Women's Page

BY A WOMAN



GUEEN VICTORIA

Perhaps in all history there was never a more successful reign than that of Queen Victoria, of England. She was the daughter of the Duke of Kent and Victoria Mary Louisa, princess of Saxe Coburg. They lived in Belgium as the Duke declared he was too poor to live in England, but at the prospect of an heir he decided that it must be born in England so in the year, 1819, the little princess was born at Kensington, England. As there was no present prospect of her being anything but a poor princess she was brought up by a very prudent and strict mother, who had a regular regime for her little daughter, teaching her all useful domestic arts and giving her many instructions in religion. At the death of William IV's child it became apparent that the little princess at Kensington would become queen at her uncle's death, and all eyes were turned towards that place, but never once did her mother relax her rigorous training and though her daughter respected and honored her, one of the first acts of her reign, when she became queen in 1837, was to be taken out of her mother's room, and then and there announced that she was queen. This act nearly broke her mother's heart. It was for this that she had labored for so many years, but the little queen felt that now she should rule her own person as well as the Kingdom. As she was only eighteen when she began her reign she was fortunate in having good and wise ministers of State to guide and advise her. In 1840 she was married to her cousin, Alfred, of Saxa Coburg. It proved to be a very happy marriage as he was an intelligent and wise youth as well as having an attractive personality, and he guided the young queen through many a hard problem.

There were nine children born of this union, four boys and five girls, Victoria the oldest daughter married the Crown Prince Frederick, of Germany and became the mother of the ex-Kaisar, Edward, the prince of Wales married Alexandria the daughter of the King of Denmark, while Alfred the second son married Marie, daughter of the Czar of Russia. sia. In 1861 the Prince Regent was seized with pneumonia and died after a short illness. After his death, the queen retired from social life and her social duties were performed by her daughter-in-law, Alexandria who was a most popular princess, but never in Victoria's long reign did she cease to hold the reins of government in her own hands. As we have said before, she was fortunate in her ministers but in the latter portion of her reign she was especially blessed in having such men as Disraeli and Gladstone. It was through Disraeli's influence that she was made Empress of India. In 1887 there was a great jubilee held to celebrate the fifteeth year of the Queen's reign and in 1897 they had the Diamond Jubilee of sixty years reign. She quietly passed away in the sixty-fourth year of her reign.

She was mourned for not only in her own land but among all nations. She was possessd of so strong a personalty that her ideas and views were impressed upon all. Even the fashions of that period were largely governed by the queen, in the Victorian period. When she died she left a well ordered Kingdom for her son Edward VII and it was largely due to her management that her son had such a successful reign.

HEALTH

One of the greatest essentials to good and refreshing sleep is a well aired bed and plenty of fresh air in the bedroom. But beware of drafts which are so apt to give one cold. After a good nights rest then it refreshes one to rise a few minutes earlier and take deep breathing exercises. Put on a warm wrapper and stand before an open window and take about ten or twelve long breaths exhaling them very slowly. Then after your bath or before it take stretching exercise, it will make one more active, even if one has active exercise all day. Exercise your arms kick and swing your legs, massage your gums to keep away pyrhoea and exercise your eyes. In all it will take about ten minutes, and it will be ten minutes well spent. They will make you much more supple, and more resistance against cold. Some have tried taking these exercises at night but the body is apt to be tired then. Better take them at night than not at all but they are more invigorating in the morning. We shall give some exercises in our next issue.

STYLE

The return of Long Dresses Promises a New Era in Manners.

The debutante of this season occupies the very centre of the fashion stage, the personification of eternal feminine youth and charm pictured in poetry as "standing with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet." As a type, she is, perhaps, less reluctant than eager today, but she is more feminine as to dress, at least, than the young women who have made their bow during the last ten years. Since it is once more the fashion to accent the feminine quality in dress the modistes have put forth all their skill to shower grace and beauty on the styles and one authority has lately ventured the opinion that those of this year will endure.

It marks another of those dramatic and picturesque transitions which make history of dress for women, particularly for the young woman who is just entering the polite world, a fascinating story. The mother of today's debutante, with careful regard for the conventions, came out in a precise and finished, of somewhat upholstered costume of many frills and much crinoline, which emphasized the smallness of her waist; in a modest decolletage and a skirt cut to show but the tip of her slipper or to trail, "whispering softly over velvet carpets."

The type changed to knee-length skirts, formless lines and general near-nudity, and with this style came also the manner and manners that have been the subject, to say the least, of wide controversy. It is a matter of dressmaking the woman, for, to quote a young member of the elite, "You cannot be a hoyden in long skirts," and certain little ways expressive of poise and polish are now once again evident. Obviously the flapper is out of date.

RECIPES

Baked Banana on Toast—Serve one banana to a person. Split lengthwise and cut the halves in two, place in buttered shallow pan, and bake about ten minutes. Remove with spatula and place on very thin and dainty pieces of buttered toast, whole wheat preferred. Serve hot.

Cool Salad—One small head cabbage, one medium sized cucumber, one tart apple. Dressing: one gill cream, three teaspoons light brown sugar, juice of one-half lemon. Shred the cabbage paper thin, put in cloth bag and lay on ice for several hours. Have cucumber and apple cold. When ready to make up, dice cucumber and apple fine, mix lightly with cabbage and sprinkle salt through the mixture. Whip the cream stiff, add sugar, and lastly lemon juice. Combine with cabbage mixture and serve in cup-shaped lettuce leaves, individually or on large platter. This dressing is more dainty for a hot day than mayonnaise.

Pot Roast and Browned Vegetables—Five pounds pot roast (chuck), one-fourth pound suet, one teaspoon-salt, six onions, six whole carrots, cup water. Cut the suet in small pieces and slowly heat it in an iron frying pan or kettle, add and brown the meat. Cover and cook very slowly for two hours. If the meat seems too dry, add one-half inch of water. Add the rest of the ingredients and cook for 50 minutes. Baste the vegetables.

LAUNDRY LORE

Certain portions of a garment such as the collar, cuffs and some of the inner seams usually need special attention in laundering. If they are badly soiled, it is a good idea to brush them with a bristle brush and soap suds before the garment is placed in the tub or washing machine.

Authors Who Despised Books

While it is natural to assume that all authors are devoted readers and advocate reading for others, it is pointed out that de Maupassant said books "made one narrow, they misrepresented life, indulged in deception and gave the mind false direction," and Rousseau declared that he "hated books; they teach people to talk about things they do not understand." Further, Emile Zola compared authors in general to "sausagemakers who prepared their stuff for others while sedulously not eating any themselves."

Napoleon No Scholar

Napoleon did not distinguish himself in school. As one writer puts it: Napoleon's scholastic career was not brilliant and he received his commission in the artillery in 1785 without having given evidence of any marked ability, except, perhaps, that of holding his own counsel and of carrying through to the end any attitude adopted. These traits, which afterward made him feared equally in the council chamber and on the battlefield, he inherited from his mother.

Cucumber Long Delicacy

De Candolle says that cucumbers were originally from the East Indies, but other botanists ascribe them to Asia and Egypt. Literature proves them to be more than 3,000 years old in Asia, and it is known that they were brought into China 140-86 B. C. They were known to the Greeks and Romans and were mentioned by Pliny, who says that they were grown in Africa, and that they were such a favorite with Emperor Tiberius that he had them daily on his table. Charlemagne ordered them planted on his estate in the Ninth century, and they were grown by Columbus in Haiti in 1494. Capt. John Smith mentions them as being cultivated in Virginia in 1584.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

Unnumbered Victims of Dream of Easy Wealth

Sudden wealth, acquired without labor, assuring ease and luxury and power, appeals to the avaricious instinct of many otherwise sound and intelligen' people. The thrill of expectation, of suspense, the possibility of success with the next spin of the wheel, the next turn of the card, the next shovel of earth has kept men fighting odds since history began, says the St. Paul Dispatch.

There is a romance to search for buried treasure, to stories of unearned wealth won in the gold fields, the roulette wheel, the gaming table and the stock market that is fascinating. It blinds its victims to risk and danger. They give no thought to how many are beaten.

Men seldom boast of their losses, so failures in the gamble for easy wealth rarely win the spotlight. Now and then a paragraph tells of a broken spirit ending his life. Young men who gamble with their company's money are frequently imprisoned as embezzlers. But these are the dramatic incidents that get into print. The thousands who risk and lose their life's savings sink out of sight without leaving a ripple on the surface.

It is sometimes worth remembering that all who play do not win.

Cleaning Steel Pens

The bureau of standards says the deposit left by the drying of ordinary writing ink on steel pens consists of iron sulphate, gallic and tannic acids, dye, phenol and perhaps some gummy matter. There may also be substances formed by the oxidation and polymerization of the gallic and tannic acids. No one liquid will remove all of these substances. Hydrochloric or sulphuric acid will loosen the deposit, but will corrode the pens and be bad for the skin and clothing.

Guam's Forest Acres

On the island of Guam, the largest and most thickly populated of the Marianas, there are about 6,400 acres of forest. A tree known as ifil, hard and heavy at the center, is the most important wood on the island. It makes very sturdy furniture and is beautiful when kept highly polished.

Visitor's Request Left City Manager Guessing

The city manager stepped out of the City hall and started towards his office. A man carrying two heavy grips addressed him.

"Pardon me," he said, "how much do you know about this town?"

"Why, I am fairly familiar with it," the city manager replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, I've asked three policemen how to get out to an address in Ingleside, and they told me to take a bus on this street," the stranger said. He was perspiring, somewhat, and it was evident that he was not a little peeved. "I got on a bus and the driver told me he didn't go that way at all. I want to know just where I stand, anyway."

"All right, sir," the city manager replied; "you come with me." And the city manager took one grip and started down the street. He stopped at the health department, called an inspector and told him to get a car. "Take this man where he wants to go," he said.

When the car had gone the city manager confided to bystanders that as a matter of fact he couldn't have told the man how to get to the Ingleside address, either, and that he'd look it up right away.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Great Writers Worked Under Odd Conditions

A new game for the students of the history of literature, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Observer, is to examine the physical conditions under which famous writers did their work. For some, tobacco was indispensable. Verlaine used to smoke almost incessantly. So did Francois Coppee, and Huysmans was a great cigarette smoker. Both of these men also found the society of cats a stimulant to their inspiration, as did Theophile Gautier and Baudelaire. The stury and vigorous Jean Richepin, who reproached Paul Bourget for drinking nothing but water, used to do twenty minutes of gymnastic exercise before sitting down to work, and Mistral could only write poetry after a sharp walk. Ernest Renan used to stare into the palm of his hand as if his ideas came from there. Balzac, who could eat with a gargantuan appetite when he had finished working, needed the help neither of wine nor tobacco, which he detested, although Lamartine falsely accused him of showing teeth blackened by the nicotine of cigars. Chateaubriand, when he dictated to his secretary, used to walk barefoot up and down the cold stone floor of his room.

Origin of "Head Tax"

In days gone by in British history, head tax was really a tax on the head. In the middle of the Eighteenth century the wig ceased to head the poll, and the "Marcaronis" wore hair-powder instead. Then, in 1795, Pitt framed a new tax, and every person sporting the powder was forced to invest in an annual certificate costing a guinea. In 1796 the tax yielded £210,136, but the "guinea pigs" soon refused to face powder. The tax changed the fashion. The powder-puff, the powder knife, and the powder mask disappeared, curled and oiled whiskers, and short cropped heads crept in for the masters, and the powder fell on the heads of the manservants.—Montreal Herald.

Among His Souvenirs

Donald MacFiddle, a famous Scotch musician, had many admirers in this country. On one concert tour he had just arrived in New York and was walking from his room to the theater. A young woman admirer who recognized him determined to procure some souvenir of the great man. It was raining, and from beneath her nice new silk umbrella she called to him. MacFiddle stopped and gazed at her from beneath his old cotton umbrella, green with age.

"Oh, Mr. MacFiddle," the woman said, "if you would only give me some light remembrance of yourself—no matter how small!"

The great man surveyed her keenly, glanced once up at his old umbrella, then in a burst of words, said: "Certainly, my dear young lady. I shall be delighted. We will exchange umbrellas."—Pathfinder Magazine.

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THERE is real satisfaction in knowing that you have purchased your gifts with as much thought as possible. In knowing that the gift is appropriate, useful, and that it will be cherished by the person receiving it. Only then can you grasp the real meaning of the Christmas spirit.

Contrast this with the person who gives no thought whatever to the selection of his gifts until a day or two before Christmas. Spends a hurried moment in getting together his Shopping list—haping that no one will be omitted. The next move is a mad rush to the store, mingles with the mob and feverishly tries to find "something that will do." Gone is the Christmas spirit—gone is the joy of gift giving. Luckily, however, NOLAND'S has prepared early for the Christmas shopper—has completed its stock of gift merchandise and is ready to serve you efficiently. At the right are a few sketches of the events that lead up to Christmas Eve. If you are a wise shopper, you will benefit from your past experience and the experience of others and do your Christmas Shopping early.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY



NOLAND'S is ready for the Christmas Shopper. A festive air prevails throughout the store—the Christmas spirit reigns throughout. You will enjoy shopping here for our stocks are complete—the merchandise is new—and you will find plenty of willing sales clerks ready and willing to assist you.



Much has been said about shopping early—possibly too much, but it cannot be denied that it is ever so much more pleasant to shop early when the stocks are still complete—the store not overly crowded—and with plenty of time to give ample thought to your gift giving. Shop early.



It is now two days before Christmas—the usual crowd of late shoppers swarms about the counters—selections must be made hurriedly—the inevitable Christmas rush is here. Save yourself from this disappointing experience—do your Christmas shopping now.



It is Christmas Eve—the tree is lighted—the children examine the toys which Santa left for them—it is an enjoyable evening.
What a pleasure to know that all the gifts have been wisely selected, carefully and neatly wrapped—correctly distributed. Thanks to your early shopping.

Chestertown NOLAND Maryland

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