook in my house has been with me for going on sixteen years. She not only cooks the meals but does all the marketing looks after the grocer the baker and the ice-man. She pays the bills and never once has even suggested giving notice. What's more she looks after the children, darns their socks, mends my shirts when I need it, keeps my buttons sewed on and

she'll give her all sorts of privileges," retorted Binks. "Yes," said Hollister. "She enters the company in the parlor, has the use of the piano whenever she wants it, takes a day off whenever she pleases, wears my wife's clothes and every now and then I take her to the theatre with me."

"You do?" roared Binks. "Well, what the deuce does your wife say to that?" "Nothing," said Hollister. "She is my wife."

#### An Impenetrable Hedge.

The hedges which we ordinarily see bordering country estates are planted for their ornamental and beautifying effect and not as a substitute for fencing material but in the extreme south western part of the United States there are many hedges which serve primarily this latter purpose. Various species of cacti such as the prickly pear are used by ranchmen to enclose their ranges in those arid regions, and these hedges are practically impenetrable. Wild animals are thus effectually prevented from attacking the herds and flocks, and a supply of fodder may always be obtained by burning off the spines from the tender young shoots of the cactus.

Remains of hedges fifteen feet in height are to be seen near the locations of the old missions in southern California, where they once served as fortifications to protect the little settlements. Instead of fences the Mexicans use what is known as the organ cactus. When stakes of this plant are set in the earth they readily take root and soon present a formidable barrier of thorns.

#### When Geography Doesn't Do.

In one of the Philadelphia public schools is a girl whose forbears held that the principal aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most studies except geography. The other day her teacher went to her mother to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day she showed no improvement, and the teacher asked her whether she gave the note.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "And did your mother read it?" "Yes, ma'am." "What did she say?" "She said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography an' she got married, an' you know geography and you haven't got married."

#### Co-eds and Wives.

The London Teacher has been looking into the marriage rate at Manchester University, and found that of 560 women who achieved degrees only 64 have married. At Manchester the young woman and the young man sit side by side. And only 12 of the 560 have mated themselves with male graduates.

#### Not Guilty.

"Some of Wichita's policemen," says Ed Ellis, "are patting themselves on the back for their perspicacity. This must be a mistake. There is not a policeman in Wichita who knows what perspicacity is.—Kansas City Star.

### Of Interest to Women

Plan to Win State Aid in Securing Small Tracts of Land on Which Women May Engage in Profitable Agriculture—A Refuge for Mass.—100,000 Who Can Never Marry

To solve the problem of what to do with the 100,000 spinsters and widows of Massachusetts who can never hope to marry owing to the scarcity of men in the Bay State, and who are obliged at present to drag out a weary existence, three score prominent business and professional women of Greater Boston have formed an organization for the purpose of winning State aid in securing small tracts of land near large cities where women can engage in profitable agricultural enterprises.

The Women's Massachusetts Homestead Association plans to encourage the many thousands of women of all ages who are forced to struggle night and day to gain a livelihood, to take up the cultivation of small plots of land in the suburbs and raise flowers, herbs, plants, mushrooms, strawberries, vegetables, squabs, chickens, bees and pigs.

To achieve this end the association wants the Commonwealth to buy tracts of land wherever available, divide this land into acre lots and then, through a commission supply women, particularly spinsters who would like to engage in such pursuits with a share of the land. If the State is not willing to furnish the land free, then the association asks that it take a mortgage on land bought by philanthropists to develop this land and build comfortable homes, barns and outbuildings on it, and then furnish the necessary implements for cultivating the soil.

This plan says the members of the Homestead Association, will take thousands of women and children out of the large cities of Massachusetts and will place these women at their dependent upon them, where they can be profitably employed on sanitary conditions and instructed in garden and truck farming.

Man owns the earth and has been on preoccupied says one of the most enthusiastic members of the new association. We ask the right to live. We want homes. There are 100,000 of us in Massachusetts who cannot get enough to go around. We must either be provided for or else taken out like worn-out horses and shot.

"Think of it! There are 100,000 women without husbands who have no future under present conditions. Besides that, there are thousands of middle-aged married women either widows or the heads of families dependent upon them, who are willing to take advantage of the legislation we seek if the opportunity were offered them."

The Homestead Association has established a literary bureau for the distribution of literature calling attention to the necessity of women sharing in any legislation which would tend to provide homes. The association has also organized a lecture bureau, and plans to have women, well versed on the condition of women workers in Massachusetts, lecture before all the women's clubs of the State to arouse interest in the cause of the organization.

The members of the Massachusetts association declare that their work has been greatly aided through the statistics and information gathered by one of the members before the association came into existence. This woman has interested a wealthy New York woman in the project of providing small tracts of land for spinsters and widows, and it is announced that she will spend from \$200,000 to \$300,000 if the cause appeals to her in buying land for struggling "old maids" and mothers of families.

Options have been secured on several farms. One farm, consisting of 6 acres of land, and located but eight miles from Boston, can be bought for \$8,000. There is also a philanthropist living in Brookline, who offers to give his big farm for experiment, if the State decides to aid widows and spinsters in earning a living from the soil.

#### Fruit for Children.

It is an old-fashioned rule, which many yet obey, that every one should take a tonic in the spring of the year.

Every child in years gone by was compelled to swallow that nauseous dose of oil which he so dreaded, or else that equally awful sulphur and molasses.

True, these things may not do any great harm, but there are correctives which will do as much good and are more pleasant to take. There is nothing more healthy for man, woman or child than the fresh spring vegetables and fruit which are now on the market, and which are not expensive. Nothing will do more to help clear up the system than these fresh greens.

The eating of meat should be reduced, but not altogether discontinued. Every man requires meat. Veal and pork should be discontinued in the summer, and in their place plenty of fresh vegetables should be eaten. When you do eat meat, add plenty of water cross to it.

See that your children substitute fruit for candy. Be sure it is ripe, then let them go ahead.

### OWNERS OF PRIVATE CARS.

Their Numbers Have Markedly Increased in a Few Years.

Ten years ago no one dreamed of the enormous expansion of this strange system of private ownership of railroad rolling stock. Says McClure's Magazine, Examine almost any freight train today on any railroad in the country, and it will be found that one or more of the cars, often every car in the train, bears not the name of the transportation company, whose lawful obligation it is to provide the necessities of commerce, but the name and the flaring advertisements of private persons who are not common carriers at all. Today over 300 private freight lines are in flourishing existence, operating 130,000 cars. And the number includes not only stock and refrigerator cars but all sorts of curious developments—private cars for breakfast foods, beer, furniture, farm machinery, eggs, stone, lumber, lard, marriages and many other commodities. Trains there are today which resemble nothing so much as a flying board advertising everything from delicious sausage to perfect pickles.

The largest single owner of private cars is Armour of Chicago, who can be said to own more than 100,000 and only fruit and meat cars, but many cars, cattle and even ordinary passenger cars, involving altogether a business of a magnitude difficult to comprehend. It is estimated that he has over 100,000 representing an investment of some \$100,000,000. Nearly every great city is an owner of private cars, that is, as a trustee and who continues a trust. The Standard Oil Company owns thousands of private tank cars, and the Street Trust thousands of ore and coal cars. Not included among the private freight cars, however, we have also the Sleeping Car Trust, owning thousands of Pullman cars which are in reality private cars and the Express Trust, thousands of express cars. Armour and his associates in the Street Trust are the largest owners of private cars, and perhaps the worst offenders, though we haven't yet had the Pullman Car Trust, the Express Trust, the brewers and others in the full light of publicity, will furnish the best illustration of the private car system. What is the result? It is true in Greater Chicago, as it is true of every private car owner.

How the Oyster Eats. Many gallons, probably many barrels of water are drawn through the gills of each oyster each day, writes Prof. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University, and the microscopic beings which may hold are strained out and passed along into the oyster's mouth. Each microscopic organism is a long chain of traveling, it is alive and capable of becoming the parent of new generations, which are removed from the water and placed under suitable conditions. Many of these organisms are one-celled, some are man, and all that enter the oyster's stomach are quickly killed and converted into a palatable and nutritious substance, but so long as they are traveling along the gills, they are alive and some are extremely dangerous to man. The oyster extracts choice in the selection of its food, rejecting some of the microscopic organisms and swallowing others, but those that are discharged into the water with the sewage of cities are not unfortunately, among the ones that are rejected, and before they have entered the oyster's stomach they are most favorably placed for gaining entrance into human stomachs and multiplying there.

When Gas Was First Used. In the early days of the last century, when illuminating gas was first used in London, unscrupulous people talked of the dangers of suffocation and of explosions, to which the gas which was still imperfectly purified, exposed the citizens. Scientists confirmed these assertions, and the first gasometer erected in London, by Samuel Slegg, so terrified the people that no workman would venture to light the gas jets which had been placed on Westminster bridge. But Clegg soon overcame this difficulty by lighting a torch and applying it to the burners with his own hands. On another occasion, before a committee of the Royal Society of London, he bored a hole in the gas holder and put a lighted candle to it, to the great alarm of the spectators, but without causing the slightest accident. Gradually the eyes even of the most prejudiced were opened to the truth.

Origin of the London Fog. Sir Oliver Lodge's denunciation of coal fires as the chief cause of London fog was anticipated more than 200 years ago by Evelyn. He attributed the great fog of 1684 to the "fugitious steam of the sea-coast." Twenty-three years earlier he had spoken even more fiercely of the "hellish and dismal cloud of sea-coal" in his "Fumifugium; or, The Inconveniences of the Aer and Smoke of London Dissipated, Together with Some Remedies." Among the remedies advocated by Evelyn were the expansion of noxious trades, the removal of burials from towns and the planting of the suburbs with sweet flowers.

Saving Life in Death Valley. Death Valley, whence came the erratic Scott, the "good spender," is attracting large numbers of prospectors seeking gold there. It is a wild, arid waste region and so many lives have been lost in the valley that the California authorities are now planning to place food and water in caches throughout the country and also sign boards. Millions of tons of borax lies there untouched and for fifteen years the bulk of the world's supply of borax has come from there, where it is found so pure that all other deposits are valueless in comparison.

The Habits of Snuff Users. Snuff, taken as a common habit among certain classes of the London poor. It shows its effects in rambling speech, pallid aspect and dejected demeanor, resembling the symptoms of the morphia taker. The practice is especially common among women and an observer says that women in the prisoner's dock in the police court will have their hair decorated with curls papers which contain each the pinch of snuff needed for consolation.

Hand made—The deaf and dumb. Jerome Hunt writes of golf in the Alps. In the valleys there are people in scarlet coats playing the imported Scottish game of golf. The highway along which the dingy-green run winds its way past a unique golf links. The keenest golf enthusiast who ever bewailed the lack of a sportsman would have been satisfied with this one in the high Alps. There are many little pocket valleys in the Alps which from far up the peaks look as level as a billiard table, but on close inspection the indications of their Alpine character are everywhere. They are but the wash of ages, which has scoured down from the primeval rock of the peaks. Usually it is a very shallow layer of soil which forms the valley floor beneath which is an igneous rock. Every now and then there is a little fault in the floor of the valley like the gigantic ones in the mighty Alps which tower above you. It may be only a little ravine from twenty to forty feet deep, but its sides are almost perpendicular. The native goes up and down this miniature precipice walking on the edge of his feet and digging his toes into the soft soil. When it is so steep that it leans over backward and nothing but a bird's-out-climb it, then the natives cut up in the face of the wall.

These are the "hardy" on an Alpine golf links. Wait and you will see an elderly English gentleman in the bottom of one of these gorges making a nibble at a snail, which small ball only dashes against the perpendicular bank and falls behind him. No wonder that the natives here look upon Englishmen as being mad. To travelers from lowland and sea coast it is astonishing to see the little addles, both boys and girls, careering lightly over these links as if they were on skates. To plain dwellers it is a marvel how they run up and down these precipitous slopes without getting out of breath. We forget that they have mountain lungs. Did you ever try to walk rapidly up a hill at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet? Mountain climbing is done slowly, as a rule, but golf players usually walk rapidly. In the high Alps they temper their enthusiasm and move deliberately.

"Our caddies were of different tongues, some speaking German, some Italian, some Romanish. Among them was a little one called Sylvia. Sylvia was an Italian caddie. She was about 8 years old and three feet high, yet she would run up and down these slopes without apparently getting out of breath. I saw her pursuing a goat one day and she overtook the animal without much difficulty. True, it was not a mountain chamois, but a domestic goat. Yet even the domestic goats of the high Alps move rapidly on perpendicular slopes."

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### TREATMENT FOR SNAKE BITES.

United States Consul at Aden Praises Permanganate of Potassium.

Whisky, the old, original remedy for snakebite, has a rival. Consul Masterton at Aden reports to this government that instead of rushing for a jug and drinking enough rye or Bourbon to float a ship, snakebite victims will soon be treated with permanganate of potassium, which is likely to make snakebite much less popular as soon as the new cure is tried in this country, for permanganate neither cheers nor sobriates.

Consul Masterton writes: "Dr. Rodgers reports of 12 cases of snakebite in which this new remedy was put into practice. In two cases it failed, but these were cases in which the longest interval elapsed before the remedy was applied. The persons were bitten during the night and were not treated till the following day. The interval in one case amounting to 11 hours and in the other to nine hours. In seven of the successful cases the snakes were killed. In five cases the snakes were cobra. The other two were vipers. In the remaining three successful cases the identity of the snake was not ascertained in two cases and in the other case the reptile was seen and described as a cobra. One of the two fatal cases was bitten by a cobra and the other by a snake that was not identified. Two of the successful cases were treated by Europeans without any medical training. In three of the successful cases treatment was begun at once in the remaining seven the interval varied from half an hour to four hours. These results show that even when all the usual elements have been excluded and allowed for, this method promises to be the most efficacious and very satisfactory feature is that it is so simple that anybody can apply it, and we think that it is within the reach of the poorest.

When a person has been bitten by a snake the first thing to do is to apply a ligature above the wound to prevent the rapid absorption of the venom. Then an incision is to be made over the snakebite with any sharp cut instrument that is perfectly clean, and a few grains of the permanganate are to be rubbed on.

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