

The Beautiful Sex

By Henry T. Finck.

HOW about those women who do not happen to be beautiful to the eye? Do they belong to the beautiful sex? Too many of them seem to think they do not, and in despair try to become strong like men. They make a great mistake. They can still belong to the beautiful sex, though their faces and figures be not beautiful to the eye. Just as some men, for the very reason that they are physically weak, become the stronger mentally (genius has often dwelt in a weak man's body), so women who lack physical charms may, by cultivating spiritual beauty, excel their more favored sisters in the art of fascinating men.

Spiritual beauty follows the same lines as bodily beauty. Shakespeare sums it up in four lines when he makes a woman say:

Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
But that our soft conditions and our hearts,
Should well agree with our external parts?

In pose women's minds, like their bodies, should be soft, smooth, delicate, never angular, hard, robust, sturdy, like those of men. The charm which comes from mental beauty is much more alluring and lasting than a pretty face. Some of the most fascinating women known to history had little or no physical beauty. Given two women, one of whom is plain-featured, but gentle, tender, sympathetic, soft-voiced, patient, sweet, kind, modest, cheerful, devoted, vivacious, in a word winsome, the other pleasing to the eyes, but without the mental beauties just named, and very few men would find the second as captivating as the first. There is deep philosophy in Goldsmith's maxim, "Handsome is that handsome does."

It is of the utmost importance that women should understand clearly that they were predestined to be the beautiful sex, and not to compete with men in trials of strength for which they are weighted unfairly by Nature. They should remember that "mere strength is not the highest criterion of nobility."

But modern man has a sense of beauty, and it is there that he is weak and vulnerable and easy to ensnare. Hence, wise women will cultivate their charms, physical and mental, above all things, and avoid work that develops strength at the cost of beauty.—Woman's Home Companion.

Cost of Being in Fashion

The Astonishing Sum Squandered by Rich Women on Wearing Apparel.
By Rene Bache.

THE sums squandered on clothes by the very rich are astonishing. It is true that even the multi-millionaire, though his apparel comes to a pretty penny, is obliged to be severely simple in his own attire, but in the costuming of his wife and daughters he has an opportunity to open wide his overflowing purse. For the highest fashion can hardly be comfortable on a dress allowance of less than \$20,000 a year. If her husband is liberal he may give her \$25,000 without fear that he is encouraging her to indulge in an undue extravagance.

In order to be comfortable a woman of fashion ought to have at least sixty frocks a year. Five of these should be tailor-made suits for street wear. There should be fifteen evening gowns, ten dinner gowns and six "little dresses," as they are called, of soft wools and silks, for informal afternoons. To these should be added fifteen summer dresses of fine French muslins, with much lace and embroidery, and half a dozen tailor-made linen suits, also for warm weather.

The street suits cost from \$125 to \$250 apiece. They are severely plain, and that is why they are so expensive, the glove-like fit being all-important. The finest tailoring is done on the simplest gowns, and it is for this reason that the linen suits, above mentioned, come to \$75 to \$100 each. A fashionable dressmaker will charge from \$150 to \$750 for the evening and dinner gowns, \$85 to \$150 for the "little dresses," and \$100 to \$300 for the summer muslins, with their dainty frills and farfelowes.

Of "tea gowns" in which my lady may receive her very intimate friends on occasions, she will have three or four (costing from \$60 to \$300, adorned with fur, perhaps), and these will be supplemented by an equal number of wrappers, of soft silks and batistes (fashionable known as "negligees"), equally expensive, and trimmed with Valenciennes.—Saturday Evening Post.

How We Hear Our Own Voices

By Dr. L. Laloy.

IF a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that every one hears his own voice differently from others.

As is remarked by Professor Ekner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air alone.

We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through the air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of the person observed, and touching it, from time to time, to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality.—La Nature of Paris.

Patriotism of Japanese Women

By William Dinwiddie.

WITH all social barriers down, hand in hand and heart to heart, the millions of Japan are working for one common end—the crushing defeat of Russia and the glory of their country in victory.

The practical, every-day side of the situation, divested of possible fine-spun theories, is that the wealthy and aristocratic men and women are working with the humbler classes to organize relief and aid societies.

The oldest and best known of these is the national Red Cross society, founded in 1887 by the government, and presided over by his imperial highness, Prince Komatsu, until his death a year ago. The present president is his imperial highness, Prince Kanin. The organization is supported by the subscriptions of the members, who number between one and two millions; it has, at the present time, a large reserve fund of between three and four million dollars gold.

The Red Cross society has a branch or auxiliary known as the Ladies' Volunteer Nursing association, which was established shortly after the parent society.

An interesting fact is that all the princesses of royal blood are enlisted among its members and practically all the ladies of the nobility. Marchioness Nabeshima is the president and manager of the society. There are 400 women in Tokyo alone who are both contributing members and actual workers, and the association has branches all over the empire, including the island of Formosa.

What the Noise Was.

The running of the trains in the subway can be heard distinctly in some of the basements of the buildings along Elm street.

There is a basement barber shop at Elm and Franklin streets. "Big Tom" Foley was dozing in one of the chairs yesterday morning when a train rumbled beneath. Foley jumped up in a hurry.

"What's that, Henry?" he asked the barber.

"Nuttings," replied the German barber, "dot is der elevated train in der ground, dot's all."

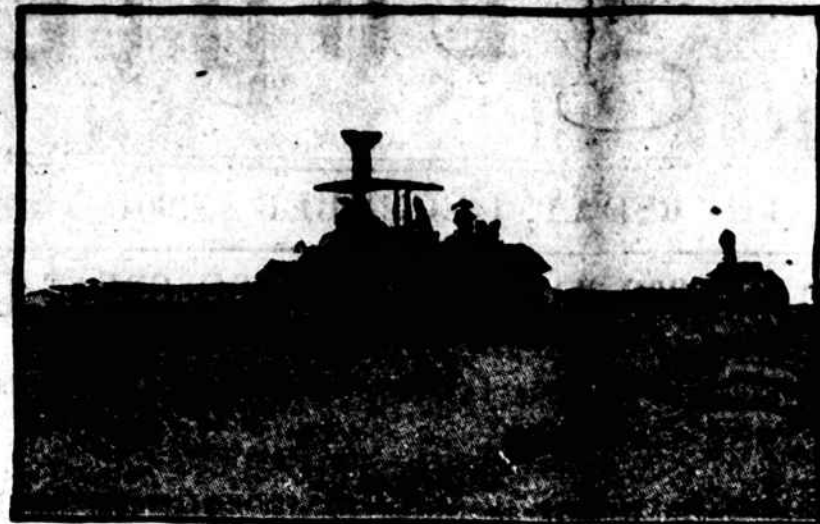
News of the Day.

Select a windy day for your experiment, says the Chicago Journal. Take a polished metallic surface, two feet or more, with a straight edge—a large hand saw will answer. Hold this at right angles to the wind (i. e., if the wind be north hold your surface east and west) and incline it at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that the wind striking, glances and flows over the edge, and "the wind" will be visible.

Minor Matters.

For the first six months of 1904 the exports of Egypt amounted to \$55,278,500 and the imports to \$37,727,500. Compared with those of the same period of 1892, the above figures show an increase of \$1,520,000 in imports and of \$12,615,000 in exports, of which latter cotton, valued at \$45,000,000, formed the chief item; cotton seed, valued at \$2,389,000, coming second.

Harvesting With Steam Engines.



Traction engines that are now being used in the great wheat fields of the West to drag the huge harvesters. These engines, in the spring, are used for plowing and sowing.

A School For Divers.

Men Taught in a Big Tank of Water.
TRAINING CAISSON WORKERS

IN England they have regular schools for divers. The chief British naval school of this kind is at Portsmouth, and it is there that the tank shown in the illustration is used.

As training in the open sea would be



dangerous, the would-be diver receives his first lessons in a large circular steel tank, fitted with glazed portals through which his movements can be watched by the instructor. The men, who have to undergo a strict medical examination before entering upon the work, are all volunteers. The tank is about thirteen feet high, and about eighteen feet in diameter.

An American enterprise somewhat similar to the above is the school for caisson workers, which has been established by those projecting the boring

there for half an hour; and then the pressure will be reduced very slowly.

The next day the process will be renewed with a longer period in the chamber and the pressure increased considerably and the time of "decompression," as it is called, extended. This will be kept up until the men show that they can probably withstand the pressure necessary to enable them to work at a depth of more than a hundred feet.

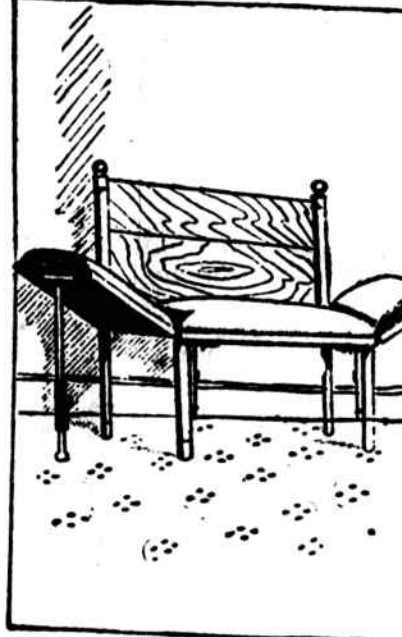
When the work is really under way these men will descend in a tube by means of a ladder to an air chamber at the base of the caisson. Entering this, they will proceed to work the boring shield and to brace the opening made by the boring machinery that loosens the mud and sand by jets of water impelled by enormous pressure.

The debris is whizzed up a standpipe to the surface by the same power of compressed air. The men lay concrete as rapidly as the level desired is reached and the weight of the concrete sinks the caisson into the mud as the mud and sand from within the air chamber at the base of the caisson are removed. The further down the caisson sinks the more air pressure is needed to keep out the weight of water around the great hollow box.

USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

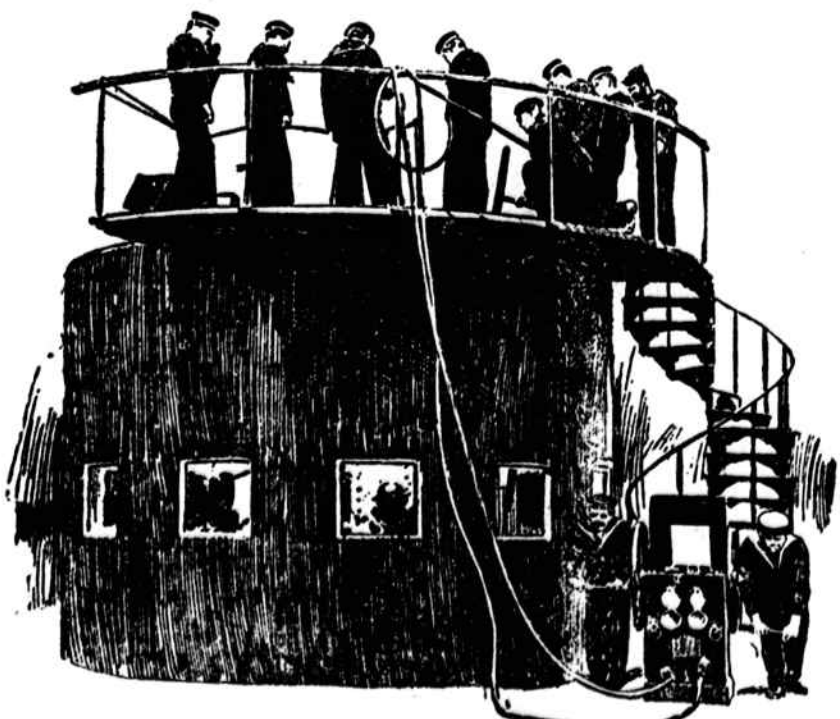
A Novel Arrangement of Crib, Sofa and Lounge in One Piece.

In this day of labor-saving, space-saving, money-saving devices it is gratifying to realize that the home has



THE COMBINATION FURNITURE.

been particularly blessed by the inventions of man's fertile brain. A Massachusetts gentleman, who probably has a large family and knows the needs of a home, has con-



DIVERS LOOKING THROUGH THE WINDOWS OF THE SAFETY TANK.

of the sub-metropolitan tunnel by the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Companies.

Few occupations are more hazardous than working in airlocks perhaps a hundred feet beneath the surface of the river or the level of Manhattan Island. The dreaded "bends" and the still more fatal paralysis seem to seize the workmen sooner or later, despite the best that modern hygiene and medical skill can do for them.

It has been found that the best thing to do for a workman who collapses from the intense pressure of the compressed air in the caisson when he is brought to the surface and the reaction takes place is to place him in another airlock with the pressure almost as great as it was in the chamber far beneath the surface, and very gradually reduce the pressure.

The modus operandi will be about as follows: The candidates, preferably veterans of other jobs of this character, will be critically examined by surgeons and their histories taken. If acceptable they will be placed in an air chamber daily and the pressure increased to thirty and then to forty pounds to the square inch. They will be kept

There are nearly 500 Christian churches in Japan and over 1000 missionaries.



New York City.—Coats with narrow vest fronts make one of the smartest of all models for the coming season and allow of combinations galore. This

shawl collar was trimmed with taffeta-covered buttons and blue braid loops.

Shaded Effects.

Shaded effects are very much the fashion just now. They are seen in ribbon and in accordion pleated chiffon. Gray in all the shades, ranging from deep gun metal to almost white, and from the deepest church violet to pale lavender, is the favorite tint. In feathers there is a long plume shaded from the faintest pink to a deep flame color.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

The vest effect has extended even to the shirt waist and is to be found in many of the latest and most attractive models. This one is made of one of the new small plaids, in brown with threads of tau color and white, and is combined with vest and trimmings of white broadcloth edged with fancy braid and finished with little gold buttons. The fancy collar is an attractive feature and the sleeves are the new ones which are full at the shoulders with wide cuffs, while the closing is made invisibly at the left of the front beneath the edge of the box pleat.

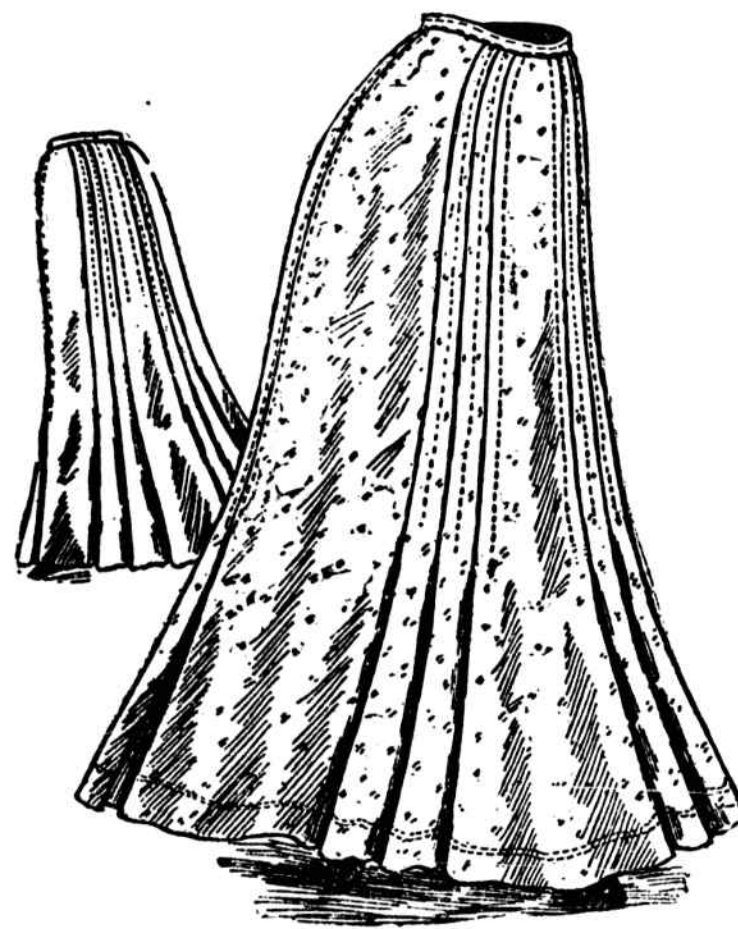
The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted, as preferred, fronts and backs. The back is laid in two box pleats which extend from the shoulders to the waist and give tapering lines, the fronts in a box pleat at each edge of the vest and outward-turning pleats at the shoulders. The vest portion is separ-



COAT WITH VEST FRONT.

one is exceptionally desirable, as it is fitted by means of the seams which extend to the shoulder and give tapering lines to the figure. As illustrated it is made of nut brown broadcloth with the vest of velvet and trimming

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



of fancy braid, but all suitings and all materials for separate coats are appropriate, and the vest can be of contrasting cloth, silk brocade or velvet, as may be preferred.

The coat is made with fronts that are cut in two portions each, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores, the side-backs being lapped over onto the backs below the waist line. The sleeves are the new ones which are full at the shoulders but plain at the wrists, where they are finished with roll-over cuffs. The narrow vest is separate and attached under the fronts, the closing being made at the centre.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or two and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide, with three-fourth yards of velvet and two and one-half yards of braid to make as illustrated.

A Taffeta Gown.

Another taffeta gown, a rich shade of blue, but made with a rather long skirt, but the prospective wearer happens to be shorter than she should be to conform to the present ideal, and she adds to her inches by wearing long gowns. An additional reason for cutting this one long was that it had two wide bands simulating tucks above the hem. These were trimmed with blue and white fancy braid. The cape, which took the place of a bolero or jacket, was pointed in the front and reached to the top of the high girde. It was shorter on the sides and drooped again in the back. Three rows of braid trimmed the cape, and the turn-over

The Popular Flowing Veil.

The flowing veil is enjoying great popularity. Every other woman one meets carries on her head a waving length of chiffon. The style of hat makes no difference, so long as it is not a real fancy dress hat.

A New Shade of Orange.

The new shade of orange is very noticeable at hats, and the shops display many pretty combinations, especially in the ready-to-wear variety.

The Pekin Silk.

The striped black and white or gray and white silks known as Pekin are having a decided vogue in Paris, and one very smart model in this material is made with a blouse bolero whose smoking jacket revers of black faille turn away from a severe waistcoat of white satin and a creamy lake jabot. The triple puff sleeves of the silk have round white satin cuffs buttoned closely around the arm and reaching up almost to the elbow, where they meet a little turned back cuff of the black faille.

ate and is attached beneath the box pleats, and the fancy collar is arranged over the fronts on indicated lines. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, gathered and attached to the cuffs and at the waist is worn a shaped belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-fourth yards

forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards in any width for vest and trimmings and seven and one-fourth yards of braid.

Chiffon For Latest Hats.

Chiffon is the favorite material for hats. Some have crowns of cloth and chiffon woven in and out and forming a trellis. In others the cloth is replaced by silk, which is much lighter. The chiffon brims are very becoming.

Velvet Slippers For Evening.

A new wrinkle for evening wear is the velvet slippers. They are extremely beautiful in the delicate shades and even more so in black.

The Comic In Jewelry.

Many amusing brooches are also worn on these long chains, says the London Express. These chains are of chased matt gold or silver, and represent various animals in comic attitudes. Rubies serve as eyes. Those who have coral are now using it to good advantage, since long strings of these beads are extremely effective when worn over the popular white bodices. Usually such long strings are passed several times around the neck and then allowed to fall just below the waist-line.



The earliest money was in the form of animals' skins.

One of the oldest known living animals on earth is a tortoise in New Zealand that weighs 970 pounds. It is known to be over 300 years old.

Eagles sometimes rise to the height of 6000 feet, and larks, crows, storks and buzzards often get up 2000 feet. But the average bird seldom goes 1000 feet above the earth.

The total number of horses at Paris decreased 1000 last year, because of the great increase in the use of automobiles. There are more automobiles in Paris than any other city in the world.

The Attorney-General of Kansas has decided that a pupil in the public schools cannot be compelled by a teacher to tell tales on another pupil. That is a great question that has long required settling.

It is asserted by a sculptor that the human foot is becoming smaller. The masculine foot of twenty centuries ago was twelve inches long. The average man's foot of today is easily fitted with a No. 8½ shoe, which is not more than ten and seven-sixteenths of an inch in length.

South Australia is said to be suffering with a great invasion of mice. The cause is the recent bad weather, which caused more or less of a failure of the wheat crop, and the farmers allowed much grain to remain in the fields. This fell to the ground in time and so furnished food for the mice.

A REMARKABLE WATCH.

Purchased by Mary Queen of Scots While Visiting Blois.

The descendants of Mary Stuart, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch, which was given by that Queen to her favorite. The watch, which is in the shape of a miniature skull, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It is supposed to have been purchased by Mary herself when on a visit to Blois with her husband, the Dauphin of France, as it has the name of a celebrated Blois manufacturer engraved on it.

The entire skull is curiously engraved. On the forehead there is a picture of Death, with the usual scythe and hour glass and sand glass. He is depicted as standing between a palace and a hotel, to show that he is no respecter of persons, and underneath is the familiar quotation from Horace, "Pallida mors aequo pedis pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turbos." At the back of the skull is another representation, this one being of "Time devouring everything. Time also carries a scythe, and beside him is the emblem of eternity—the serpent with its tail in its mouth.

The upper section of the skull is divided into two pictures. On one side is the crucifixion, with the Marys kneeling at the foot of the cross, and on the other side are Adam and Eve surrounded by animals in the Garden of Eden.

Below these pictures, running right round the skull, there is an openwork band to allow the sound of the striking of the watch to be heard. The openwork is a series of designs cut to represent the various emblems of the crucifixion, such as scourges, the cross, swords, spears, the lantern used in the garden, and so forth. All of the carvings have appropriate Latin quotations.

By reversing the skull and holding the upper part in the palm of the hand and lifting the under jaw on its hinges the watch may be opened, and on the plate inside is a representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the shepherds and their flocks in the distance.

The works of the watch are in the brains of the skull, the dial plate being where the roof of the mouth would be in a real skull. This is of silver and gold, with elaborate scrolls, while the hours are marked in large Roman letters. The works are remarkably complete, even to a large silver bell with a musical sound, which holds the works in the skull when the watch is closed.

This curious old watch is still in perfect order and when wound every day keeps accurate time. It is too large to be worn and was probably intended for a desk or private altar.—Kansas City Journal.

Not a Serp Left.

The editor of a flourishing journal in a California town recently called at the "home of the bride's parents" the day after the wedding. He was desirous of telling his readers all about the event, and wished to give the young couple a good "send-off" as well. The bride's mother met him.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jones," said the editor. "I have called to get some of the details of the wedding."

"Goodness!" replied Mrs. Jones. "In dismay. 'They're all gone. You ought to have come last night. They ate every scrap!'"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Music in Missouri.

Talk about sharpening musical criticism to a needle point! A skylight fell with a crash in the festival hall at the St. Louis Exposition, and musical experts declare solemnly that the accident was due to harsh notes played on the great organ by the unskilled musician, explaining that "the severe vibratory force of the poor playing jarred the glass loose." Then the glass did not fall from the shock of its sense of divine harmony.—Atlanta Constitution.

Things Worth Remembering.

Do not forget that it isn't necessary to be disagreeable in order to disagree with the other man.

If we took no great pains to say kind things as we do to think unkind ones, life would be one long, net, phorcal May.—Success.