

CANDIDATE'S WIFE

Some Interesting Facts About the Life of Mrs. Charles E. Hughes.

PREFERS HOME TO SOCIETY

She is No Clubwoman and is Also Said to Be Anti-Suffrage—She Delights in the Fine Arts of Homemaking.

Women all over the United States are asking about Mrs. Hughes, wanting to know something about this quiet little woman whose husband is the Republican candidate for president. Washington has discovered that Mrs. Hughes is about the only person in its official "Who's Who" who has successfully managed to keep out of the limelight of official and social publicity.

Mrs. Hughes is not a clubwoman. She has always preferred to capitalize home. To her nothing else has ever



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mattered quite so much. Society, except where it was necessary as a part of her husband's official life, has never interested her.

It is rumored that Mrs. Hughes is an anti-suffragist. She has been so close to her own family and her home that she has not seen the urgent need of suffrage for women as women more in public affairs see it. Always Mrs. Hughes has spent much more time in study, charity and church work than in any other pursuits.

Mrs. Hughes is an ardent advocate of all kinds of athletics. She has personally superintended the education of her three daughters, Catherine, Helen and Elizabeth. Helen graduated two years ago from Vassar, and next fall Catherine will be a student of Wellesley.

Perhaps the charity that has been of first importance to Mrs. Hughes during the past few years is the woman's evening clinic in Washington, which gives medical advice to working women for a nominal fee.

The friends of Mrs. Hughes, who know her best, speak of her as a splendid representative of American womanhood, a woman whose home and family have always come first even when her duties as wife of a member of the supreme court were the heaviest. With Mrs. Hughes the fine arts of homemaking are the best. She is proud of her reputation of being an excellent cook.

Mrs. Hughes sews, because to her it is a much more fascinating occupation than bridge, and it has been said that this clear thinking woman, with her steady, quiet eyes, believes that the modestly dressed woman is always sure of being herself, because she is bigger than the dictates and vagaries of every passing fashion.

Footgear.
The shops are put to it these days to keep up with the demand for fanciful sport shoes. Footgear has become used to having her feet exquisitely dressed and refuses to don any old shoe for athletic. The country club type of sport shoe is of white washable kid, with trimmings of colored glazed kid in the shape of tip and "saddle," as the shoe salesman calls the curved strip of kid which crosses the toe back of the tip. All white shoes are of washable kid and come in high or low style, the high laced sport shoe with white rubber sole being on the whole smarter than the low Oxford. Still, many women prefer the Oxford, which leaves the ankle free, and the new glazed kid trimmed white Oxfords are very smart indeed.

That Berry Tart.
Mix together with a knife or fork a quarter of a pound of butter with a pound of self raising flour and a pinch of salt. Beat two eggs, mix with two cups of milk and add slowly to the sour and butter. Mix well and roll out in a thin sheet. Cut with a circular cutter and put the circles in muffin tins. Fill with rich stewed raspberries, bake for a quarter of an hour and serve very cold with whipped cream.

Illusive Collars.
Collars are the only trimming, and they have to be watched every minute if one wishes to keep up with the fashion.

ABOUT HANDBAGS.

Infinite Variety of Styles For All Individual Tastes.

Everywhere one goes the new handbags are most noticeable. Here is a new fashion which has definite variety. No two of them resemble each other. Any woman of taste can design her own handbag and have something personal and unique.

These bags are on the order of the famous pocket of Lucy Lockett—that is to say, they are of the reticule type and hang over the arm by ribbons or chains. They seldom have the gate or silver frame, but draw up through rings or in simple old fashioned style through a bead.

These bags are sometimes knitted bead affairs. A very stunning one often seen is so large one expects to find fancy work inside. It hangs over the arm by long platinum chains. The upper part is of suede leather, the lower part knitted in varicolored stripes. There are also saddlebag shapes which hang over the arm. These are made of dark moire silk, generally heavily embroidered and fringed with several colors of beads. Others are embroidered with steel or silver beads.

One extremely large silk bag has a heavy silver frame. The bag part is made of beautiful brocade, often intermingled with gold or silver threads and folded into the silver frame. It is so large and the chain so long that when held over the arm it drops more than halfway down to the knees.

The only sort of arm bag which resembles those carried last season are small shapes, the frames all covered with striped or plain taffeta. These should match the dress worn. The bead frame bags often have little all over patterns of contrasting colored beads.

All bags, whether of the reticule or frame bag type, are fitted inside with the usual small mirror, pocket powder puff, etc. A very odd fancy of the moment seems to be to go gloveless. The gloves are buttoned or snapped together at the last fastening and thrown across the end of the bag, saddle bag style. It looks very odd to see these white gloves, more or less clean, dangling over the bag.

For a long time the envelope type seems to be the most popular. The polished and seal leathers are the most seen, and this bag has generally a leather handle on one side which can be slid along until it is a mere hand strap through which to thrust the hand.

Hand or arm bags show signs of wear quickly, and nothing takes away from a costume more than a shabby bag. This new style may be easily fashioned by the girl at home, for the inside of the bag is lined and faced with fat pockets to hold the vanities, which may be taken from old cases and recovered.

Extra Fine Piecrust.
One cupful of lard, two cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt, one egg and sufficient cold water to hold the mixture together. Sift the flour and salt into a basin. Flour the blade of a knife and chop the lard into the flour, being careful to keep the flour between the blade of the knife and the shortening. When the mixture looks like meal add gradually the egg, well beaten, and mixed with the lemon juice. Roll the pastry into a ball with the knife. It may be used at once, but it will be improved if allowed to stand in a cool place for one hour. This pastry should be rolled out once and handled as lightly as possible. Bake in a hot oven. Lemon juice makes gluten of flour more elastic, so that dough stretches rather than breaks as paste is rolled out.

PROUD SATISFACTION.

A Fetching Model That Mother Can Make at Home.

Ever useful gingham is the fabric used for this small gown cut with a high waist line and side plaited skirt. Envelope pockets and pique collar and



VACATION GARB.

cuffs are the only trimming. The colors are cool green and white stripes, but any shade becoming to daughter will be suitable.

HOW TO MEASURE

Do Proportions Bother You Greatly on Cooking Days?

LIQUIDS AND THICKENINGS.

This List Will Be of Real Help to the Home Baker—Interesting and Valuable Items About the Art of Simple, Everyday Cookery.

Proportion often bothers the best of cooks to a tremendous extent. She may be glad, therefore, to have the following very useful table:

Batters, one cupful of liquid to one cupful of flour.

Muffin or cake dough, one cupful of liquid to two cupfuls of flour.

Dough to knead, one cupful of liquid to three cupfuls of flour.

Dough to roll out, one cupful of liquid to four cupfuls of flour.

Six teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one quart of flour, if no eggs are used, or one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one cupful of flour.

One-half teaspoonful of soda or one teaspoonful of cream of tartar is about equivalent to two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

One-half cupful of liquid yeast equals one-half dry yeast cake or one-fourth compressed yeast cake.

One cupful of liquid yeast, one dry yeast cake, or one-half compressed yeast cake to one pint of liquid if bread is raised during the day.

One-half cupful of liquid yeast, one-half dry yeast cake or one-fourth compressed yeast cake to one pint of liquid if bread is raised overnight.

One and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda to one pint of thick sour milk.

One and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda to one pint of molasses.

One teaspoonful of soda to one and one-half cupfuls of thick sour cream.

One-half cupful of cornstarch to one quart of milk for blancmange.

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of soup stock, sauces, etc.

One-eighth teaspoonful of pepper to each teaspoonful of salt.

Two to four egg yolks to one pint of milk for soft custards.

Two to three whole eggs to one pint of milk for cup custards.

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water for boiling vegetables, meats, etc.

Two tablespoonfuls of flour to one cupful of liquid for white sauces and gravies.

HER SUMMER HAT.

One of the New Models That Smart Women Prefer.

This attractive garden hat has a broad brim of leghorn straw faced with pale pink georgette crepe. A crown



BEAUTIFUL LEVER.

of wax flowers and black velvet ribbon streamers add much to its picturesque quality. It is worn with a white net frock.

Homemade Pillowcases.

Any one who has any spare time can devote it pleasantly and usefully by making pillowcases. They can be made much cheaper than bought and with little or no trouble. You can buy pillow tubing at 25 cents a yard. Two yards will make a pair. Draw very evenly two rows of shallow scallops around the opening. Be careful that you measure them evenly so that you will not have uneven scallops at the end. That done, crochet a double edging without hemming the case. For 65 cents you can make a handsome pair of pillow cases. If desired one or more inscriptions could be embroidered in the center above the crocheted edge.

Barberry Sauce.

One peck of barberries, six quarts of sweet Baldwin apples, sugar and the best molasses. Pick stems off, wash and peel the apples, core and cut in quarters. If you have three bowls of berries after they are picked take two bowls of granulated sugar and one bowl of molasses. Mix, then add the apples and cook till tender. Remove the berries, boil hard till you can see the seeds in them, then add the apples and simmer till it is done. You can tell if it is done by cooking a little in a fat dish. If boiled too long it will candy when cold.

What Next?

Polka dot slippers.
Decided bustle effects.
Petticoats ruffled to the waist line.
Children veils with dollar sized dots.
Soldier button links in sweater cuffs.
Three tiered collars of embroidered or gaudy.
Velvet parasols to give character to sheer frocks.
The leg of mutton puff and the graceful bishop sleeves.

FOR SPORTS.

The Model Most Suitable For Hiking and Mountain Wear.

Built on simple lines that nevertheless give a distinction all its own, this smart topcoat is fashioned of Palm Beach cloth in natural tones. The dou-



ALSO PREPARED.

ble collar, tailored cuffs and sabel pockets pendant from a straight belt, are interesting motifs, being made of striped brown tussore silk.

POCKETS A FEATURE.

No Museum or Godey's Book Reveals More Piquancy Than the New Ones.

Separate sport skirts are now quite as likely to be of silk jersey, knitted wool or la jers, as of linen, even if the knitted silk, wool jersey or the velvet coat is worn. They are very lovely in white, and the advantage of being washable and needing no stiffening makes them invaluable at the shore. While there are some skirts laid in long, narrow pressed plaits, most of the sport skirts are cut flaring and in few rows. Their novel feature lies in the pockets, on which much personal ingenuity is displayed. Pockets, whether slashed or patch, are cut in odd shapes. The crescent tops are one of the favorite outlines. The upper edge will often have a tiny plaiting of a contrasting material. The belt, which is of the same material generally, may have this same plaiting along the edge and buttons with as many as three "bittons." Sometimes pockets are found in the belt. They are little slashes, which are often faced, as are the up, date buttonholes, and are only large enough to hold a watch or key.

Sand Toys.

There are some children who will always be satisfied to spend a morning on the beach with only the little tin bucket and shovel or a few old shells. But there are others, and they are the majority, who want more play toys for the beach or sand pile than merely these. For them there comes a set of wooden blocks, with a hollowed circle on one side, into which is molded a letter of the alphabet. With these molds a child can put out on the damp sand any combination of letters which he likes. These surely rank among the useful toys and are worth purchasing for the educational value which they possess.

Another toy which will teach a principle of physics is the sand wheel, a wooden paddle wheel caught between two wooden boxes. Through the top one either sand or water may be slowly poured to turn the wheel beneath. A small wooden auto on wooden wheels will cart the sand for a fort.

New Petties.

Petticoats of net with bounces finished with dowered ribbons are very full and cool looking.

NEW TATTING.

Pattern Called Hook and Eye Is Easy to Make.

Insertion—Ring 1 4ds p 2ds p 2ds p 2ds p 2ds p 4ds—close ring, turn; spool 3ds p 3ds; ring—2, same as first ring; turn; always turn after making ring; spool—3ds p 3ds.

Ring 3, 4ds join to first p of 1; ring—2ds until 4 p are made, then 4ds close; turn; spool 3ds p 3ds; ring 4 made and joined to 2 rings, same as 3 ring.

Edge—Made same as insertion except on lower edge; ring 1 4ds p 2ds p until 5 p are made, then 4ds close; turn; spool 3ds p 3ds; ring 2 4ds p 2ds p 1ds until 7 p are made, then 4ds close; turn; spool 3ds p 3ds.

Ring 3 made same as first ring, only join to first p of ring after making 4ds; spool 3ds p 3ds; ring 4 4ds—join to first p of 2 ring, then 2ds p 1ds p until 7 p are made, then 4ds close, turn.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story on a Very Interesting Theme.

HOW FAIRIES TEACH MUSIC.

Adventures of a Polite Boy and How He Was Rewarded For His Courtesy, Entertaining Items For Children, Two Waders.

"Well, children, what shall it be—a fairy story?" asked Uncle Ben, and little Ned and Polly Ann both answered, "Yes." So he told them

A HIGHLAND LEGEND.

In the days when fairies lived in the hillocks that rose all through the highlands there lived an old piper who had three sons.

Now, the profession of piping was a most honorable one, and the old piper was very anxious to have all his sons follow in his footsteps and become pipers like himself.

Two of them had no trouble at all in learning, but Conal, his youngest boy, was a great trial to him, for try as he might he couldn't master a single tune, no matter how easy it was.

Poor Conal was very unhappy. One evening he was wandering around, thinking mournfully of his want of skill, when on nearing a green hillock around which he had often played when a little lad he saw that it was open.

Of course Conal knew it was a fairy hill, for every one in the land knew all about the fairies.

Conal also knew just what to do in a case like this, so, taking his knife, he stuck it in the doorway and boldly entered the fairy hall.

The little people were by no means pleased to see a mortal in their own home and crowded around him, angrily demanding:

"Why do you come here? What do you want in our house?"

Conal, who was seldom scared at anything, was not alarmed now and answered:

"I want you to help me, for well I know you can."

"And what help do you want?" they asked, for Conal was making a good impression on them, he was so polite.

"I want to learn to play the pipes. I am so stupid I cannot bring from them even so little air. Now, I know you are masters of all kinds of music, so do please help me," said Conal.

"Well, that means no harm to us!" said the fairies, for they were gratified to see that Conal was only asking a favor.

"Well, well, Conal, you have always been a good boy. You have never scoffed at us, and we'll teach you to play."

So they brought forth a fine set of pipes, and they showed Conal how to use this finger and how to use the other and how to blow his breath and how to hold the pipes.

What a wonderful lesson that was! Soon, very soon, Conal was fingering and drawing forth entrancing melodies as well as the fairies themselves.

It was true ever after, Conal was the finest piper in the whole country, and his fame went abroad even to other lands.

On the Beach.

With the advent of August the beaches are coming into their own. Little folks—who-mayhap do not have



Photo by American Press Association.

IN THE SWIM.

Nothing suits with them on their visit to old ocean can take off their shoes and stockings and, tucking up their skirts, enjoy the aftermath of the breakers.

The Rising Tide.
Matilda Jane had ventured far out on the rocks beyond the bar, and there she stood in ecstasy looking at the bright blue sea.

Alas, slack, the tide once more came slowly rising to the shore and wet her dainty little feet. And forced her to a quick retreat!

—Philadelphia Record.

Conundrums.

Are the natives of Poland tall or short? Tall. Because a Pole measures sixteen and one-half feet.

How many foreigners make a man uncivil? Forty Poles make one rude mode!

FOR BEACH WEAR.

Picturesque Outfit For Her Who Strolls on the Sands.

This beach set consists of a short skirt, long coat, sun hat, bag and cushion, all put up in tussore silk gaily



LAUREN FREE DATE.

stripped and trimmed with white fringe. Please notice the novel hat trimming, fringed straps radiating from the top of the crown.

BREAKING IN YOUR MAND.

Practical Ways to Teach Her Without Also Befuddling Her.

In teaching a new maid you will have to be patient and try not to tell her too many things to do all at once—that is, impress one duty at the time. If she will wear the neat print frock, white apron and tiny cap of the regular dining room maid they will help to give her proper pride in learning to serve correctly.

If soup is placed in the kitchen trough her to bring in the plates not more than two at a time on a tray. Have the large service plates in place and let her place the soup plates in them from the left hand. In removing they are taken one at a time, not piled, also from the left. Everything is served from the left hand, as it is more convenient in every way. A point you should insist upon is that she be very careful not to touch the edges of any dish with her thumb in passing, and the way to avoid this is to have a tray upon which dishes with vegetables may be carried, a serving spoon or fork, or both, in each dish.

Teach her to have the glasses filled before guests are seated; also to have the bread either on a bread tray or a slice or roll within the fold of the napkin. Salt and pepper casters as well as coasters for tea glasses, bread and butter plates, spreaders, spoons, knife and fork, etc., all should be in place. This relieves her and makes for a quiet, pleasant meal.

In removing all plates and dishes after serving they should not be piled nor placed noisily within basins. Crumbs are to be removed with a napkin in her hand on to a plate held in her left hand. Dessert is served from the left. After dinner coffee is placed at the right hand with sugar and cream, if liked. If large cups of coffee are served with the meal they should be placed at the right hand from a tray with the greatest care not to spill any in the saucers.

Many women select all white for maids, but the striped blue or gray and white or plain blue with small white apron and a tiny cap are a good choice. If a maid must help in the kitchen the big apron covering her entire dress is easily slipped off before entering the dining room.

Wise Precautions.

In making-up wash materials one always has to take into consideration the fact that the fabric may shrink after washing. If you wish to avoid undressing the hem in order to lengthen it again try this method: Before you hem the bottom of the skirt run a tack in the hem on the wrong side. Sew this tack with long stitches nearly at the top of the hem, then finish the hem as usual, taking care not to take stitches of the tack with the hemming. If the skirt shrinks it is a matter of a few moments to rip the long stitches and let it down without undressing the hem.

For Afternoons.

Colored print dresses are quality embellished with roll over collars of white muslin with colored hem-finished border.

Tennis Togs.

Tennis frocks of white tub silk or white crepe de chine with finely pleated skirts are considered extremely chic.