

WOMEN AND FASHION



WOMAN'S REALM

Improved Washboard.

In an endeavor to provide some means of lessening the back-breaking labor every woman undergoes when washing clothes, a Nebraska woman has designed and patented a new arrangement of the washboard.

Women never use a washboard except on an incline, not realizing that every inch of the rubbing surface is brought to the operator makes a great difference in the labor required. In the illustration the washboard is placed horizontally across the top of the tub, about three inches below the edge, and not on an incline. The usual position of a woman bending over the tub to reach the rubbing surface is thus avoided, as the tub can be raised upon a support high enough for the operator to move the articles being washed in a horizontal to-and-fro manner without bending the back. The washboard is supported across the center of the tub by hangers at each end. If desirable to incline the washboard, holders are



and pins that will not tear a tautly stretched and starched collar have not been invented.

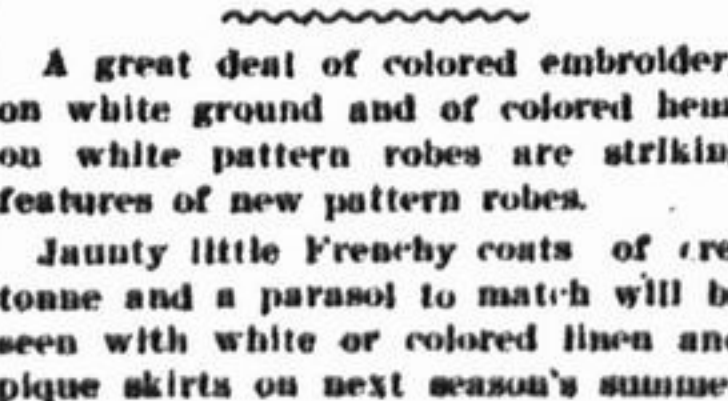
Upon removing a new collar and perceiving it pierced with holes, she buttonholed these rents into ornamental eyelets. Now, she avers that her collar no longer tears, and, moreover, that it is pinned straight with much less vexation of soul than hitherto.

DAME FASHIONS

A great deal of colored embroidery on white ground and of colored hem on white pattern robes are striking features of new pattern robes.

Jaunty little Frenchy coats of cretonne and a parasol to match will be seen with white or colored linen and pique skirts on next season's summer girl.

Long sleeves are seen again in some of the handsomest wedding gowns and at a recent wedding not only the bride



The Brain After Fifty.

The brain usually stops growing at about 50, and from 60 to 70 it is more likely to decrease. It has been related by Canon MacColl, says the London Spectator, that Mr. Gladstone's head was constantly outgrowing his hats. As late as the Middlethorpe campaign, when he was nearly 70, he was obliged to have his head remeasured for this reason. Canon MacColl's conclusion that this continued growth of brain contributed to Mr. Gladstone's perennial youthfulness appears not unwarranted.

WAYS OF MAKING

INTRODUCTIONS.

Introductions should always take the simplest form and, without exception, the man is always presented to the woman, the latter's name being the first mentioned, as "Mrs. So-and-So, I want to present Mr. Smith to you." This phrase is sufficient. It is not necessary then to say, "Mr. Smith, I want you to meet Mrs. So-and-So." As a matter of fact this repetition to the man is bad form, because it then presents the woman to him.

It is the height of rudeness to present a man to a woman without first asking her permission. When, however, the guests are in a small drawing room, and the occasion is an informal one, such strictness is not observed, for it is taken for granted that the hostess's friends are persons whom one wishes to meet. In a public place where any one may be able to enter, as at a big dance or reception, and where with all the care that can be employed the assembly may still be mixed, one cannot be too particular not to introduce a man until a woman has expressed her willingness to meet him.

Whether in a large hall room or small sitting room, it is always good form to take the man to the woman, under no circumstances should the woman go to the man.

When a hostess presents two strangers she should mention the topic in which they are mutually interested. For example, if they have a friend in common it is very simple to say "Mrs. So-and-So knows Miss Jones," or if they care about some particular sport, work, etc., the hostess can say, "You two should find each other congenial, for you both play bridge," or "like golf."

This gives the two who have just met and know nothing of each other, a topic on which to begin talking, and thus averts an embarrassing pause.

Etiquette no longer requires that a woman shall either rise or give her hand when a man is introduced. Indeed, it is considered more correct for her to remain seated and to bow graciously. If, as sometimes happens, the man and woman may know each other very well by name, and have many common interests, more cordiality is expressed by the woman shaking hands when the two are brought together. This is distinctly optional with her and the act means more friendliness than is to be expected at the usual introduction. Should a man offer his hand before the woman does, she should take it to avoid the appearance of ungraciousness.

A young woman always rises when being presented to an older woman, and some faddists have adopted the English rule of not introducing persons who come together in the drawing room, the theory being that if they meet in the hostess's home introductions are not necessary. While the broad basis is correct, that the hostess's friends are also those of her guests, some persons find themselves embarrassed when confronted by perfect strangers, whose name they do not even know.

It is always the part of good form to speak to any person, man or woman, whom one finds in the same drawing room. This rule is not to be applied to dances or gatherings in big halls, and two strangers who speak then commit a very ill-bred act.—Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York Telegram.

WORTH KNOWING.

Here are some of the things which will tend to keep colors from fading: For blue use a handful of salt, for

SOME OF THE NEW STYLES IN HATS.



The old-time hat of twenty years ago—the one that resembled an inverted kettle with a cockade which stuck up in the air several feet—is to be the latest craze this spring. The new creation is called "The Campaign Hat" and will cost all the way from \$50 to \$1,000—this in order that the common people may not wear them and render them ordinary. Among the most popular hats this year are the Campaign hat, the Merry Widow sailor, the black leghorn, and a new evening hat. The one thing that is barred in hats is the big, wide headpiece so fashionable a year ago. Also there will be no ribbons worn on stylish hats. There will, however, be abundant quantities of flowers and much fine lace work.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the legislative hearing on woman suffrage in Boston the other day it was asserted that in twenty-five years the movement had made no headway. This shows that some of the opponents do not keep track of what is going on in the world along this line.

In the last twenty-five years full suffrage has been granted to women by Colorado, Utah, Idaho, New Zealand, Australia, Finland, and Norway. Russia has given them a proxy vote in the election of the Duma; England and Scotland have given them county suffrage. Ireland has given them a vote for all officers except members of Parliament. Kansas, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, the Northwest Territory, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec have given them municipal suffrage. Tax-paying women have been given a vote upon local questions in Montana, Louisiana, Iowa, and in all the towns and villages of New York state. School suffrage has been granted by North and South Dakota, Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma. Great Britain has made women eligible as mayors, aldermen, and town and county councillors, and similar forms of suffrage and eligibility to office have been given by many foreign countries. The trend of civilization is clearly in this direction.

These different countries have found it a success, too. A letter read at the hearing from Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the National Christian Endeavor Society, said: "As I have seen the operation of woman suffrage in New Zealand and other parts of the world, my belief in it has been strengthened."

And Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, sent a letter saying: "The time will come when we shall look back upon the arguments against granting suffrage to women with such incredulity as we now read the arguments against their education."—Alice Stone Blackwell in the New York Globe.

THE YOUNG WOMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The young women of a Massachusetts town have formed what they call an anti-rudeness society. The members of the club have bound themselves to ostracize any young man who fails to show proper respect and polished manners.

The women of Joplin, Mo., have a children's home which they manage themselves and for which they have raised most of the money. They work very hard during the last year for the enterprise and naturally feel very proud of its success.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer has declared her intention to build a home for impoverished literary women as a memorial to her husband, who fell in the Little Big Horn fight with the Indians some thirty years ago. Mrs. Custer has recently bought a site for the proposed home in Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., and it is said that the building will soon be begun.

TAILORED GOWNS.

In the morning we will admit the beauty of the tailored gown, even

Handkerchief Cap.

Take a large handkerchief with a pretty border and fold in the middle. Sew together at one end and reverse. Take the point where the seam and fold over and bring it forward to the front and catch. Fold the loose corners at the bottom over for about two inches, and then put several plits in the back at the neck. This will make a well-fitting, dainty "dusting cap," and one that will always look bright and new, and can be easily laundered.

Red Cheeks Without Rouge.

If you want to look very pretty and have red cheeks for a dance, you can do this, says the Delineator: Rub cold cream into the face, always with an upward rotary movement. Wipe off the cream with a soft cloth. Then wash the face with hot water.

WASHING HATS.

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WOMAN'S REALM

with a blouse of excessive neatness. Such a gown the American wears at breakfast, in that respect differing from the Frenchwoman, who takes her chocolate alone in the seclusion of the boudoir, clad in a maulin or cashmere peignoir. But supposing there is a wedding, a charity bazaar or a luncheon party to be attended; a drive in an automobile, a shoot or a ride? Each occasion will determine the choice of attire.

Yet there are women who will go in tailor-made attire to an afternoon reception or to that smartest of affairs in the eyes of the Frenchwoman, a wedding. Excuses of great number and variety the defaulter will find for herself, if questioned. She will say, "This is my new frock," or "I haven't anything else fit to go in," or again, "The day was dull," or "The tailor-made is my choice, you know; I never wear anything else." All poor excuses, madame, not to be tolerated in any grade of society.—Worth, the Paris Dressmaker, in Harper's Bazar.

GUEST MUST BE ENTERTAINING.

A great art of being a successful guest is to be entertaining. For to accept an invitation and then sit at a table merely absorbing food and showing pique or other indifference to those sitting beside one is about the greatest error a woman can make. She must try conscientiously and with spirit to add her share to the general gaiety, at times listening with interest to the talk of others, but ready at any moment to bridge pauses and dull moments. To expect to do all the talking and monopolize the table so that others can say nothing is to put herself in the class with children who "show off," and a woman who does this is not likely to be popular.

When the time comes for adieux, departures should be taken quietly, and not in such way as to oblige others to go. A woman who exclaims "that she had so idea "it was so late" makes other guests feel that they are in danger of overstaying their welcome and they will depart at once.

The hour of departure must be decided by individual conditions, for at some places one would stay later than at others. This can only be determined by the persons themselves, but it is better to leave too early than to overstay one's time.—New York Telegram.

TEDDY BEARS.

"The European," says an English writer, "always takes a kindly interest in American fads—so long as they do not cross the Atlantic. But he will sincerely hope that the latest fad will not stand ocean travel."

"The American woman has found a novel pet, and the lap-dog is said and the millionaire discarded. The new pet is 'Johnny Bear,' and 'Johnny Bear' has the charming quality of being far less troublesome than either dog or dude.

"He is made of fur, and his inside is of sawdust. His expression is permanently humorous; he is never bad-tempered, he costs nothing to keep, and he has the great advantage over pet dogs and cats that he can be thrown into a corner when he will remain quietly without hurt, to wither his fur or his feelings. 'Johnny' is never ill, never worrying, never fractious and the American woman has taken him to her heart."

CHARACTER PICTURED IN THE FACE.

The face pictures the emotions which rule one, and where love and kindness abides a sweetness pervades the face that can never be taken for anything else.

Every distortion of the mouth, malice and cunning leave their marks on the eyes, while greediness, selfishness and vanity is easily read on the face.

The woman who would be lovely to look upon adjusts all ill feelings, meannesses and vices, knowing that they will certainly show themselves in her face and make it a human blotter of so much that is disagreeable.—New York Press.

MADAME DUSE'S WIT.

The wit of Madame Duse the great tragedienne, is well illustrated by the following story. She was at a supper party and the talk turned on woman's suffrage. A man present suggested that, of course, women could not claim equal rights with men. "Man was made first," said he, "and woman sprang from man." "Quite so," said the great actress, quietly. "It is natural for the frowner to come after the smiler, but surely you do not regard that as an indication of inferiority?"—Indianapolis News.

SERENITY IN ALL THINGS.

Wise women go serenely through life, taking whatever brightness comes their way and doing nothing to attract discomfort. They find no pleasure in being disagreeable, they feel no slight and are above petty feelings of jealousy. Really they have a pretty good time in life, and everybody they meet is expected to contribute to it. No selfish gratification of spite or malice can equal such a frame of mind, can it?—Indianapolis News.

FASHION NOTES.

Graceful folds into which the supple skirts fall is one of the first features of all new gowns.

A touch of dark velvet ribbon among the laces and chiffon of fancy neck-wear adds to the beauty of the fluffy stuffs.

Many of the odd, dull reds and pinks are becoming as fashionable as the dull blues and what are known as "sniphur" yellows.

Broadcloth in somber colors will hold its own, as will also serges, worsted suitings, velvets, velveteens and corduroys.

Gray velvet trims a house gown of gray-and-white striped voile with excellent effect.

Waistcoats are the rage at present, auto buttons which appear on a dress in all sorts of unexpected ways.

For women to whom the hood is not becoming there is a blouse, often of silk.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

Conditions in America Have Greatly Changed in One Hundred Years.

The American of to-day can scarcely imagine the America of a century ago. The country had still twenty-two years to wait for the railroad and seventeen for the Erie canal. Civilization, such as it was, crept slowly westward in Conestoga wagons. The cotton gin revolutionized rural industry and in effect to fight the civil war—the former by giving the South a great staple export the latter by releasing the men of the North from the back-breaking bondage of the scythe to fight. The telegraph and telephone were undreamed of.

In little things less thought about the "good old times" were lacking. There were no matches. There were no cooking ranges. Coal was not used as fuel. There was neither electric light nor gas nor petroleum. The "creamery" and neighborhood cheese factory, the greatest triumph of co-operation in the New World, had not relieved farm women from the killing toil of the dairy. Women, too, were chief sufferers in that warm under-clothing and rubber shoes were unknown.

The general health was had to an extent now hard to realize. Every fifth face in some towns was pitted with smallpox. Consumption, less common in the log cabin, had come in as a scourge with the sawmill and the tight board house, which exhaled air. Cholera from the east and yellow jack from the south were long to cause the chief town panics so great that there were not wagons enough to carry away the fugitives. Sewers and sanitation were unthought of; typhoid germs were drawn from putrid wells in the old oaken bucket, and the people were decimated by strange, unknown distempers for which the medical men of the backwoods could find no better name than the inscrutable decree of the Almighty.

New Year's of 1808 found the Nation at bay before its greatest dangers since the constitution was framed. Its commerce was ruined, its existence was menaced. Its dog was shamed.

Replying to British and French aggressions, which left no part to which an American ship might safely ply,

Congress had on December 22 given the country the Christmas present of an embargo which was to keep ships rotting at their wharves and cut American commerce in 1808 from \$110,000,000 to \$22,000,000. The British ship Leonard had in the previous summer hauled the American Chesapeake at sea, and, after a sharp little battle, taken off four seamen claimed for the king; and the people had swallowed the insult. Aaron Burr had just been acquitted of treason by what many called a trick. Faith in the republic was weak.

The population was 7,000,000 desperately poor and largely illiterate. The great Louisiana purchase of 1803 had given it space to grow, but there were more Indians than white men west of the Mississippi. The people were thinly scattered about the thirteen original States. The federal revenue was \$16,000,000.

To-day we are a nation of 98,000,000 souls, including the insular possessions. The foreign commerce of 1908 will probably be 100 times as large as that of 1808. The public revenue will be more than forty times as great. In spite of the financial panic the condition of the people is incomparably better than it was 100 years ago.

And with the world abroad we are at such high noon of cloudless peace, backed by such amplitude of latent power, that our entire fleet can sail for the Pacific and leave the eastern coast for months unguarded yet unalarmed.

His Prize.

"I tell you," said Bragley, concluding his story, "that was the proudest moment of my life."

"Yes?" queried Knox. "Prouder even than the many moments when you told about it since?"—Philadelphia Press.

Mad Him.

Father, '65—Where did you eat in Cambridge, my son?

Son, '11—Oh, eating 'round.

Father, '65—I should think you'd like a square meal once in a while.—Harvard Lampoon.

Hans.

"Hating plays are remarkably successful, aren't they?" asked the inquisitive person.

"Yes," replied the playwright, "they usually have good runs."—Kansas City Times.

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