

Of Interest to Women

Rag Doll Philanthropist Supports Widows and Sends Her Son to College—Secret of Success Lies in the Fact That Dolls Were Well Made and Had Pleasing Faces.

There are many dolls which are noted for their sweet dispositions and their willingness to sit still by the hour and do exactly as they are told. But these virtues are negative in their nature, and one would not expect a doll, no matter how amiable, to become an active philanthropist, and besides helping to support a family, to go so far as to send a young man through college. But that is just what one did.

She came into being a little before Christmas. It had been a difficult problem for a certain widow, whose name shall be Leighton, to provide enough Christmas gifts, and at the last when only a week remained, she suddenly recollected that her niece Alice had been forgotten. She could afford to buy nothing more, so she determined to make something with her own hands, and in recollection of her own girlhood decided that it should be a rag doll.

The proportions were exceedingly generous—more than two feet long, as large as a real baby. For material nothing was needed except some pine sawdust, easily procured from the mill, and some strong, new cotton cloth.

Patterns were first cut from the rough paper which hardware dealers use, and were tried and modified until they seemed right. The head and body were of one piece, and each limb was made separate.

When the patterns were satisfactory the cloth was cut and sewed up, leaving openings for introducing the stuffing of sawdust, which was carefully sifted first.

Then the arms and legs brought to a thin edge at the upper ends were sewed on in such a way as to allow them to move freely.

The head was the greatest triumph. Mrs. Leighton could draw creditably. She procured some oil-paints, and gave Arabella's head a generous priming of white lead and oil. When this was dry, a second coat was laid over it and over that again a coat of flesh-color. On the back were painted rings of brown, and on the front a charming face with rosy cheeks and wide, blue eyes and a calm and placid smile.

Her profile may not have been all that could be desired. It is certain that the good out, and that her fingers were merely divisions of a "blot" of cotton cloth marked out by rows of stitching. Never mind. Properly dressed, she made her appearance at Alice's home on Christmas morning, and became at once the most important personage in the house.

Three days later a carriage stopped at Mrs. Leighton's door, and a well-dressed woman got out.

She announced her errand at once: "My little daughter has seen the doll you made for your niece, and is perfectly delighted with it. She can't talk of anything else. I called to see if you would be willing to make her one just like it. Could you afford to make one for five dollars? I would gladly pay that."

Yes, Mrs. Leighton could make one for that price, and would. But before she had finished it two other women had come with similar requests, and in the light of the first offer Mrs. Leighton had courage to name five dollars as her price to them also. That was the beginning. Order after order came in, and then came a letter from a wealthy woman, who wished to make a contribution to a hospital, and wanted to know if Mrs. Leighton would undertake to make fifty of the dolls to be put on sale, and she offered the same price.

This commission decided the question as to whether or not the only one should go to college. He had decided to go to work, and the idea of being supported for four years by a rag doll did not please him. Finally, however, his mother persuaded him that it was a duty which he owed both to himself and to her, and he went.

Advertised by their friends, the rag dolls continued to sell until the young man had finished his college course, and the making of the dolls was no longer necessary.

What was the reason for the success of this simple industry? Rag dolls are as old as history, and there was nothing especially novel in Mrs. Leighton's Arabella. The secret probably lies in the fact that these dolls were well made, and had pleasing faces, which could be washed, and were not easily marred, and which wore, moreover, the expression that little girls like.

Rules for Ironing.

Iron lace and embroidery on the wrong side only.

Iron frills, lace, bands, sleeves and collars first.

Iron the main part last, being very careful not to crease the work already done.

Iron the silks and muslin through a piece of cambric.

Iron handkerchiefs and serviettes whilst they are quite damp, finishing in the center.

Iron body linen on the right side only and table linen both sides, wrong side first.

Antiques are Popular.

Antiques in jewelry are appreciated by the present day fashionables.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

FAMOUS WOMAN EXPLORER.

Miss Annie Peck Has Climbed the World's Highest Mountains. Miss Annie Peck, of New York, has won fame wherever explorers are appreciated, as the most daring mountain-climber of her sex in the world. She is a star guest at the semi-annual ladies' night function of the Explorers' Club. At them it is the rule not only that a woman explorer shall be the guest of honor, but also that she shall have the privilege of the last word in describing what she has accomplished. She can't talk too long on the exclusive-ness of mountain summit societies or the need of Browning and Ibsen culls in Africa to please the Explorers.

Miss Peck is amiable and if she can possibly avoid it never allows a mere mountain to stand in the way of her appearances. She has helped the Explorers' Club out before, and far from feeling any jealousy of her achievements it is said that just as soon as she climbs a new peak the Explorers

get out their calendars and estimate by the hypsometer—which is not an instrument for putting people into sheath gowns, but has something of other to do with the profession of mountain climbing—whether she can reach New York in time to speak at the next ladies' night. The habit Miss Peck has of ascending mountains in the summertime, is said to be more or less due to this desire on her part not to make the social season too arduous for her fellow travellers.

Miss Peck's statement that she prepares for her explorations by practical methods of dieting and exercise, that she has no special advice to offer the world, and that to perform her work only the perfect lungs and heart with which she is credited are necessary, together with common sense and ambition finds a parallel in the statement of the other feminine explorer who shares the honors of the evening.

Some of the members got anxious when she ascended Huascarán in Peru and said she'd never get back in time, and if she didn't where could they get another woman explorer? However, Miss Peck was duly on hand at the last ladies' night with an array of films and statistics concerning the Peruvian mountain that fairly took the breath away.

Home School in Courtesy. A friend of mine, noting that the little son of a household where she resided, was constrained and embarrassed at the duty of admitting her to the house, decided to obviate a similar lack of ease in her seven-year-old boy.

She planned a game in which she was first the caller and he the host; then the positions were reversed. Thus he was unconsciously trained to perfect ease in receiving a guest, and at the same time enjoying the pretty play. As she varied the conditions under which the callers might find the members of the household, the lad became master of any situation, and could admit and receive a caller, or dismiss one in the absence of his mother, with equal ease.—P. B. B., New York.

To Keep Shoes White. White shoes, which always are in favor in summer, will yellow with repeated cleanings. This trying period will be postponed indefinitely if the shoes are occasionally scrubbed off with a good soap and water before applying the cleansing paste.

It pays to buy shoe trees to slip into the shoes during the cleaning process.

If a drop or two of bluing is added to the cleansing mixture, the shoes will be much whiter.

Patience. Country girls—The lotions given below will remove freckles for a time, but they will return when you are exposed to the sun. They can be permanently removed by an expert, but not by any home treatment. If you do facial massage and cleanse the face with the cleansing cream every night, you must also be careful of your diet and get all the outdoor exercise you can. Drink a glass of hot water a half hour before breakfast every morning.

Freckle lotion. Bichloride of mercury, 4 grains; Sulphate of zinc, 5 grains; Spirits of camphor 10 grains; Distilled water, 200 grains. Apply once or twice daily. External use only.

Remedy for Falling Hair. Miss E. R.—Use this tonic every other night, massage the scalp every night. To apply the tonic separate the hair and rub it on the scalp with a tonic brush, then massage the scalp and brush the hair. Whenever possible loosen the hair and air it for a half hour. Braid loosely before retiring after it has been brushed.

Quinine bisulphate, 11 grains; Tincture of cantharides, 3 grains; Tincture of capelcum, 3 grains; Tincture of nux vomica, 3 grains; Resorcin, 50 grains; Bay rum, 2-3 ounces.

Bleaching Lotion. Alice D.—Brushed almonds, 1 ounce; Rose water, 4 ounces; Orange-flower water, 4 ounces; Borate of soda, 1/2 dram; Spirits of benzoin, 1 dram; Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Make the first three into an emulsion; let it stand twenty-four hours, filter, add the soda, agitate until all is dissolved, then add the benzoin a drop at a time under continual agitation. Rub on the hands and arms after bathing in warm water while the skin is moist.

Oily Skin Cure. Miss A. C.—General massage is the best remedy for the oily condition of the body. Take daily warm bath, followed by a cold shower and a good rubbings. Before putting on your waist dust your body with the following powder.

Salicylic acid, 1 dram; Pulverized starch, 2 ounces. Your clothes have nothing to do with this condition.

Warts. Mrs. K. B.—Warts are very ugly if true, as well as annoying. The following preparation is given by a noted physician and it will cure you: Chrysarobin, 4 grains; Colloidal, 3 drams.

Apply with a camel's hair brush every other day.

When to Use Rouge. Middle-aged Grandmother.—For special occasions you are justified in using a little rouge. You need not use it at all times, but a little in the evening, especially with a gray gown, will add greatly to your appearance, providing, mind you, that it is applied artistically.

How to Cleanse the Face. Tourist.—Use the cleansing cream by all means, every night, it will remove all the dust accumulated during the day and keep the skin softer and finer than soap and water. Changing water as often as one is obliged to do when traveling is very hard on the face.

Pale Ears. Ears that are pale in color indicate ill health. Usually the owner is anemic. When going out you could apply a tiny bit of rouge to the tips and lobes to give them a healthy appearance, but it would be much better to consult a physician and have him prescribe a good tonic for you.

To Develop Lower Limbs. H. S.—Massage with a good flesh food will develop your limbs, but you must have a regular massage to give it to you. Walking up and down stairs will develop the muscles.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Proper Treatment for Rony Cheeks—Freckle Lotion—Remedy for Falling Hair—Oily Skin Cure—To Develop Lower Limbs—Preparation for Warts—For Pale Ears.

Misapplied beauty cares do much harm. A woman reads somewhere that a certain course of treatment will improve her looks and adopts it without a thought whether its application is properly understood.

This is especially so with the much heralded ice treatment to give rosy cheeks. It gives a leavy color and one that will last for several hours if the ice is used right. Allow the frozen lump to rest on the face and an ugly purple look results, often a troated face.

To use ice for rosiness, wash the face well with warm water and soap, rise in tepid water, gradually increasing to cold, then apply bits of ice held in a piece of flannel.

Rub the cheeks vigorously with the flannel, but do not let it rest on the skin. Some women put ice caps on the cheeks under the impression, if a little ice is good, refrigerating must be better. Rubbing with covered ice is what gives the glow; the friction is as much a part of the treatment as the ice itself.

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Several Reasons Why Few of Them Are Ever an Exhibition.

"There is one order that I never like to fill," said the animal collector, "that order is one for a live giraffe."

Lions and gorillas and tigers and pythons are easy to catch as compared with a giraffe. The long-jagged, long-necked beast can see, smell and hear a hunter miles away. And when a hard smella danger, off it will dash.

"You can't catch a giraffe in a pit-fall. It would be certain to break its legs or neck if it tumbled into a pit. There is not trap that would do. A trap powerful enough to hold the strong beast would crush its delicate legs like pipe stems."

"So there is only one way to catch giraffes alive, and a mighty hard way it is. They must be surrounded by drivers and chased until they bring up, weary and helpless, in an enclosure made of netting and bamboo. That means a drive of many miles, lasting many days; for it would never do to drive them into the enclosure in the first rush of their terror. They would dash headlong into it and kill themselves."

"This hunting is a terrible piece of business in itself. But after the giraffes are safely penned in the hardest work has only begun. That is to transport the beast through 500 or more miles of primeval wilderness to the nearest seaport."

"Men have tried all kinds of ways to do this, even to driving the great brutes. But that doesn't pay. The risk of accident is too great. I prefer the old-fashioned plan, to open the animal in a bamboo cage open at the top so that their shoulders and neck can stick out. Then the cage is lashed to great bamboo poles, from twenty to thirty feet long. As many natives as possible lift the four ends to their shoulders and off goes Mr. Giraffe on a free ride to the ocean."

"The giraffe's legs break very easily. This is the ever present danger all the way to the coast. But when port is reached, it becomes still more grave, for it is in bringing the animal aboard a ship and during the storms of a voyage that the collector may expect every moment that his precious property will slip."

"And if it slips and goes down in its narrow quarters, it's good-by giraffe, for its legs haven't room enough in an ordinary stall on a ship and are almost sure to double under it if it falls."

"Bringing the animal aboard is an undertaking in itself. When the steam whiff begins to hoist the deep pen with the brutes' heads neck sticking out like a mast, the collector's head is in his mouth, for the giraffe's head may get tangled among the tackle of the ship or strike a spar, mast or shroud, and then there will be wild times."

"And it isn't only broken limbs and similar accidents that bother the giraffe collector during the voyage. A giraffe is one of the animals which will break their hearts in captivity. The poor brute will actually cry with homesickness—at least, I have always figured that it's homesickness."

"So catching giraffes isn't a business that a man really bankers for. The reward is great, however, if you can succeed in carrying one home alive, for the giraffe is today the most portly animal, and a collector can sell almost any price within reason for a good specimen."

A Famous Industry Dwindling. Two and a quarter tons of whalebone have been sold in Dundee for \$15,000 a ton, and only four tons are left outstanding in the world's supply. There is no "corner" in this picturesque commodity. The demand has outrun the supply so rapidly that in seventy years the price of whalebone has risen from thirteen cents to nearly seven dollars a pound.

Yet never in the greatest year of the whale fishery did any vessel make so many captures as were reported by the Newfoundland whalers in the past season. An average catch of somewhat more than two hundred whales apiece was certainly a remarkable achievement for four vessels, but it does not presage a return of the picturesque industry, which fifty years ago made Nantucket and New Bedford great. The whale fishery is simply going through the same process as many another industry in the past.—Collier's Weekly.

New Method of Raising Mushrooms. Announcement is made by Dr. E. M. Dugger of the Department of Horticulture, Missouri University, that he has discovered a new method of growing mushrooms that will make them as cheap as potatoes.

After several years of experimenting, Dr. Dugger says he has discovered that new crops can be grown from the tissue of mushroom heads. It is believed by the State Horticultural officials that mushrooms can be cultivated so cheaply by this new process that importation of foreign product will be greatly curtailed, and finally stopped.—St. Louis Republic.

1,065 Miles on Snowshoes. Nearly every camp in the Yukon territory has been visited this winter by the Rev. John Fringle, who made the trip of 1,065 miles on snowshoes. Mr. Fringle, who is the counselor for this Canadian territory, reports on the new diggings as most promising, and that it is his confirmed belief that the district will rival the Klondike. This view is held by many others. The mining outlook for the territory is bright, and miners are much more contented than at any time since the discovery of gold in 1898. Eight to ten thousand men are expected to go into the new diggings this season.

A Soda Cracker is Known by the Company it Keeps

It is the most natural thing in the world for exposed crackers to partake of the flavor of goods ranged alongside. In other words, a soda cracker is known by the company it has kept. On the other hand

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