

KATE CLYDE

Discusses the Woman Who Finds It Easy to Make Friends, but Difficult to Retain Them—Incidentally She Explains Why She Fails—Some Timely Hints For the Woman Who Likes to Be "In the Fashion"

"I NEVER seem to have any luck with my friends," remarked Mrs. So-and-so plaintively.

Then, as no one made any comment, she went on. "It isn't as if I didn't make friends easily, because I do, but I never seem to be able to keep them. I dare say it's because I have no money to entertain them as some folks do. When you are poor you can't be popular."

After she had taken her departure old Mrs. Gossip gave a cautious glance around and then began:

"Hush! Did you hear Eleanor So-and-so wondering why she doesn't keep her friends? And she thinks it's lack of money, does she? Well, I should say not! It's just lack of delicacy."

"Lack of delicacy!" we all cried. "Yes, a plain case of too much familiarity—the kind that breeds contempt, you know. As she remarked very justly, she makes friends easily, for she has a charming manner, but after she has reached the point where she calls the new acquaintance by her first name, then the trouble begins. She takes all kinds of liberties—comes to stay three or four weeks at a time in her friend's house, borrows her things and lets her pay all the car fare. In a word, she thinks friendship is an excuse for taking liberties."

A Glaring Instance. "You know how intimate she was last fall with Mrs. Swellton? Well, you notice that she has stopped gushing about her dear Clara, and that you don't meet her at the Swellton musicals any more? Let me tell you how that happened."

"She called at the Swellton apartment to get something she had left there. The maid couldn't find it, and what do you suppose that woman did? After

she had ascertained that the family was out she went through every room and every closet, even where Mr. Swellton kept his clothes, and she poked into the farthest corners.

"Now, whether she relied on the new French maid's ignorance of English and Mrs. Swellton's imperfect French to keep the incident a secret, I don't know, but she certainly was too confident. The maid, partly by signs and partly by giggles, related to her mistress how the strange madame had pushed the clothes so and peered in so—even looking into the box couch, where madame's evening clothes were kept!"

"As Mrs. Swellton listened in amazement her face grew as red as the rose in her hat, and she compressed her lips into a firm line, which meant either murder or social ostracism.

"And that was the last time she ever received Mrs. So-and-so in her house."

As to Dingle Dangles. "Why do women wear so many dingle dangle things?" asked a bachelor friend of mine.

"And I'd like to know why myself. The well dressed woman doesn't, of course, but the well dressed woman is the exception; the others are the rule. I have often longed to line up a crowd of women, to their hands over their heads, and then, furnished with a large pile, I should go among them picking off the superfluous chains, bangles, stickpins and bows of ribbon with which they are decorated. After this I should donate the painful to the poor and set the women free with the assurance that they now 'looked like something'."

And it is the same way with colors. A woman may be wearing a brown tailor made, relieved with gold colored touches. Why on earth does she not remain satisfied with that instead of adding to it a hat

trimmed with some totally different color; say, turquoise blue!

A brown eyed woman with brown hair asked me the other day what she ought to wear for a fall suit!

As if there could be any doubt at all about the suit's being brown, with her coloring.

Figure a brown haired, brown eyed woman clad in a rich reddish brown cloth suit, relieved with a velvet collar or velvet bands. Imagine with this



GIRL'S PANAMA FROCK.

The girl's frock illustrated is of wine red panama cloth. Panels set in the skirt at the knees give a pretty flare at the bottom. The Eton jacket, which has a double breasted effect, is strapped with and trimmed with enameled buttons.

a big brown muff and a brown fur stole. Also the hat would be of brown felt, with a velvet band and a couple of brown wings placed among a lot of russet brown roses. Does not the picture appeal to you? And can you imagine any woman of that type looking unattractive in such a combination?

Artisty Above Money.

A pretty costume for a black haired woman is of black cloth, very tailored

and tight fitting. The furs are black lynx, and on the black hat there is a softly mottled felt hat of old rose, trimmed with black velvet and crushed roses to match the felt.

I can tell you it is not the money spent in a costume which counts. It is the artistic color scheme which pleases the eye.

Have you noticed the vogue of silver ribbon on the new evening hats?

I saw a recent importation made of pale pink tulle. The edge of the brim was trimmed with a wide band of silver ribbon. A pale pink algeret stood up at one side, and at its base there nestled a silver rose with a center made of gold.

I can't begin to tell you how very smart this was.

I notice in the shop windows a lot of pompadour silks. These are charming for elderly women, but I never could like them on young matrons. The prettiest uses which can be made of pompadour silk.

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dry. In words she may admit that women workers are to be pitted, but in deeds she will be most effective if she has at some time of her life worked, felt and suffered with them. And the time is at hand when women of the industrial class who do not find that all doors are kept comfortably open for them will ask matrons and maids for something more than philosophic commiseration and the gratifying assurance that "there is no place like home."

DRESS TO BE PRETTY.

To youth and health the girl who wants to be attractive must add the grace of a suitable dress. She should study herself, her good points, that she may heighten; her bad points, that she may lessen their effect.

A girl with red hair, for instance, may so dress herself that she will be delightful to look at. She must learn to choose the right shade and color. She must avoid purples, crude pinks and violent contrasts, but the bronze browns, creams, faint blues and delicate greens may suit her and bring out the loveliness of her complexion and the rich lights in her hair.

A stout girl must not wear plaids, nor load her dress with trimmings and bouffants. A slender girl, on the other hand, should avoid stripes that add to her inches.

Attention to shoes and gloves, to nicety in the matter of neckwear, to cuffs and collars, and the trifles that give pretty finishing touches will make a girl seem beautiful, when perhaps she has little claim to that distinction.

This is not a question of a good dressmaker and a long purse. Any girl with a pattern, a pair of scissors and deft fingers of her own may dress beautifully. Materials are cheap or expensive according to their lasting qualities, and a girl will often look prettier in a simple, muslin dress than an elaborate one of rich material.

THE GIRL WHO SUCCEEDS.

The girl who succeeds is the girl who works on the theory that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

She puts as much earnest endeavor into the small tasks as the large ones. She does not spend her time looking forward to the end of the day when work will be finished, nor does she drop everything the instant the clock strikes the hour of freedom.

You do not find the successful girl rushing to her place the last minute; she gets there in time to settle down a bit before the day's work begins.

Punctuality is the keynote to success, and she knows it.

She realizes the value of dress and dresses as well as her income will allow.

Health is necessary to success, and, realizing this, she takes as much exercise as possible, keeps reasonable hours and sleeps with her window open the year round.

She is not easily disheartened and does not feel if things go wrong for a day or two that her career is a failure.

Lastly she is pleasant in her manner to outsiders. And there you have in nutshell the secret of the successful girl.

BEGIN WHERE YOU ARE.

If you want to be happy, Begin where you are. Don't wait for some rapture That's future and far. Begin to be joyful, Begin to be glad, And soon you'll forget That you ever were sad.

If you want to be happy, Begin where you are. Your window to sunlight And sweetness unbar, If dark seems the day, Light a candle of cheer. The its steady flame brightens Each heart that comes near.

If you want to be happy, Begin where you are. Tune up daily discords Till out of their jar New harmony rises, Rejoicing and sweet And onward, in music, Go over your feet.

LONG COAT FOR A GIRL.

Black coats for girls are again to be smart. The long coat illustrated is of black velvet lined with pale blue satin. The sash belt, which is such a stunning feature of the model, is of black



satin. To be worn with it is an attractive black velvet picture hat, trimmed with pale blue ostrich feathers. Such a costume on a fair haired child would be extremely effective.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who is wise? He who can learn from everybody.

Who is strong? He who can control his passions.

Who is rich? He who is satisfied with his lot.

Who is honorable? He who honors others.

Women Members of State Boards

Dr. Almah J. Frisby

At one of its annual meetings the National Conference of Charities and Corrections adopted resolutions recommending that women be appointed members of managing and advisory boards of charitable and penal institutions, hospitals, state reform schools and other special schools and of all public establishments where the housing, feeding, clothing and nursing of numbers of persons were demanded. In the conference suggestions it was mentioned that wherever the co-operation of women had been tried in the management of such institutions the results had been highly satisfactory. This statement was made.

Numerous public institutions, justly regarded as models, including orphan asylums, general hospitals and hospitals for the insane have their internal and financial affairs managed wholly by women.

The conference further recorded its judgment that the failure of the states to avail themselves in the management of public institutions of woman's superior knowledge of domestic economy entails a pecuniary loss as well as an imperfect administration of affairs. The conference then clinched its recommendations by the following two statements:

"To deprive women suffering either from mental or bodily disease in public institutions of the benefits accruing from having their sex represented in the board of management is an arrogant assumption of power often resulting in unintentional cruelty.

"To deprive children of counsel based on a mother's experience and of that faithful interest which comes from the motherly instinct by placing them in institutions under the sole management of men is a not only unnatural, but is a wrong from which sooner or later society must directly or indirectly suffer."

The recommendations of the national conference of charities and corrections drew general attention to the so to speak one legged management of public and state institutions, even those in which women and girls are forcibly detained. There soon began to be a sprinkling of the feminine sex on state boards of charities and corrections as well as on the managing committees of hospitals and special schools. Some of the chief officers inside such institutions are now women of broad and high culture.

A notable appointment recently made is that of Dr. Almah J. Frisby of Milwaukee to be a member of the Wisconsin state board of control. This admirable appointment was made by the governor after the state legislature had gallantly ordered the board of control to be reorganized so that Dr. Frisby might be made a member of it.

Dr. Frisby has been an active medical practitioner in Milwaukee for a number of years. Early in her career, she became warmly interested in hygienic and sanitary science and studied till she became an authority on these sub-

jects, so far as anybody can be authorized on that which is constantly changing. From 1885 till 1895, abandoning temporarily her medical work, Dr. Frisby was professor of hygiene and sanitation in the University of Wisconsin, then she returned to her profession. She is still, however, a member of the Wisconsin state board of regents in the university.

Before her appointment to the board of control Dr. Frisby was frequently employed by Governor La Follette to investigate the sanitary and other conditions in state institutions, so that the duties of her new post include nothing novel to her in the way of work. She has conviction of her own, and one of these is that the special knowledge and experience of women qualify them to take charge of the details of household economy which have to be looked after among the state's dependents. Moreover, she declares the judgment of women is necessary to



SMART WINTER GOWNS.

The two gowns seen in the picture are opposite examples of smart winter modes. The model boasting a long coat effect is carried out in a mixed gray tweed. The dainty bolero frock is of green broadcloth elaborately trimmed with braid.

determine healthful conditions, occupations, proper care and education of women and girls in state institutions. Economic use of materials is one of the most important matters in public institutions, and this the doctor thinks should be under the special supervision of woman, the natural economist.

Dr. Frisby, while instructor in the department of domestic science in the University of Wisconsin, took particular interest in promoting courses of study adapted to the training of persons who are to have charge of the food, housing and sanitary conditions of hospitals and state institutions.

She has had wide training and experience. After being graduated from Wisconsin university she went to the Boston University Medical school, where she obtained the degree of M. D. After that she practiced her profession awhile in Milwaukee, but left in 1885 to become resident physician in a Philadelphia women's hospital. During the summer of 1888 she was physician at a large hotel in the Catskill mountains. Then she went back to Milwaukee and resumed medical practice there. But she was soon called to a professorship in the State university, in 1895 resigning that also, for the third time to open an office as medical practitioner in Milwaukee. Dr. Frisby belongs to the homeopathic school of

medicine. She is known as one wisely helpful to her own sex and to the poor and dependent classes.

While Dr. Frisby is the only woman on a Wisconsin board of control, in some other states the feminine sex is more numerously represented on such commissions. State boards of charities and correction generally consist of from seven to nine members. Nine states have women members, usually two in number, on these boards. Massachusetts has two women on her prison commission. New York, with its 2,500,000 population, has a state commission of charities consisting of twelve members, only one of whom is a woman.

For twelve years New York's woman member of the board of charities was Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, philanthropist and sociologist. This noble and public spirited woman is the author of several books, one of them being a comparison between public and private charity, another discussing industrial arbitration and conciliation.

In her public life Mrs. Lowell has manifested the courtesy, kindness and sympathy which ever mark the true woman. She has never been of those who make the fatal mistake of trying to imitate man by assuming in business a brusque, "professional" manner, which is at once rude and repellent. The ever flowing womanly sympathy must be combined with professional knowledge and knowledge of business or woman in so called masculine places will be a failure.

LILLIAN GRAY.

VARIOUS PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Gardening is excellent for the upper and lower limbs provided, of course, that the work includes the honest use of the spade. The term "gardening" is, however, rather vague. Cutting flowers and similar flirtations with nature may enable one to take pure air, but they are not to be regarded as forms of exercise.

Downright hard gardening needs always a corrective. It tends to make one stoop. It is not the sort of thing one would recommend for developing the figure. Military drilling or the use of the dumbbells will correct the stooping tendency.

Rowing is unexcelled for the arms and upper part of the trunk. It is one of the best exercises known when it is carried out with regularity and energy of stroke.

Let exercises be mixed. Tennis, hockey, golf, rowing, walking, spade using, etc., will build up a far better physique than any one singly. One exercise tends to correct the faults of carriage brought about by another. Brisk walking helps the entire body.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

A curious annual custom is celebrated at Kluz, near Moscow.

There, at Epiphany, the marriageable girls of the town line up the principal streets, all decked out in their simple finery, and many of them having with them the stock of personal and household items which is to form part of their dowry.

The young men who desire to marry walk down the serried ranks of maidens as they go toward the church, and each selects a partner for himself. A formal visit to the parents is made as soon as the young people have come to an arrangement, and a date is fixed at once for the wedding.



MRS. CLARE BEECHER KUMMER, MUSICAL COMPOSER.

Wherever is a trace of the Beecher blood, in male or female, there seems to be genius of one kind or another. The latest member of the famous family to attract attention by intellectual gifts is a young woman, Mrs. Clare Beecher Kummer, living in Bloomfield, N. J. Mrs. Kummer is a composer so versatile that she writes both the music and words of her works. A leading theatrical manager is soon to produce an entire musical comedy by her. It is called "Noah's Ark." The manager contracted for the work before it was half done, so pleased was he with it.

WHAT THE LONELY, DULL LIFE MEANS.

NOT long ago a young wife committed suicide because she had to live away from her "folks." Her husband adored her and worked nights and overtime to get money to make his bride happy. One night he went home and found her dead. There is no palatial at all in this story, only crazy foolishness. The young wife made no attempt to brace up and meet the situation like a grown woman who owed something to a good husband for whom she had left her parents' roof of her own free choice. She might have occupied her mind, if she had had any mind, with a course of instructive reading, with study, with investigating the phases of historic and artistic interest in the great and beautiful city to which she had gone with her husband. But no! This silly creature un-

ly slumped down and whined like a baby for "my folks!"

The trouble with this woman was that she had no brains or mental resources within herself. Then there is Mrs. Mortal. "Oh, dear! Oh, dear! How can I ever put in the time?" complains Mrs. Mortal. "I've got nothing to do all day long, and I just die of dullness."

"Why don't you mend your clothes and keep them in order?" said a tidy friend, whose eyes slowly roved over Mrs. Mortal's rumpled, ripped and not too clean home negligee.

"I'm not going to darn and mend," said Mrs. Mortal. "What's the use? When things begin to wear out I just throw them away and then get new ones."

"Then why don't you study something—music, French or German—or go to lectures or go in for physical culture. See how fat your are getting!"

SHE WOULDN'T BE THERE.

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting at a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible party: "I told that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question is one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever." And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty. "Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"

THE VALUE OF SUNLIGHT.

Photographic comparisons prove that the light on a bright day is 18,000 times stronger at the seashore and 5,000 times as strong on the sunny side of a street as in the ordinary shaded and curtained rooms of a town house. Sunlight is as essential to human beings as it is to plants. Both grow pale and weakly for want of it. The green coloring matter of grass and leaves and the coloring matter of the blood are increased by exposure to the sun's rays. Sunlight is actively germicidal. According to Rosenau, objects infected with consumption germs are rendered free from them by direct sunshine in three or four hours.