

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

Informal Matinee—Dress Reform—How To Get On in the World—Women as Architects—Toothsome Dishes—Latest Style in Riding Habits, Etc.

A Charming Matinee.
Among the social functions most popular in Newport this summer are the musical Mondays of a certain fashionable woman. These are informal matinees of the most delightful character. The hostess is at home from 11 o'clock until 1, and there is sure to be something exceedingly good in the way of music to hear. The house is surrounded by an unusually wide veranda, and there is a broad, almost square hall running through the house, with quaint old Dutch doors divided into upper and lower halves, opening on to the back and front lawns. This hall is a bright, quantity furnished place, made up with Japanese screens and bits of rich silk draperies. The portieres are all looped up over the doors leading into the different rooms, thus throwing open all the lower portion of the house, and the music is given in the hall, where the piano is placed at one end with violin and a harp. Rows of folding chairs fill up the rest of the space. The daughter of the house, who is a charming musician herself, has that department in charge, and the programme is always filled up in advance. Friends are enlisted who are glad to supply their quota to the general amusement, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, is generally of a high order. The hostess receives her guests in a simple toilet of gingham or sheer white muslin, and the guests are, as a rule, in strict morning costume, very often a plain gingham gown and garden hat making up the toilet of the ladies. Between the muslin there is a general conversation, and after the programme has been given through the guests break up in groups, and exchange greetings until their carriages drive up to take them away. At 1 o'clock they take their departure excepting those who look part in the concert. These remain to luncheon, which is usually a very elaborate affair at 2 o'clock. No refreshments are served to the general guests, the hours 11 to 1 making it unnecessary. These Mondays are still to be continued for six weeks, and have thus far been a great success. —(Art Critic.)

The Desire of the Age.
A dress reform league is being formed in England which gives the following as its principles:

1. First, that compression of the waist is inconsistent with the maximum of health and strength.
2. The limbs, both arms and legs, should have the freest play that is consistent with the accepted principles of woman's dress.
3. That clothing should by its lightness and convenience of support make the smallest demand on the muscular strength, and thus leave the individual free to employ her physical forces in work more useful and interesting than that of simply carrying her clothes.

There is nothing startling or new in the above. Thousands of women in this country have held the above views for years, and have worked faithfully to reform their friends. The worst enemies the dress reform movement has had to meet with have been its own advocates—women who went to the other extreme and made a god of comfort, and looked upon those who attempted to combine grace and comfort as weak, and those who clung to corsets and other misapprehensions of the dressmaker's art as wicked. We have gained a step at least; women are learning that compression is not beauty, nor stiffness grace. Women with artistic sense are recognizing that lack of proportion is the fact that is to be concealed if concealment is necessary, not size, and so the tightened waist secured at the expense of enlarging the chest, the dread of most women, has been unpleasantly prominent below the waist line, and above the dart line, is the mark of crudity, of ignorance of what constitutes beauty. An actress who has made a study of dress and its effects suggests one partial remedy for the absurdly still figures that are such caricatures of grace: she says that three lines should be drawn across the chest, one from the top, ending three holes above the waist line, and one beginning at the bottom and stopping three holes below the waist line, and one in the space between the waist and the top, ending three holes above the waist line. A still better suggestion is to use elastic cord, and still better to wear waist that hold the figure in place, but do not permit compression. Lighter weight, and skirts, and materials without angles, and with a surface that does not reflect light, will be true dress reform. Every woman who combines the artistic and the hygienic in clothes, producing the effect of grace without forcing the cause upon the vision, is a leader who will find many followers. —(Christina Union.)

The Law of Selection.

Sir Morrell McKenzie, the great English specialist on throat troubles, who, it will be remembered, treated Emperor Frederick, lives in much good company in London. He has three magnificent young daughters, each of whom looks like the Goddess of Victory. The doctor is a self-made man, and has attained every particle of his success through his own personal energy and talents. Now enjoying the fruits of his toil, he never tires of coaching his children regarding the methods they should use in getting on in the world. He tells his superbly handsome daughters that the greatest lies in knowing what to sacrifice, and having a thorough knowledge of the law of selection. For instance, if one has a moral obligation, all pressing for attendance at once, true talent will teach which one to choose. Never, he says, mistake a passing gratification for a lasting good, for while you sleep, the wise tortoise seizes upon the real cakes and ale. He propounds his belief that two-thirds of mankind start out fairly equipped for the race, and that the rest are only a few reach the judges' stand on time because they lacked self-discipline. Always forego the momentary pleasure. And in this catalogue of chief dangers he reckons early love and the pleasure of society. It will be interesting to see whether Sir Morrell's charming young disciples carry out their father's stern principles.

A Girl's Own Brother.

"But, he's my own brother."
Is that any reason you should take his courtesies for granted, and never say "thank you?"

Is that any reason why you should not try and make an evening at home pleasant for him, instead of forcing him by your selfishness to seek his happiness somewhere else?

Is that any reason why you should not think his opinion of your frocks, your bonnets or your boots, worth consideration?

Is that any reason why you should appear before him in a clumsy wrapper and with your hair in papers?

Is that any reason why, when you have a man visitor, he should be made to feel that you endured your brother when there was

nobody else, but that when there was—well, then it was different?

Is that any reason why you should not be glad of a dance or a game with him as your partner?

Is that any reason why you should not listen to his word of advice about other girls or their brothers?

Is that any reason why you should not be interested in his story of the shooting or the hunting, when you do to the same tales from other people?

Is that any reason why you should push him to the wall, except when you need him, and then claim his attention as your right?

Because he is your very own brother you ought to be ten-fold more considerate of him than of the brothers of other girls. Because he is your very own brother you ought to study his tastes and cater to them; read the books that he likes and suggest others to him; study the songs he fancies and be glad to make new ones known to him. In this way you will make your brother your very own, and to him "sister" will be the most delightful among girls. Are you your brother's keeper? Yes, in a way; but you do not keep him by fetters of ill-temper, untidiness and lack of courtesy, but by one made of every feminine grace and brightened by a sisterly love. That is the keeper given to you by your brother's love, and make you worthy the heart of some other girl's brother too. —(Ruth Ashmore, in Ladies' Home Journal.)

A Noble Woman.

Miss All Trygg, of Finland, who is so pleasantly remembered in this country, is a noble woman. She has started a workmen's kitchen, where 300 workmen are taking their meals every day. There is a reading-room attached. She has also started a monthly journal for women's rights in the Swedish language. The State also furnishes her money for a building containing a large library, a reading-room, a school for women's children, that is, a kindergarten, and a home for babies when their mothers are at work. There will also be a room for workmen and women to have meetings and music in the evenings.

Women Architects.

Says an exchange: About the broadest, richest field for feminine talent in this country is offered in the architect's profession. It presents countless advantages and scarcely a single disability to the sex. In facility and skill in the use of pencils and compasses, in the drawing of lines, in a kindergarten, and a home for babies when their mothers are at work. There will also be a room for workmen and women to have meetings and music in the evenings.

How She Reduced Her Weight.

The Duchess of Marlborough has given to a writer the secret of how she reduced her weight. Two years ago she was more than plump; exertion was an effort, her breathing was short. To-day she is slight in bearing and outline. She reduced her weight by beginning at her feet, and the restrictions practiced by her are as follows:

Not a morsel of bread, cake, rolls or pastry.

No tea, coffee, chocolate or sweet wine.

No potatoes, peas, rice, carrots, turnips, macearoni, cheese, butter, cream, custard, jellies or sweets.

Not a drop of food water.

No warm baths.

No flannel, and only enough clothing to keep from taking cold.

No bed-room heat.

Not a drop of any liquid food at meals.

In place of bread she had fruit, a section of apple or orange, some fresh grapes, berries, cherries or stewed fruit being used where ordinarily one craves a bit of bread or a swallow of water. Her diet was limited to two meals a day, breakfast at 10 dinner at 7, with the following bill-of-fare to select from: Rare, lean meats, game and poultry, soft-boiled eggs, sea foods, toast, lettuce, spinach, celery, cress, fruits. She had half a gallon of hot water to drink every day, with lemon-juice in it to take away the flat taste. Cold water was denied her, and also, frappe, champagne and claret strictly forbidden. She was even forced to forego the luxury of bathing in water, in place of which she had sponge and vapor baths. Every day she took a fast, allowing the system, to consume the adipose tissue. While no limit was put upon the pleasure of riding or driving, she was asked to walk from five to ten miles a day in the open air.

The Care of Glassware.

Extremes in temperature frequently crack or break glassware.

To wash table glass make a strong sud, having the water no hotter than you can put your hand in comfortably.

Another pan of clear water of about the same temperature. Put a few pieces of the glass in the sud and wash each one carefully with a soft cloth; rinse all fully in clear water and drain for a few seconds, though not long enough for the articles to cool or dry. Now wipe them with a dry linen towel, rubbing them hard to give the glass a dash. Be especially careful not to let the hands touch the glass at this stage. Should the glass be cut, or an imitation of cut, it should be rubbed, while in the sud, with a soft brush.

If it is to be followed daily the glass will always be brilliant, repaying one a hundred fold for the extra labor.

When it comes to washing mirrors and the glass over pictures, wipe the frames and glass with a dry cloth, removing all the dust. Now dip a soft clean cloth in hot water, and after wringing it, pour upon it about a tablespoonful of alcohol. Wipe the glass with this cloth and rub with a dry piece until the surface shows a polish and is free from lint. By adopting this rule the glass will be made clear and bright, and wooden or gilt frames will not be damaged, as they often are when soap and water are used. —(Ladies' Home Journal.)

Fashions for the Housewife.

The young woman who rides, and the number is daily increasing, is much more particular about her habits, the cloth, its cut and its fit than she is about a ball dress. And this is very proper. Except for the short time when she is still, the finest detail of a ball toilette are unnoticed, whereas, from the minute she gets on her horse, the critical observer notes if there be a wrinkle,

the slightest suggestion of a misfit, or a management of her horse as if the bodice was tight rather than close-fitting. The lady of the old-time, who wore a black skirt, rode a milk-white steed whose tail trailed behind him, and had a black velvet hat with a white plume caught by a diamond buckle, is no more—outside the novel. The rider of to-day, according to the law of good riding, look a man from her waist up. Extreme exactness must characterize her habit, and not even a hair should be out of place. Although many different materials have been woven and shown, black Melton continues the cloth in vogue. A new cloth is ribbed exactly like that used for a man's coat, but it is doubtful if this will be given the preference over the Melton. Black Melton is used for it, and the skirt is so well fitted that not a crease is visible. The waistcoat is of kersey, a fancy plaid pattern, and buttoned from the neck down with small pearl buttons, it turns over at the top and shows the high, white collar and the puffed scarf, which is of white silk. The blouse is short and close-fitting; it has a rolling collar and cuffs, and is closed above the bust by four black buttons. Below that it is cut away to show the waistcoat. The gloves are the heavy kid ones chosen for riding, and above them is seen the white linen cuffs that creep out from under the coat sleeves. The hat is a high silk one, which is always regle for riding, except in the very early morning, when a Derby is permissible. The hair should be drawn close to the head and fastened so securely that not a hair will get out of place. A rubber band holds the hat in place. By-the-by, do not wear a veil; it is unsuitability to a costume that should be masculine in its simplicity and natty in its effect. The usual riding trousers and boots are worn.

Tittle-Tattle.

The Empress of Russia is so thin and haggard that the friends who have not seen her within a few days do not recognize her.

The Queen of England's ladies-in-waiting only receive \$1,500 a year, and they are expected to wear a new costume every time they appear at dinner.

A school of Sheffield manufacture, is a cross between a spoon and a four-pronged fork. Many advantages are claimed for the invention, among them the obvious convenience of eating with it small vegetables, such as peas.

Birmingham, Eng., has on its list of voters about 10,000 women. The municipal suffrage of women in that city is subject only to the limitations imposed upon men citizens.

Mothers with young daughters can find social reform by a total exclusion of "wild young men" from the home circle. No pretentious plea that it will aid in their reformation, and have any weight. It simply subjects some young girl to the great risk of an unhappy marriage, a deserted home and a scandalous divorce suit.

Madame Carnot, wife of the French President, is said to have done more to strengthen the republic than all the politicians have accomplished. The French like a democracy tempered with splendor and associated with fine manners, which the empress and her husband have administered to the Greys of the empire.

Madame Carnot's personal grace, elegance and charm, and the good taste of the entertainments at the Elysée, are now recognized as the most accessible to a president in place of a king.

London is said to have no less than 18,000 newspaper women, and the Ladies' School of Journalism, like our Normal College, turns out a safe and sound crop of 300 a term. There are no less than 22 press clubs, where the fair scribblers meet to lunch, read, gabble and exchange notes. The successes are few and the salaries lamentably small. Mrs. E. L. Lowe, editor of the Queen, which is the leading women's paper in England. The English Women's Review is under the management of Miss Blacklock and Mrs. Becker. It is published for the Manchester Journal of Woman's Suffrage.

Miss Nellie O'Donnell, who is but 24 years of age, is the Superintendent of Education of Shelby county, Tennessee. Memphis is the seat. Miss O'Donnell was elected by a large majority over her male competitor and predecessor, who, however, attempted to assume the office, claiming that it was unconstitutional for a woman to hold the position. The little woman maintained her ground, and public sentiment was so greatly in her favor that she was able to walk from five to ten miles a day in the open air.

The Boston Globe made a good point on United States Senator Morgan, who objected to the admission of Wyoming as the handsomest woman of her age in New York society. She weighs about 140 pounds, her eyes are bright, her complexion is as clear and smooth as a school-girl's, and she has the carriage of a cadet and the health of a child of nature.

Lady readers may be interested in knowing something of the trunks of Sarah Bernhardt, which she carries to the number of 48, interlarded with the traffic of Angers station and paralyzed nearly the whole of the railway staff. Madame admits that she had forty-eight trunks with her, exclusive of packages great and small. Twenty of her trunks are made of wood, about four feet high, each divided into three compartments and filled with her most valuable dresses. Fourteen were made of wicker-work, also in three compartments, some of the heavier being subdivided into two, three or four spaces, filled with petticoats, linen, boots and robes of small lighter, silk and baby, petticoats, hats, arranged on pegs in such a way as to prevent them from being shaken or crushed. The tragedienne's "kit" in all weights between two and three tons.

A radical change is going on in the family regarding the domestic vocabulary. If there are three boys the eldest is John or Edward; the girls answer to the name of Miss or Mrs. John or Edward. Diminutives are not allowed outside of the home circle, and every effort is made to conceal the Christian name of the girls, who are Miss or Mrs. John or Edward. Father in the family circle; in company communications are supposed to be exchanged. To refer to "my husband," "my wife," to speak of John or Louie, or the par with the megalomania of Mr. B. or Mrs. R. The class who think a husband and wife too sacred for common conversation is growing and among them the wife

makes respectful mention of "Mr. Fair," while a reference to "Mrs. Fair" is of rare occurrence.

Delightful Dainties.

The cook who knows how to compound a good omelette mixture has a foundation for a number of delicious puddings, either steamed or baked, which are a wholesome substitute for the average pie, the so-called American dessert.

The rule for this is a heaping teaspoonful of good baking-powder to a pint of flour, one generous table spoonful of butter rubbed into it, salt, and milk enough to make a soft dough. The materials must be of the best, the work done quickly, and the oven of proper temperature. If for a steamed pudding, the water must be boiling hard when it goes in. By observing these conditions a pudding made in this way will be light and digestible, instead of the sodden mass so often served. Too much liquid will often injure an otherwise perfect dough, as the juice comes to the surface, covers the paste, and keeps it from rising as much as it otherwise would. Using canned fruits a good way is to heat most of the juice in a separate saucepan, and to pour it over the pudding just as it goes to the table.

A peach pudding made of fresh or canned fruit is delicious. For this is required about two-thirds of a can of fruit, and dough made as directed. Put the peaches with a little of the juice in a round tin mold, or cake mold if not too large will do. Drop the dough over the top in spoonfuls and set in a kettle of fast-boiling water. Cover closely and cook one hour. This should turn out without breaking, when the peaches will be on top. Serve with a sauce made of a scant half cup of butter rubbed to a cream, one cup of powdered sugar, and a pinch of salt. The cream must be a quarter of a cup of wine stirred in at the last. This sauce should be soft but not liquid. If wine is not liked the whole egg may be used and any flavoring preferred. Canned or fresh cherries (stoned), blackberries or huckleberries may be used in the same way, and cranberries with their pleasant tartness are particularly nice. In some households a blackberry pudding is so much liked that a great many berries are canned especially for use in the winter.

Strawberry short cake is made of this same mixture, and tin cutters eleven or twelve inches in circumference are now sold in the hardware shops, which will cut a cake sufficiently large for one portion. These should be split and buttered when the cake comes from the oven, and a little berry put between, and all neatly arranged on a platter. When served, a little cream may be poured on each plate. Raspberries make a good short cake, as do also peaches; but to perform the cake should always be served with cream.

Biscuit dough, made as directed but doubling the quantities, with a scant quart of huckleberries stirred in at the last, makes a delicious dessert. This should be baked in a round tin and sent to the table hot. It may be cut in sections like a pie, each person splitting his own piece, and eating it with butter and powdered sugar. This cake is also nice for breakfast.

No more wholesome dessert can be made than "popovers," if they are light and well baked, and it is one which is almost universally liked. A good proportion for these is four eggs, two cups of milk, two cups of flour, and salt. They should be baked in small earthenware cups, which are sold for the purpose, and the oven must be of moderate temperature. If of large size, three-quarters of an hour will be required to bake them. If right, they should rise out of the cups to twice their bulk, and with the quantity of flour used they will scarcely fall at all when served.

The sauce for these is made exactly like that given for the peach pudding, except that a capful of hot milk is beaten into it just before it goes to the table. —(Harper's Bazar.)

A Glorious Pickle.—A ten-gallon keg of strong brine on which an egg will float, a bag made of one yard of clean white cotton in which to put the cucumbers, a string to tie up its mouth, a clean stone to keep it in place under the brine, and every cucumber safe and sound until you wish to pickle them. When time comes—which it should not do for six weeks—soak them in fresh water for twenty-four hours, then put them in a preserving kettle with vinegar enough to cover them. Set them on the stove and boil gently, until a straw can easily pierce them. Have ready a jar that will hold them; remove from the kettle and throw the vinegar away. Put into the kettle nearly twice as much vinegar as they were boiled in, and set it on the stove to boil. Now weigh the cucumbers and allow a quart of a pound of sugar to every pound of cucumbers. In every ten pounds of pickle allow three onions and half an ounce each of mace, cloves, allspice, ginger and two three-inch sticks of cinnamon, a quarter of an ounce of summer, a quarter of an ounce of black pepper, a quarter of an ounce of mixed mustard, one ounce of white mustard seed, one ounce of cracked pepper, one ounce of onion, crack the spices, mix the mustard and vinegar together into a smooth paste. Put all of the sugar and half of the spices into the vinegar that is in the kettle; sprinkle the rest of the spices on the cucumbers and mix them with the vinegar. When the vinegar has been boiling just ten minutes, stir into it the mixed mustard and turmeric and remove it instantly from the fire and pour over the pickles. Cover it up close and set it away. In a few days it will be ready for use, and is a really very fine pickle. The traveler was not far wrong when he pronounced it "glorious pickle." —(Ladies' Home Journal.)

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