

# NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

## NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

**Woman Dentist in Manila—Women in the Transvaal—Those Little Ruchings—When Baby Has Earache—My Lady's Toilet—Etc., Etc.**

### Woman Dentist in Manila.

The ubiquitous "American dentist," held in the highest esteem the world over for superior professional skill, has already hung out her shingle in Manila, and is finding abundant demand for her services. Dr. Anna M. Sawyer, of New York State, is the woman who has taken the initiative in this instance.

### Women in the Transvaal.

The average Boer is of the muscular type, big and brawny, but having, as a rule, no beauty except that of ruddy cheeks and a look of health. Here and there in the Transvaal one comes across a handsome Dutch girl, but generally the women have little of the fresh and simple beauty of their kindred of northern Europe. Dress does not add to their attractions, their dress and their gowns generally being of some cheap print and their bonnets of a hideous poke shape. Boer women have a strange fear of the effect of the sun on their complexions, and very often they are pale and pasty looking. It is funny to see how a Boer woman will shade her face and even put her hands under her apron to protect them when she goes out into the sunshine.

### Those Little Ruchings.

Ask eight out of any ten fashionable dressmakers about ruching and they will say enthusiastically, "cover everything with them. No trimming except lingere tucks is so stylish."

These little ruchings solve many an awkward problem, and especially are they helpful to tall, thin women who can cover up many hollows and angularities with yards of the little gathered fabric.

Tiny ruchings of liberty silk, chiffon and net are placed everywhere possible on the summer gown that is not to be washed.

They are not wide; varying from half an inch to an inch; from three to eight rows are used on the hem of ruffles to give that swirl to the lower part of the skirt which is so necessary. They are used very much on petticoats also. Many of the new silk skirts have from three to six rows of them at the bottom of a knife-plated flounce.

### When Baby Has Earache.

Earache is another common ailment of babies; they often suffer much and are frequently treated for other troubles before the real one is discovered. A child with an earache will waken suddenly from a sound sleep with a sharp cry, and usually puts his hand to his ear; after a short crying spell he quiets down or falls asleep, only to waken again later with another paroxysm. Heat of any kind applied to the ear will almost always give relief, but if it does not the doctor should be called. A small hot water bag placed against the ear, or small muslin bags filled with hops, bran, or salt, anything, in fact, which will hold heat long, heated in the oven, then applied to the ear, will usually stop the pain. If the attack occurs at night it is not always convenient to procure one of these things; then the hand placed over the ear will afford some help; a flannel is still better, whether it be the baby's hand, his shirt, or his petticoat; it can be heated very quickly by holding it against the gas shade, or, better yet, the chimney of the lamp. If a little hot water can be had, syringe the ear with it, temperature 110 degrees to 115 degrees, then apply the hot flannel.—Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

### My Lady's Toilet.

Don't habitually use ammonia for the hair, for, though it makes it clean and fluffy, it deprives it of too much of its natural oil, and thus weakens it. Have you ever tried rubbing the scalp with slightly diluted lemon juice? This cleanses the hair and has no injurious effect.

Soot and charcoal are both excellent for whitening the teeth. They are, however, not good dentifrices, for if by chance either should get between the teeth and the gums it would show through the latter in dark specks, very much like the marks produced by tattooing.

### Stonewall Jackson's Widow.

The news that Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is suffering from a most painful affliction brings much sorrow to every one in Charlotte, where she resides. Mrs. Jackson lives in a plain, two-story dwelling on Trade street. A narrow asphalt walk, bordered with violets, leads up to the door; ivy and Madeira vines clamber in profusion over the veranda, and two stately magnolias in full bloom cast their shadows out on the street. One need not know he is entering the home of a Southern woman, for a glance around as you enter acquaints you with that fact. A large painting of "Stonewall" Jackson occupies a conspicuous position; paintings of other Confederate Generals adorn the walls, besides various souvenirs of the lost cause. There is no air of luxury in her apartments—only the refinement and culture of a typical Southern woman are suggested.

Though suffering has left its indelible traces, there are yet to be seen marks of that beauty which captivated young Jackson when he first met her

as Anna Morrison, at the home of General David Hill. The snows of seventy winters have not been pitiless, for her black hair has not lost its luster. Her eyes—you think of nothing else when looking at her—are black and piercing.—Charlotte (N. C.) letter to The August (Ga.) Chronicle.

### A Silver Bedroom.

One of Newport's richest women has a house which is a dream of beauty and good taste, and her bedroom is the loveliest thing I ever saw. The whole room has the effect of white and silver. The wood work is white, the wall paper white and silver. Her bedstead is white enamel, with bars and posts and knobs of silver. Her dressing table is white, with a beautiful old fashioned standing oval mirror on it, in a carved silver frame. Instead of a small pin cushion in the middle and trays for pins and stick pins, she has two good sized sensible triangular pin cushions, covered with white satin embroidered in silver, and fitted into the two upper corners of her dressing table; of course, her complete toilet set is silver. Then on her writing desk she has a solid silver blotting book, a pad of blotting paper, with a silver back, as it were. Such an improvement on the pads with silver corners, which are always coming off. And she has a small silver bowl filled with sand, where her pens are stuck, to keep them from rusting. Her silver inkstand has a small tank attached, which her maid fills every day, and nuiclage pot, sponge holder and paper cutter, all in silver. In her dressing room, off from her bedroom, she has the loveliest toilet outfit imaginable, a silver tooth powder bottle and a most attractive silver rack, with a place for a tooth brush for every day in the week. The tooth brushes are of ivory and numbered with tiny silver figures. There are silver pegs over the washstand, as well, to hang sponges, etc., on, and silver stands for toilet waters. The articles were all made to order for the lady in Vienna, but probably they can be duplicated here with slight variation in form and ornament, if one can afford the luxury.—Edith Lawrence, in the Ledger Monthly.

### Counting the Cost.

Many a fair one fails to take in the whole situation when summer finery is under consideration. Especially is this the case with the girl who lives in a home sufficient size to boast a laundry; this maiden in one case went away with a dozen or so new wash dresses, but has already written home that she must either have her allowance tripled or return at once.

She was simply petrified when the bill for the first week's immense basketful of deliciously clean things was presented.

As we all know, necessary linens, outside finishes in addition to the long list of underwear, mounts up by itself. Add to this a lot of elaborate dresses and you can guess the result. These points must all be considered by the girl on limited pin money. She must think twice when selecting wash dresses, since laundresses must charge according to time consumed. Intricate braidings and many other trimmings means just so much more cost every week. Tuckings on the bias, applied trimmings which are only sewed down along one edge, all swell the laundry bill, as do plaitings or too many ruffles.

One girl has gotten round this by having rather plain, but perfectly cut muslin and chambray dresses. They are "done up" at a moderate cost, since she herself attends to the pretty neck and wrist fixings, as well as the dainty yokes which, when elaborate, are not made in with the dress. Guimpe of lace, and of elaborate tucking and insertion are usually separate anyway, and the fine ones go to the cleaner when soiled.

So, while the summer girl may not be able to live up to never-put-on-any-garment-a-second-time standard, she may be decently clean at a moderate outlay if she expends gray matter as well as cash.—Philadelphia Record.

### Fashion Notes.

Gold fringe is used extensively to finish the ends of sashes.

Sleeves are constantly growing larger, not only at the elbow but at the top.

Broad sleeves, or shoulder effects, and full skirts assure us that broad effects in coiffures will reign.

The popularity of the half-sleeves on both jackets and dress waists, negligees and tea gowns, is constantly increasing.

Sleeves of Liberty silk, chiffon, or fine silk tissue should never be applied plain, on account of the sheerness of material.

The sleeve of the moment is moderately full at the top, and ends at the elbow, where it is frilled with lace or plaitings.

A beautiful belt is made of a strip of cluny lace insertion laid over a white gros-grain ribbon. These are exquisitely dainty.

Very small Empire fans are all the vogue again, and they must be either white encrusted with gold or of some very bright color.

Gold bands will be used with bands of lace, ribbon, embroidery and open work stitching for yokes, collars and girdles, also let in the seams of skirts.

The autumn brings forth a great number of mixed wools in which there are gold threads, stripes and even dots, which will be used for the sleeves and trimmings in combination with plain stuffs.

Empire girdles are very attractive and they are made of cloth of gold, taffeta silk, panne velvet and ribbon.

The popular fastening is a series of gold buckles.

Shirring or gathering are favorite modes of disposing of the fullness upon a close fitting lining. The wrinkled sleeve is really very pretty in Liberty silk. It looks exactly as if a too-long sleeve had been pushed up in the lining.

In most of the gowns of quiet shades a little color is put in at the neck in the form of a stock and vest. The color is not carried out at the waist and sleeves in many of the goods as earlier in the season. Very little or no velvet is used, with the exception of ribbon velvet.

### A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE.

#### The Phenomenon Was a School of Herrings Chased by Monkey Fish.

M. H. Shaw, of Boston, was telling the other evening at the Murray Hill Hotel of an experience he had some time ago at York Harbor, Me. "The last time I was there," said Mr. Shaw, "was in the summer of 1884. In those days the railroad stopped short at Portsmouth, N. H.—twelve miles distant—and the balance of the journey was made by coach. It is one of the most attractive places I have ever visited. But I knew it in its stage coach days, and prejudice has kept me from returning since the railroad reached out and touched it. It was in this summer that I witnessed one of the most remarkable sights it has ever been my luck to see. York Harbor is a beautiful circular bay, into one end of which the river runs. Behind the bluff the river forms a small harbor, and then it decreases rapidly in size as you proceed inland. Two miles above the harbor it is scarcely more than a creek. One evening after supper I had taken a couple of young ladies for a row. Dusk found us about a mile from the hotel on our way home. As I was rowing, my back was to the stream. Suddenly the girl steering cried out, 'Gracious me, what's that?'

"Turning, I saw in the gloaming what seemed a wall of phosphorescent water, some two feet high. It was rushing toward us, and, thinking it must be a tidal wave, or something of that kind, I grabbed for the oars. There was no time to reach the shore, so I held the boat head on to the advancing wave, at the same time warning my companions to sit perfectly still. In a second it struck us, and it struck us hard. Fish in twos and threes began to jump into the boat, and the frightened girls, screaming, jumped on the thwart. I implored them to sit down and keep perfectly still, for the boat rocked fearfully and we were in imminent danger of upsetting. The river was covered with fish, from bank to bank, like a granite sardine box, and if we had ever gone over among them knowledge of swimming would not have been of the slightest use. The girls finally quieted down, and we were able to watch the spectacle without fear. It was the strangest of sights. Down the stream to the bay the river seemed a mass of living, leaping quicksilver. The head of the line was a hundred yards beyond us, a moving, living line of light. Fish by the score jumped into the boat, and kept us busy pitching them out. I thrust my oar down into the water, and you could feel their bodies leaping against its entire length. Finally, however, the stream cleared enough for me to row again, and we returned to our hotel.

"The explanation of the phenomenon was comparatively simple," Mr. Shaw went on. "Herring have a deadly enemy called, I think, monkey fish. They hunt them in schools and destroy the herring by hundreds. When the monkey fish get after them the herring run for it, as their only means of escape. A school of herring had been chased into the outer harbor. The monkey fish blocked their way back to the sea. Then the herring found the way into the river, and the whole frightened school tore through and up the stream in their wild effort to escape. They died there by thousands. The next morning the plot in front of the Marshall House was silvered with their bodies, and both shores of the river for miles presented a similar appearance. Farmers all over the country came there and took the fish away by the cartload to use as fertilizers. But there were fish enough to have fertilized New England, and presently they began to decay. The people stood it for a day or two, but by that time they smelt it high heaven and every one that could fled as from the bubonic plague. I couldn't, and had to stay through. It was an awful experience. The water in the river ran like glue, and so impregnated the water of the outer bay that bathing for a while was out of the question. You ate, drank and slept fish. Fish were in the clear weather and the storm. The summer of 1884 at York Harbor has since been known as the stale fish summer. To give you an idea of how bad it was, a French poodee fell off a float on the river side, and he had to be sent out of the State. That's an actual fact, for he was sent to Portsmouth."—New York Tribune.

### The New Handshake.

The new way of shaking hands in Paris is to raise the elbow as high as the ear, and then take the hand of your friend in yours, very lightly increasing the pressure as the hand descends to its original position. Even hand-kissing is being revived among a certain set.

Eighteen thousand bills and joint resolutions were presented by members in the last Congress—12,008 in the House and 5,855 in the Senate.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

While the powers of the world are making history in China, the school book publishers are happy in the thought that they are also making geography.

A legislator in Missouri would prevent the people from eating green watermelons by appointing a watermelon inspector, and the bill was only defeated when a venerable member moved that the inspector's title should be "The Official Plunger, Muncher and Taster of the State of Missouri."

In all the new school buildings of New York City space has been left for installing a system of shower baths. Baths are now ready in two or three of the schools on the East Side, where bathing facilities are most needed. Children are required to furnish their own towels and soap.

A Boston newspaper praises a certain clergyman because of "the tactful and reviving way in which he conducts a funeral service. And it detracts neither from the sincerity of his opinion nor from the dignity of his calling to add that his success at a dinner party is equally marked."

The Germans are applying the same rules in regard to trade secrets in Germany as were applied in England during the early part of the nineteenth century. The German Federal Court has recently punished a foreman who was found guilty of imparting an invention of his employer used in "rustling" velvet.

Says the Philadelphia Inquirer, in condemnation of the Italian anarchist: "It may be that capital punishment is not right. As for us, we believe it is. But no death which could be inflicted upon the assassin of the late King of Italy would be too severe, and we do not believe that any civilized nation would think it so."

An Ohio judge has set aside a verdict of one cent damages for the alienation of a wife's affections, on the ground that too low a valuation was placed on a woman's love. That is probably good law, and, moreover, if women had the right of suffrage it would insure that judge's re-election by a big majority.

ises soon to have a fine collection of relics of the Western Indians. Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator of anthropology, was very successful on his recent expedition, as he has added no less than 1800 separate objects to the museum. It is such expert work as this that will preserve the life and customs of the Western Indians after most of their representatives are gone.

If all official inspectors of buildings in Chicago should tell the truth as fearlessly as one of them has done that place would lose its ill repute as a city of fire traps. At least ninety-five per cent of the buildings there are said to be unfit for the uses to which they are put. Of 600 factories and manufacturing plants a large majority are cheaply constructed and have narrow wooden stairways with seldom more than one exit.

This is the Philadelphia Inquirer's explanation of the success of American athletes abroad: "Our athletes are carefully trained. Exercise, food, sleep and work are portioned out to them as though thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars depended on their success. And this not only in the main events, but in every minor contest. The man is handled so that he comes to his contest in the pink of condition."

The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, California, is making an effort to establish the production of raw silk in the agricultural districts about that city. Steps have been taken to secure a large number of silk worms, and 5000 mulberry trees will shortly be planted. The climate of Southern California is deemed even preferable for this industry to that of France, the home of silk culture. The consumption of raw silk in this country is enormous, and the entire supply comes from foreign countries, principally from Japan, China and Italy. In 1890 the total imports of this raw material were valued at \$43,546,872.

Professor G. W. MacRae, of Toledo, has discovered a new disease, "electromiosis," a breaking down of the nervous system and destruction of the vital organs by the "vagrant" currents that enter the systems of trolley car passengers. He says that persons are always ill tempered after a ride in a trolley car. Possibly you have supposed that your irritation was due to the surliness of the conductor, or to the fellow passenger who stood up in front of you and trod on your toes, or to the fellow who carried an ill smelling cigar stump in his fingers; but now you know it was "electromiosis."

The Field Museum in Chicago promised that the black spruce is more easily reduced to pulp than any other wood and is, therefore, preferred for making paper, almost any wood can be employed for that purpose. Next to spruce the wood most used in pulp making is poplar, but there are nearly twenty species of trees whose wood is more or less used in the pulp mills of the United States. Among them are

beech, birch, basswood, silver maple, willow, locust, hemlock and many varieties of pine and other coniferous trees. The use of these, however, is not likely to become important so long as the more easily worked spruce can be had in sufficient quantity.

A new source of wealth to New Mexico has been discovered in a turquoise mine, if we are to credit the assertions of a company engaged in mining the jewels. It is declared that at a depth of 300 feet an immense number of turquoise have been found of extraordinary size, purity and beauty. They will polish to the size of hen's eggs, which makes them the largest in the world. According to the company, the most famous gems of this kind that adorn the crowns of European sovereigns past and present were taken from these mines by Spaniards two centuries ago. It is easier to reject than credit the tale, but the southwest is a land of marvels and it may be true.

A Nebraska correspondent of the Chicago Record says: "Windmills are getting to be as thick in Nebraska as in Holland. There is at least one at every farmhouse to pump water; often another at the barnyard, and sometimes several others at the different corrals or feeding places for cattle. In the towns clusters of windmills rise above the roofs and give a quaint and picturesque appearance to the landscape. They differ from the Dutch windmills, however. They are open wheels of wood, while in Holland the wheels are usually made of canvas fastened to long arms, which revolve very slowly and in a dignified way appropriate to the Dutch character. The Nebraska windmills whirl with great energy at the slightest provocation, illustrative of the character of many citizens of this State."

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that it is within the power of the State Legislature to compel the vaccination of school children. In rendering its decision, the court says that it does not presume to say whether or not vaccination is a preventive of smallpox. It thinks this is not a question for the court and is one about which medical men differ. While there is in Indiana no explicit law making vaccination compulsory as a condition of public school attendance, the court declares that the school authorities, in excluding the boy whose parents refuse to have him vaccinated, were within their province. They had acted under the advice of the State Board of Health in view of an emergency. However, the court rules that the exclusion of the student in question should not have force or effect longer than the existence of the emergency. The court does not doubt that compulsory vaccination is clearly within the police power of the State. The gist of the matter is that a child may be given the choice either to be vaccinated or to remain out of school until the danger of smallpox has passed.

Consumption has often been called the scourge of New England, so terrible have been the ravages of the disease in that part of the country. It is, therefore, a fact of great importance when it is shown that the mortality from consumption in this section is steadily diminishing. The latest report of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics for Maine demonstrates that such a diminution has been in progress for a number of years, the deaths from the disease having been 1,352 in 1892, and in succeeding years, 1,299, 1,262, 1,195, 1,172, 1,128 and 1,021. The principal reason for this remarkable falling off is undoubtedly the fact that during this period the people have been steadily coming to understand more and more clearly that pulmonary tuberculosis is a preventable disease. Eleven years ago the State Board of Health issued its circular on the prevention of consumption, and since then it has repeatedly been published in large editions, which have been distributed in every town. The press has co-operated in this campaign of education, and many hundreds of people have been saved who, if left in ignorance, would have died of the disease which they have now fought off.

The most novel of the censuses is that of the birds, the fish, and the insects, which is conducted by the Colorado Historical and Natural Society. It is taken periodically, and in the one soon to be conducted the co-operation of the fish and game wardens and of the school children has been enlisted. As the deer and buffalo, and such game as the mountain sheep and mountain lion are fast disappearing, the Denver Republican explains, it is thought that the task of compiling statistics on their present numerical strength will be relatively easy. The most difficulty will be experienced in being exact as to the number of prairie dogs, squirrels, snakes, and frogs. Counting the fish will be easy, the number turned out by the fish hatcheries being the basis upon which the present population of the rivers will be mathematically computed. In counting the birds a bird having in any manner participated in the building of a nest now in existence in the State will be regarded as a citizen, as will all birds hatched in a nest now in existence in the State. The school children will be called upon to count the nests in every township, and this list of nests will form the basis of the bird census. Sixty per cent of the number of eggs in nests reported at the time of the taking of the bird census will be included in the total, on the ground that they will be hatched before the figures reach the public.

There are only twenty-one vessels over 100 tons in all the Siamese navy.

## THREE PER CENT. A MONTH.

### An Impressive Lesson Taught a Borrower Peter Cooper.

Peter Cooper, the great philanthropist of New York, was one of the most successful, careful and prudent business men of his time. He was strongly opposed to the methods of many merchants who launched out into extravagant enterprises and borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. The following anecdote illustrates the point forcibly:

Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of three per cent. per month. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years." "Are you in earnest?" asked the would-be borrower. "Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?" "Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Well," said Mr. Cooper, "just sign this note for \$10,000, payable in three years, and give me your check for \$800, and the transaction will be complete." "But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

"You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty-six months at three per cent. per month amounts to 108 per cent., or \$10,800. Therefore your check for \$800 just makes us even."

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as his rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper.—Merchant's Journal.

### Our Redwood Forests.

In the light of the many expressed fears that our lumber will soon be exhausted by the onslaughts that are being made on it, some recent observations in the National Geographic Magazine as to the gigantic redwood forests of the Pacific Coast will be pertinent. The area of the redwood belt has been carefully mapped, and is, as nearly as can be estimated, 2,000 square miles, or 1,290,000 acres. The stand of timber on this area is not so easy to ascertain, but may be computed at something over seventy-five billion feet. The annual cut by the mills is 250,000,000 feet. At the present rate of cutting, therefore the supply will last 300 years. In Mendocino County, California, there is nearly nine times as much timber on an acre as in the Southern pineries; in Humboldt County upon 96,443 acres the average stand is 84,000 feet per acre, nearly seventeen times as great as in the Southern States. There is one cause of destruction from which this tree is entirely exempt—that is, fire. Containing no pitch, but, on the other hand, a large amount of water, it will not burn when green. No fire can run in a redwood forest. It is the only one of our coniferous lumber trees which is thus exempt. Redwood is in almost universal use on the California coast.

### One Way of Looking At It.

"Look at this, will you?" exclaimed the estate and house-renting optimist. "In this paper there is a record of eighty-seven marriage licenses issued yesterday."

"Well, what of it?" said his partner, the pessimist of the firm, who was leaning back in a chair, with his hat pulled down over his eyes.

"What of it?" echoed the other. "Can't you see? Those eighty-seven marriage licenses mean eighty-seven marriages. The eighty-seven marriages will lead to eighty-seven inquiries for houses, flats or at least eligible apartments. Its bound to stimulate business in our line, and we'll get our share."

"That doesn't follow at all. Those eighty-seven licenses represent 174 persons, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Probably all adults."

"Undoubtedly. What of it?"

"Nothing," growled the pessimist; "except that 174 persons who have hitherto occupied 174 apartments will hereafter occupy eighty-seven. You give me a pain, Go away."—Tit Bits

### Driven Out of Business.

A peculiar and interesting source of trouble on long-distance telegraph lines is reported from the Argentine Republic. According to the New York Sun, the country is full of a small variety of spider, which spins a long floating web, and these webs settle on the wires in great quantities. This causes little trouble until a shower or a heavy dew moistens these webs, and then every web becomes a source of an extremely small leak. The effect of thousands of these leaks is quite perceptible, and it is sometimes almost stops operations. It is reported that, as a last resort, the Government has decided to run a telegraph cable 150 miles long on the ground level from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, although why an overhead cable would not answer is not explained.

### Speed of a Carrier Pigeon.

The speed of a carrier pigeon, in calm weather, is 1,200 yards a minute. With a brisk wind prevailing, blowing in the direction of its flight, a pigeon has been known to make 1,900 yards a minute.