

FOR THE LADIES.

THE WOMEN IN FINLAND.

In Finland, above all other countries, do women enter into the business of life.

THE LEPER'S ANGEL.

Queen Victoria has presented a brooch to Miss Kate Marsden, the lady who devotes herself to the finding of leper colonies in Siberia and other remote parts.

WIDOW'S WEAR.

Among the English fashions that are gaining adherence in America is the widow's cap.

GIFTS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The wealthy women of the United States have given some notable gifts to the needy during the last decade.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE MINK.

Mink-tail rolls are used on green costumes until the combination, effective as it is, becomes tiresome.

MRS PEARY'S RIVAL.

Much interest has been excited in San Francisco by the experience of Mrs. F. M. Green, wife of the captain of the whaler Sea Breeze.

SECRETS OF MAKING BROCADES.

Brocades are fashionable. Likewise they are a snare to the dressmaker. To buy a beautiful fabric of this sort is one thing; to make a successful gown of it quite another.

Thus the beauty of the fabric developed and the figure, instead of being decreased, is honored by its covering.

WORKINGWOMEN BY CREEDS.

Creede, Col., is undoubtedly a great place not only for men, but for the opposite sex, as has been demonstrated by four plucky women who, going there penniless in search of a living, have already amassed comfortable fortunes.

The first large hotel started at Creede was by Mrs. Beebe, who, after looking the place well over, decided upon an advantageous position and has reaped a harvest from her venture.

When the furor over the place first started, Mrs. Love was a bookkeeper in Pueblo, working to support herself and child.

Perhaps the most unusual success attained in the mining camp is that of a German woman who before going to Creede had supported herself and son by doing housework and cooking.

FASHION NOTES.

Red gloves are the rage. Street gloves just clear the ground.

Shot serge is becoming and serviceable material for a winter dress.

Every woman should have one long cloak in the ulster of Newmarket style.

Moire antique in shot effects is to have a revival, to replace satin for handsome gowns.

The new shot velvets and shot satins will be much used for trimming gowns and bonnets.

The broad empire belt of folded silk or satin is giving way to a deep corset belt formed of inch-wide velvet ribbon.

A necklace that will serve as a bracelet when clasped twice around the arm is a popular trinket.

Black silk cloaks, with shoulder capes of lace, are worn this season. The cloak is fur-lined.

A new material is a velveteen with fine ribs, resembling corduroy, comes in various colors and is much liked for shirts and jackets.

Hats and bonnets are made of white cloth embroidered in gold with trimming of white feathers and loops and ends of white velvet.

Pretty and inexpensive evening dresses are made of white or colored net over silk. The edges of the net are turned in, and very narrow ribbon is threaded through them.

The fashion of trimming felt hats with every variety of material at once, while not specially artistic or in good taste, has obtained a certain amount of popularity.

The latest empire tea gowns are fitted over the comfortable Cleopatra girdle, and have lace cascaded Watteau-fashion front and back and crossing in a zodiac curve about the arm size.

The Russian pelisse, both in fur and in cloth goods, is shown in new designs. It is a long semi-fitting garment, with a layer of shoulder capes. It is made in serge, and lined with silk.

Velvet and plush, trimmed elaborately with loose, long fur edges, are shown in the winter styles. They are made with box-plaited or fall backs. Wide bands of handsome embroidery are used on each side of the pleats.

The latest item from Paris is concerning a seamless dress skirt made from a double width of material just manufactured. The long hemmed fuller and shorter walking skirt is also seen in the new Parisian imported dresses.

A novelty in an evening dress is an accordion-pleated crepe made almost precisely in the style of the old-fashioned Mother Hubbard. A corselet and very deep cuffs of metal embroidery or passementerie relieve the wrapper-effect which might be otherwise objectionable.

The present dainty fancy in handkerchiefs is to have a design made of one's Christian name rather than the initials or monogram. This design may be in the owner's own handwriting, and the work is done with fine cotton in the center, rather than the corner of the handkerchief.

would be simply absurd without it, and that, unless a very plain style of corsage should be adopted, the high sleeve is a necessity.

Very pretty portieres for white and gold or Pompadour rooms may be made of the small embroidered Turkish squares sold for mats and cushion covers.

The new hoods for children are very quaint, having three pinked-out frills around the face, large bows of ribbon; a high, pluffed crown at the back, beyond the place where a crown is properly placed, which is to say, on the top of the head; and a deep cape.

Matelasse having come in again for cloaks and mantles, some very rich garments are seen in this goods. Where it is used with yoke and sleeves of black velvet. One design just out is of double capes, the longest one of the matelasse, the upper of velvet, full, with revers on the shoulders edged with jet embroidery.

YAWN ALL YOU PLEASE.

A Doctor Says It's One of the Best of Nature's Remedies.

According to current ideas yawning in good society is an improper sign of weariness; according to the teachings of physiology, says a noted German doctor, it is a long-drawn, forcible inspiration, followed by a shorter respiration; according to Dr. Naegeli, it is one of nature's many remedies, the proper application of which depends upon good judgment.

In yawning, not only the muscles which move the lower jaw are used, but also the breathing muscles of the chest, and he who yawns to his heart's content also raises and extends the arms. In the deepest inspiration the chest remains extended for a short time, the eyes are almost entirely closed, the ears somewhat raised, the nostrils dilated. Beside the mouth, the tongue becomes round and arched, the palate stiffly stretched, and the uvula is raised, almost entirely closing the space between the nose and the throat.

If the yawning has reached the deepest point it will require from one to one and a half seconds for it to become noticeable to the hearing. In order to observe this, let one place himself at a sufficient distance from a clock, so that its ticking will not be easily heard, and yawn deeply. During this deep breathing the sound of the clock is not perceptible to the most careful listening.

All this simply goes to show that yawning sets a number of muscles to work, and particularly those which are not directly subject to the will. Although one yawning does not prevent a very agreeable appearance, it is very agreeable to himself, for the stretching of the muscles causes a feeling of comfort; it acts like massage, and is the most natural gymnastics of the lungs imaginable. Dr. Naegeli, therefore, advises people not to concern themselves with so-called decency, but every morning and evening, and as often as possible, to exercise the lungs and all the muscles of respiration by yawning and stretching, as many chronic lung troubles may thus be prevented.

Dr. Naegeli orders the patient troubled with too much wax in his ear, accompanied with pain, to yawn often and deeply. The pain will soon disappear. He also, in the case of nasal catarrh, inflammation of the palate, sore throat, and earache, orders the patient to yawn as often as possible during each day, from six to ten times successively, and immediately afterwards to swallow. The result will be surprising. If one looks upon yawning as a natural massage for certain organs he will reach a satisfactory explanation of its curative powers.—[Berlin Uebersetzer Zeit.

On Skates.

The average Dutchman of the South, though he can skate very well, looks rather solemn on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin cocked beard, and the lumpishness of his expression.

The Friesland, however, is taller, better proportioned, and in all respects a handsome fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to which we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes.

A Friesland canal in winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength; but no sooner are the boats penned in, and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow them to skate between them, then his sport begins. It is a feat of honor to be the first in the district to cross the canal when the winter season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherry-cheeked Jansens of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing, and journeying is all done upon skates.—[Chamber's Journal.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Charles Pettit was lying dead in her casket in the front room. Her eleven-month-old daughter escaped her attendants, and while creeping about the floor and playing with the supports of its mother's coffin found a cup of embalming fluid, which it drank, and was found dead under the coffin a few minutes later.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WHEN the gala of what is termed a whole nation under arms is at a close, the exaggeration, says the Fortnightly Review, of the pompous phrases hides the nakedness of the fact that large numbers of young men are lost to their country by the means to which they resort to escape military service.

A rural farming district in Michigan has provided itself with a telegraph line eight miles in length, connecting a large number of scattered farms with the village store, the proprietor of which officiates as telegraph operator, express agent, postmaster and so on.

According to a report compiled by the French Statistical Bureau the vineyards of Europe cover 22,976,992 acres, Italy comes first with 8,575,000 acres, followed by France with 4,592,500, Spain with 4,012,500, Austria-Hungary with 1,637,500, and Germany with 300,000 acres.

Women are forging ahead in other countries as well as in the United States. In Belgium two young women recently obtained employment in the Department of Justice at Brussels, and at Antwerp two others have secured places under the Tribunal of Commerce; in Sweden and in Denmark the Parliaments have voted that the office of stenographer shall be filled by women.

During the reign of cholera in Tabriz, Persia, Dr. Mary Bradford, a Presbyterian missionary, was the only physician in the city. She treated nearly all the Christians who were sick, even the men, for in the extremity the rule had to be broken. Necessity knows no law. Her going to the Armenian Bishop and benefiting him so much drew forth his gratitude and that of the Armenians.

It is not unlikely that by the time the World's Fair is over Chicago will be the home of most of the historic buildings in the country—Libby Prison and John Brown's fort are already there, and now the enterprising collectors of architectural antiquities employed by the Fair Commission have discovered the only original Uncle Tom's cabin and begun negotiations for its purchase.

"If a comet," says Professor Wiggins, of Ottawa, Canada, "should run between us and our moon, as Lexell's comet ran among the moons of Jupiter in 1773. Its powerful attraction would so contract the earth as to cause the waters of our oceans to overflow our continents, as no doubt happened at the Noachian deluge. I don't think they ever cause disease, or universal death would happen should our atmosphere absorb the poisonous carbon of which the tail of a comet is composed."

It is pretty generally known that the World's Fair is going to be a very big thing, but it is doubtful if anybody who has not seen the buildings has the slightest conception either of their magnitude or of the artistic beauty that the Exposition will present. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer went to Chicago in the service of the Forum to make a study of the artistic effects of the Fair, and in an article in that magazine she says it is the noblest sight that a man can see anywhere in the world or that man has ever

been able to see since the fall of the Roman empire.

The cities that claim to be the birthplace of Columbus outnumber those ancient cities that claimed Homer—Italy, England, Ireland and Spain, all having their advocates. Only two or three, however, insist that they have his remains.

A MILE in thirty seven seconds is the latest record breaking speed, the distance having been covered in that time on the Reading system, between Westfield and Crawford Railroad, the engine being attached to a heavy express train.

There are 40,000 little children in London who go breakfastless to school every morning. This is the saddest feature of the great unemployed problem which agitates the metropolis.

A Swedish bride always distributes bread to the children who line her pathway on her road to church. It is a Swedish belief that each bite taken by a child prevents a future misfortune from overtaking the happy bride.

THE SCIENCE OF SUCCESS.

The World's Great Leaders Have All Been Hustlers.

In the edition of the "Life of Lincoln," by William H. Herndon, the martyr President's law partner, there is an introduction by Mr. Horace White, which contains a significant comment, not new yet always timely.

There is a strong sermon in this comment, and there could be no better medium for the pointing of the moral that the personality of the idolized Lincoln, universally recognized as the most characteristic type of the best that is in our civilization.

Unintelligent hero worship generally ignores if it does not try to conceal this fact. But there is no reason why it should be disguised. Human nature being what it is, the competitive necessity being in the very fibre of our human organization, success not merely in leadership of men, but social or purely intellectual leadership, will always result from struggle, from insistence, from a conviction strong enough to stand in a minority of one against history and the world.

A failure to recognize the fact that success means fight, produces social, political, artistic and even religious muggwumps, men who hold aloof from the dirty scuffle, and who complain, but do nothing; who give an hour a year to the physical exertion of registering and voting and then have the gall to ask a consulship; who moan at the iniquity of election expenses, but who never chipped in a dollar to hear an election address that is costing somebody something; who denounce saloons, but have bottled wine in their cellars; who preach equality, but label their impertinent charity stations "for the poor."

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Covey, Bevy, Flight and Flock. Different terms are applied to different groups of animals. The following are examples: A covey of partridges, a side of pheasants, a wisp of snipe, a bevy of quails, a flight of doves or swallows, a muster of peacocks, a siege of herons, a building of rooks, a brood of grouse, a plump of wild fowl, a stand of plover, a cast of hawks, a watch of nightingales, a clattering of choughs, a flock of geese, a swarm of bees, a school of whales, a shoal of herring, a herd of swine, a skulk of foxes, a pack of wolves, a drove of oxen, a troop of monkeys, a pride of lions, and a sleuth of beavers.—[American Farmer.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.—A writer in Engineering gives some of the results of his investigations into the character of wood pavements in large cities, the conclusion being that, though pavements of this description have usually been laid after the manner of those of stone, such a method is by no means the most desirable, as, in effect, it produces a surface composed of two materials differing entirely in structure, strength and wearing qualities. Under these circumstances, it is urged, the wood is comparatively tough and elastic, while the grouting is friable and unyielding. The grouting becomes rapidly pulverized by the traffic and its surface soon falls below the general level of the wood; the unsupported edges of the wood blocks begin to wear away, becoming rounded-backed, and the slight depression above and alongside each joint fills with mud and dirt; further, the rumbling noise of traffic passing over wood blocks is almost entirely due to the slightly rounded-backed cam that each course of blocks assumes. Thus, when a street so paved has been cleaned, although it may present a smooth surface to the eye, it will be found that the interstices have been filled up by a greasy mixture of mud, dirt and pulverized wood—a surface obviously not adapted as a suitable foothold for horses.

DELICACY OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.—The adjustment of measuring instruments has been brought to a point of such accuracy as to give almost incredible results. Scales are now made that will weigh the flame of a candle, or the smallest strand of hair plucked from the eye-brow. These scales are triumphs of mechanism and are enclosed in glass cases, as the slightest breath would impair their records. The glass cases have a sliding door, and as soon as the weight is placed in the balances the door slides down. The balances are cleared again and made ready for further use by the pressing of a button, which slightly raises the beams.

Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed in the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle, which indicates the divisions of weight even to the ten-millionth part of a pound and less, will move from its perpendicular. A signature containing nine letters has been weighed and proved to be exactly two milligrammes, of the fifteen thousand five hundredth part of an ounce Troy.

THE POWER OF WATER.—After an elaborate series of computations, says the American Stockman, Professor Samuel B. Christy, of the University of California, an eminent authority on mining and metallurgy, reports that if a nozzle of from six to nine inches in diameter were especially arranged to throw a stream vertically upward against a spherical boulder of quartz weighing 1,000 pounds, the vertical head being anywhere from 100 to 150 feet, the boulder would be forced up until the diminished velocity of the stream established an equilibrium of pressures. There would be a point at which the upward pressure of the stream would exactly balance the gravity pressure of the boulder, holding it, the half-ton rock, there suspended. As to cutting these streams Professor Christy says that he has often tried to drive a crowbar into one of them. The stream felt as solid as a bar of iron, and, although he could feel the point of the crowbar enter the water for perhaps half an inch, the bar was thrown forward with such force that it was almost impossible to retain it in the grasp. An ax swung by the most powerful man alive could not penetrate the stream, yet it might be cut by the finger of a child, if the child were seated on a railroad train moving parallel with the stream in the same direction and with the same velocity. That velocity would be considerable more than a mile a minute. The late Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, has also tried his intellect upon the mathematics of the problem submitted by Judge Field. He delivered this opinion: "I can well believe all you say with regard to the tremendous force of streams issuing from the pipes of the miners under a large head of water. Of course they would produce instant death if directed against a man standing near, and would probably cut his body in two."

A Female Blacksmith.

The Cogswell Polytechnic School of California has a girl student in its blacksmithing department, who has taken up that vocation seriously with a view to making ornamental forge work, at which a woman may work to advantage. The girl blacksmith, Miss Ray Beveridge, is a small girl with original ideas and unusual physical strength for a woman. And one of these ideas is that in designing attractive iron ornaments a woman's fancy will prove more alert and dainty than a man's. To perfect herself in her art she is studying designing, drawing and modeling, as well as doing practical work at the forge in the shop where the men students receive their training. She wears in the shop a dress of heavy wool material, suspended from her shoulders with regular suspenders, and an apron of leather to shield her clothing from the flying sparks. She wields a twelve-pound hammer, and keeps her forge fire glowing herself with a blast engine.

A House-Building Fish.

In Lake Nyassa, Africa, there is a curious little black fish which builds a breeding house every year. In the bottom mud of the lake it scoops out a basin two or three feet in diameter, heaping up a mud removed from the hole so as to form a wall around the margin. In this lake within a lake this queer little fish erects a mud house about fourteen inches across at the bottom, rapidly coming to a point in the shape of a broad cone. A hole about four inches in diameter, always on the south side, serves as an opening for egress and ingress. A dried specimen of this queer piscatorial domicile preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin has two doors and a mud wall separating the "dwelling" into two rooms.