

FOR THE FAIR SEX

MS OF INTEREST ON THE VARIOUS STYLES.

Woman Chime Ringer, A Professional Beauty on a Bicycle. Her Hat an Obstruction. Old Style of Shoe Returns.

A WOMAN-CHIME RINGER. A woman rings the Vandugem chimes on the tower of the Art Palace at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Mary Griffin has undertaken the task, to be the first woman chime ringer, practised daily during the World's Fair, and is now strong enough to man the work alone.

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY ON A BICYCLE.

Langtry has become an ardent cyclist. She says that she is charmed by the exhilarating exercise, and wears a short skirt that reaches to her ankles. It may not look graceful, but she finds it admirable for riding. Her gaiters, and the costume suits her, not like bloomers or rational dresses. She has never seen anybody look like her, though for cycling there is no doubt they are the safest to ride in.

HER HAT AN OBSTRUCTION.

It is a literal fact, says a Londoner, that the conductor of an omnibus had to press down a girl's hat at the side the other day before she could get in at the door. The wearer of the cartwheel could not make out what was hindering her from getting on, and the conductor, with a polite "By my side," gently depressed the brim of her side.

OLD STYLE OF SHOE RETURNS.

Shoes lacking up the side are a relic of an old fashion. These differ from what was worn some ten years ago, when this particular fashion was the zenith of its glory. They are particularly well liked by women who are particularly fastidious. They are not so high as the high-heeled shoe, but they are not so low as the low-heeled shoe. They are not so pointed as the pointed shoe, but they are not so rounded as the rounded shoe. They are not so stiff as the stiff shoe, but they are not so soft as the soft shoe. They are not so expensive as the expensive shoe, but they are not so cheap as the cheap shoe. They are not so popular as the popular shoe, but they are not so unpopular as the unpopular shoe. They are not so common as the common shoe, but they are not so uncommon as the uncommon shoe. They are not so rare as the rare shoe, but they are not so common as the common shoe. They are not so valuable as the valuable shoe, but they are not so worthless as the worthless shoe. They are not so beautiful as the beautiful shoe, but they are not so ugly as the ugly shoe. They are not so interesting as the interesting shoe, but they are not so boring as the boring shoe. They are not so exciting as the exciting shoe, but they are not so dull as the dull shoe. They are not so entertaining as the entertaining shoe, but they are not so unentertaining as the unentertaining shoe. They are not so amusing as the amusing shoe, but they are not so tedious as the tedious shoe. They are not so enjoyable as the enjoyable shoe, but they are not so unpleasant as the unpleasant shoe. They are not so pleasant as the pleasant shoe, but they are not so painful as the painful shoe. They are not so comfortable as the comfortable shoe, but they are not so uncomfortable as the uncomfortable shoe. They are not so convenient as the convenient shoe, but they are not so inconvenient as the inconvenient shoe. They are not so practical as the practical shoe, but they are not so impractical as the impractical shoe. They are not so useful as the useful shoe, but they are not so useless as the useless shoe. They are not so important as the important shoe, but they are not so unimportant as the unimportant shoe. They are not so necessary as the necessary shoe, but they are not so unnecessary as the unnecessary shoe. They are not so essential as the essential shoe, but they are not so non-essential as the non-essential shoe. They are not so vital as the vital shoe, but they are not so non-vital as the non-vital shoe. They are not so crucial as the crucial shoe, but they are not so non-crucial as the non-crucial shoe. They are not so decisive as the decisive shoe, but they are not so non-decisive as the non-decisive shoe. They are not so significant as the significant shoe, but they are not so non-significant as the non-significant shoe. They are not so important as the important shoe, but they are not so unimportant as the unimportant shoe. They are not so necessary as the necessary shoe, but they are not so unnecessary as the unnecessary shoe. They are not so essential as the essential shoe, but they are not so non-essential as the non-essential shoe. They are not so vital as the vital shoe, but they are not so non-vital as the non-vital shoe. They are not so crucial as the crucial shoe, but they are not so non-crucial as the non-crucial shoe. They are not so decisive as the decisive shoe, but they are not so non-decisive as the non-decisive shoe. They are not so significant as the significant shoe, but they are not so non-significant as the non-significant shoe.

MAKES FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

New Hampshire woman who had been making flavoring extracts for her own family began some years ago to manufacture the extracts for sale, using the same process that of making them directly from the fruits themselves instead of the oils, that she had used when she made the extracts on a small scale. The result has been that she has not only regained vigorous health from the indoor employment necessary in making and overseeing her materials she is building up a constantly increasing sale for her extracts throughout New England.

VENUS WOULD BE UGLY.

It cannot rule supreme in the life of the woman who fences. The so is invigorating, and whole and the after effects of bright and general look of health may come, but a fencing costume, its impediments, would tax the beauty of Venus herself. A skirt is never longer than a lithe of the knee, very full and plain, smartest of accordion pleated silk, the waist, a shapely padded quilted chamois jacket, which hides all lines and curves of figure. No stays are worn; in no effort is made to look any but suitably attired. A woman who fences must need the full set of impediments like gloves, mask and foils—no implements of warfare, but the articles themselves.

FUNDS OF FIVE BRIDES.

In the history of the American bride has any single season been so full of five engagements that in so much money as those of Miss Rockefeller to Harold McCann, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to Mr. Marlborough, Miss Pauline to A. Almeric Hugh Paget, Miss Ethel V. Phelps-Stokes to Mr. and Miss Fellicette Oglesby, Miss George M. Pullman, Jr., the amount affected aggregating \$1,000,000. But we are growing so used to mammoth fortunes in the world, and the notion of a luxury that is almost sordid, that the mention of \$77,000,000, a very moderate impression, the amount of the sum may be realized, when it is taken into consideration that, divided among 15,000,000, it would give them \$5,000 each, a larger sum of money than that which the majority even of thirty million possess.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN PASTOR.

A romance has just reached its climax in the Congregational Church of Littleton, Mass. Five years ago the pastor was taken by God, and a very scholarly and devoted woman, Miss Mary, was called to the pastorate. She has helped the church in many ways, and all of her efforts have been for the benefit of the community.

As he grew weaker, and it became evident that he would be compelled to give up his sacred calling, she studied theology and began preaching. A year ago her deeds, because by that time she was doing nearly all of her husband's toiling, was rewarded by her being ordained. This week he is compelled by his physicians to give up his career, probably for ever, and she has been installed to take his place. There is a touch of heroism and pathos about this little fact which will make it long remembered by all.

RETURN OF THE BANGLE.

One of the features of this season's fashion in jewelry is that the bangle has reappeared. But the new bangle is very different from the old. It came into fashion along with the elbow sleeve now so much in vogue, and is a flexible affair, comfortable to the arm, and entirely unlike the stiff bangle of a few years ago. At Tiffany's there are a variety of these new bangles. They consist of a narrow flexible gold band, set with jewels alternating with one another. Six to eight gems are used, and the effect is very beautiful.

Diamonds, alternating with emeralds are the most in vogue, though exquisite bangles show diamonds and rubies and diamonds and sapphires. Another bangle novelty has the same flexible band, but with the jewels arranged in a cluster instead of the separate gems alternating with one another. A turquoise surrounded with diamonds makes valuable one of these new bangles.

Strings of pearls are the fashion to wear with low-necked evening gowns. The latest show four pearl strands caught together in three places by flat diamond clasps. Nothing could be more beautiful for a debutante's "coming out present" than one of these new pearl necklaces.

The fashionable hat pin of the moment has for its top one large gem framed in diamonds or tiny pearls. An amethyst set in pearls is, perhaps, the most correct.

FEMALE COLLEGES IN 1895-6.

The higher education of woman is progressing rapidly, writes Margharita Arlina Hamm. New schools are being opened, and the old ones are more numerous patronized than ever before. Returns from many of the institutions, although incomplete and in some instances mere estimates, give a fair notion of this growth. Those from the colleges where co-education prevails show an increase of from 2 to 20 per cent. Those from woman's colleges are no smaller. The students in the latter for 1895-6 are about as follows: Barnard 120, Bryn Mawr 300, Evelyn 70, Mount Holyoke 380, Oxford 250, Smith 900, Radcliffe 300, Vassar 520, Wells 100, Packer 700, Agnes Scott 150, Lucy Cobb 250, Randolph 150, Emma Willard 350, Rutgers 200, Wheaton 150, Brooklyn Heights 200, Albany Female 150, Elmira 200, Mary Allen 300, Scotia 350, Sullivan's 180, Wellesley 900, Baltimore Woman's 200, Lasalle 300. Besides these there are sixty other female colleges whose returns are inaccessible. Last year they ranged from fifty to 300 in membership, and averaged not less than 100 students. At the same ratio of increase they would have about 7,000 students. If to this be added such magnificent schools as the Teachers' College and the New York and Brooklyn Normal Schools, of which there are nearly two hundred in the United States, there is a total of over 70,000 women receiving a higher education. This wonderful development has occurred since the war, and has been so smooth and silent as to almost escape attention. The story, if told in extenso, would make a fascinating volume. At present the only way to learn anything about the matter is to secure and read the catalogues and such stray items as appear from time to time in the daily press.

FASHION NOTES.

The dahlia, mulberry and reddish plum shades in velvet and cloth are much used for elegant fur-trimmed costumes. Changeable velvets in exquisite color mixtures are employed by high-class modistes and tailors in the making of Louis XVI. theatre and opera capes and coats. Autumn brought no startling changes in the prevailing styles, and she who could have nothing new before winter need not spend much of her time in bewailing her lot. The large sleeves are still worn, and she who must have a new wrap will do well to select a cape, unless she happens to look actually hideous in such a garment. If a new fall suit is to be had it might be made with a jacket to match; that would save the expense of another garment. Where the jacket is to be worn, occasionally, with other suits, the material for the fall suit should be dark in color and of good quality, and if any garment is used it should be selected with a thought to those other suits. Silk is to be worn for afternoon dress, as well as for the house. The new way and brilliant fancies of the season are the pattering of gored skirts, the ruffles of satin silk, the new ribbons arranged in bows, choux, coquilles,

and monkey-bar points, are seen upon many French turbans and large round hats.

Russian sable boas, though quite short, are broad, and after crossing at the throat have fourteen sable tails pendant, seven from each end. Similar boas are of mink, black marten, and other fluffy furs.

The new fur boa is round, but is rather flat, and is three or four inches deep around the neck, laps at the throat, with its short ends covered with a fringe of fur tails that have a charming and becoming effect. With dark blue zibeline gowns a red handkerchief with palms of many colors is very effective.

A black alpaca hat with a cock's feather at the left side has been adopted as part of the cycling costume by many women.

All muffs are larger, and the round muffs, of increased size, with a fur lining, will be most comfortable, and probably most popular.

Dark brown cloth is trimmed with velvet of capucine tint, which is the well-known nasturtium yellow of rich dark shades. Damson and mulberry are trimmed with light emerald-green velvet.

A large round muff and collar of fox bleute will give an attractive finish to black and dark colored costumes; as its blue-grey shades contrast well with many of the prevailing colors for cloth and velvet gowns.

Children will wear collars and caplets of chinchilla, beaver, ermine and Thibet fur. Small muffs are of fur of the crinkled white mandarin lamb which children's dressmakers call matching these little pieces.

The back hair tied with what is known as a "stunning" bow of ribbon is a new style in hair dressing that had its origin with a certain music hall singer in "Gay Paree." It takes the place, in a measure, of the now obsolete "flet."

In fashionable wraps sealskin and Persian lamb will have first place. Such a "combination" wrap represents either a considerable outlay of cash, or some indulgent furrier walking the floor grumbling about tardy customers.

A small bonnet has a trimming of velvet edged satin ribbon in box-plaitings. This is set around the brim on the outside, and under the folds are clusters of velvet leaves, in rich autumn colors. An extremely elegant aigrette of heron's plumes is placed in front.

A hat of velvet has a wide brim, slightly arched over the front. The back is turned toward the crown, the trimming is a large bird of paradise and upright loops of rich velvet ribbon.

They Swapped Legs.

Major John W. Burst, of Chicago, who was Quartermaster-General of the G. A. R. under Commander-in-Chief Lawler, is one of the greatest practical jokers in the country, and his mischievous propensities will peep out at the least shadow of a chance for fun. Colonel Jack Stephens, also of Chicago, is not so much given that way, and very often can't see any fun in Burst's nonsense. Both lost their right legs near the hips during the war, and while Burst is about five feet seven inches in height, Stephens is pretty close to six feet in his stockings.

Burst was on the G. A. R. National Pension Committee for several years, and his duties in that line brought him to Washington frequently. On one of his visits he registered at one of the uptown hotels with his friend Stephens, and after transacting some business and having considerable fun with the boys they retired for the night, occupying the same room.

The next morning Burst was wandering slowly down F street, apparently having much difficulty with his wooden leg, for he got along very slowly, but evidently not painfully, as his face was beaming with smiles. In the middle of the square an F street car stopped, and a very excited man came toward the side-walk with a hop-step-and-jump motion. It was Colonel Stephens.

"Here, Burst, what in the mischief did you run off with my leg this morning for?" exclaimed the colonel, his head bobbing up and down as he wobbled towards the major.

"Your leg?" responded the major, dancing around in a three-step polka movement, with a look of innocent amazement. "Well, I thought something was wrong with the blamed thing. Let's swap."

And they meandered into a private room of a near-by restaurant and traded.

Disease Microbes

Pasteur was the pioneer in those studies of fermentation which led to the discovery of the bacteria of diseases. It was he who found that the virulence of bacteria could be so diminished by cultivation as to be no longer fatal on inoculation into susceptible animals. Then followed the discovery that animals thus inoculated were protected against the disease, even when afterward inoculated with virulent bacteria. The next step was the discovery that the blood-serum of animals thus inoculated, when transferred to other animals, would protect them from the same disease. From these discoveries, in which Pasteur led but to which other biologists contributed, has come a great revolution in the defence of man against disease microbes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Advertising on Pumpkins.

From the appearance of some of the pumpkins and squashes put out in front of restaurants it seems that farmers appreciate the value of advertising and have discovered how to do it without loss. In a display of mammoth squashes in a downtown restaurant the big fellows have been lettered like a political transparency. The squashes were cut while growing, so that now in ripe old age they present a unique sight. Such epigrams as, "How many pies do you think I make?" "Fall down stairs when I was young," "Two hundred if I weigh a pound," "This is the kind we grow up the Hudson River," "What we know about farming," carved in the squashes, puts the farmer's name and address, puts the farmer very much in evidence, though practically out of sight.

He Stacked.

A traveling man just home from a far Western trip has brought with him something new in linguistic novelties. "I was eating dinner in a restaurant way out West," he said, "and as I finished, the bustling waiter girl scooped up to me and asked in a fast express sort of tone: 'Do you want any dessert?' 'Yes, I will take some,' I answered. 'Well, then, stack!' she demanded in an imperative tone. 'Stack!' I repeated, thinking it was something new to eat, 'what's that?' 'Why, pile your dinner dishes up,' she impatiently exclaimed. So I stacked all the little dishes on my plate, and she scooped off with them and brought me three kinds of pie, two kinds of pudding and some frozen custard."



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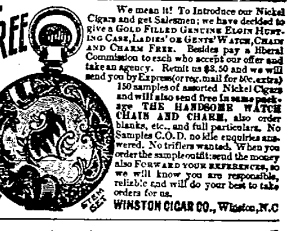
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

First Sight of a Railway Train.

A country boy who was brought up in a remote region of Scotland had occasion to accompany his father to a village near which a branch line of railway passes. The morning after his arrival, when sauntering in the garden behind the house in which they were staying, he beheld with wondering eyes a train go by. For a moment he stood staring at it with astonishment, and then, running into the house, he said: "Fayther, fayther, come out! There's a smiddy ran off wi' a row o' houses, an' it's awa doon by the back o' the town."

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You must Of course use Hecker's Buckwheat.



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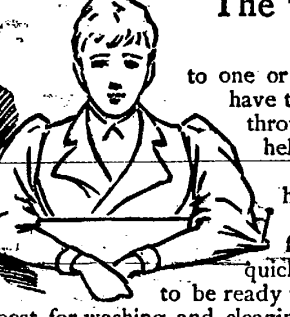
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