

A New System of Ethics Needed

By Prince Kropotkin.

SO far as science and philosophy go, they have given us both the material elements and the freedom of thought which are required for calling into life the reconstructive forces that may lead mankind to a new era of progress. There is, however, one branch of knowledge which lags behind. It is ethics. A system of ethics worthy of the present scientific revival, which would take advantage of all the recent acquisitions for revising the very foundations of morality on a wider philosophical basis, and produce a higher moral ideal, capable of giving to the civilized nations the inspiration required for the great task that lies before them—such a system has not yet been produced. But it is called for on all sides, with an emphasis the sense of which cannot be misunderstood. A new, realistic moral science is the need of the day—a science as free of superstition, religious dogmatism and metaphysical mythology as modern cosmogony and philosophy already are, and permeated at the same time with those higher feelings and brighter hopes which a thorough knowledge of man and his history can breathe into men's breasts.—Nineteenth Century.

The Future of Animals.

By Mrs. Annie Besant.

THE spirit of animals is only less developed than that of man. It is also a manifestation of the One Divine Spirit. Like ourselves they are in a state of evolution spiritually. Contact with humanity has a vivifying effect on their intelligence; the process of evolution is then quickened. You can see it yourself in the domestic animals, the dog, for example. The love of man is a form of worship. To the animal, man is his god, his sun, his superior, to whom he pays homage. By putting animals to a wrong use their spiritual evolution can be retarded. By a wrong use I will instance rattling. It is a distinct drawback in animal morality to kill except for food. Broadly speaking, in a wild state they are never guilty of it. Under any conditions, though, the contact with humanity tends to increase consciousness, and thus shorten the intermediate state. We hold, as you probably know, that on leaving this mortal body there is a probationary term in the "astral" body. In proportion to the grossness of the spirit, the term in the "astral" state is prolonged. All that purifies, all that elevates, shortens the period. So with the animals. How beautiful is the spirit of maternal sacrifice that in the puniest creature will give life itself in defense of its young! A living thing that passes out of its present existence in such a moment of devotedness undoubtedly hastens its higher development.

The Blessing of Educated Wives

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

SO LONG as women were absolutely ignorant, men could pass as wise on small capital; but the growing mind of woman lifts the mind of man with two great forces—heredity and sex attraction. Large-brained mothers make better men, and the sweetheart who is wise as well as kind can do wonders with her lover. Lord Chesterfield's advice to his son is clear on this point. He strongly urges him to marry a woman who is wise as well as rich, handsome, and well-born; "for," says he, "thou wilt find there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool." The Greeks would not have educated wives, owing to prejudice, tradition, and general error; but, as they grew capable of more pleasure than the primitive sex-relation allows, they sought it outside of marriage. It is wonderful how long a piece of idiocy will stick in the human brain. Never was a more splendid development of some mental qualities than in Athens, yet there this antique ignorance remained bedded in the fertile intellectual soil like a bowlder in a garden. They would have slavery, and they would have ignorant wives, and they fell. Today, with our new knowledge of the laws of nature, with our great advance in freedom of thought and action, there is still less excuse for us. We know now that a nation is best measured by the position of its women.—Success.

A Tight Place.
It was a gay time in Congress one night when there was an all-night session on the Mills tariff bill in 1888. It had been difficult to keep a sufficient attendance, and the House had adopted a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to compel the presence of absent members. One by one they were brought before the bar of the House, and after making all sorts of excuses and explanations, were permitted to go unpunished. About midnight Congressman Henderson was brought before the speaker. He had, he said, no excuse to offer. "I was at a theatre party," he continued, "when I was arrested and brought here. There is no sort of excuse for absence without leave." "I move that the gentleman from Iowa be fined five thousand dollars," called one of Henderson's colleagues. "I second the motion!" shouted twenty or more members, all of them his friends. "It is moved and seconded," said Speaker Carlisle, "that the gentleman from Iowa be fined five thousand dollars. Those in favor of the motion will say, 'Aye.'" Two hundred delighted voices shouted, "Aye!" "Those opposed will say, 'No.'" Henderson's agonized voice was alone in yelling "No!" There was but one way to slip out of the joke and prevent the motion from being carried, and that was for Speaker Carlisle to overrule the House. "The noes have it," said he, gravely. "The gentleman is excused."—Youth's Companion.

The Milky Way.
A novel theory as to the milky way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow. "The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background. Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the earth's shadow. The supposed nebulae, continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains the contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed



THE IDEAL WOMAN.

Men differ as to religion and politics, but in their ideal of woman they stand firmly united, says a writer in *New York Farmer*. With one accord they declare that the ideal woman is the one who devotes herself above all things to the ways of her husband, and so exclusive must this devotion be that one of the most frequent objections to woman suffrage is that even the fifteen minutes a year necessary to the casting of her ballot would seriously interfere with her home duties.

It has always seemed a detraction from the dignity of marriage that a wife's duties were so closely allied to those of a valet or a household servant. A man would not seek inspiration after a hard day's work in the society of either, and yet we find men saying that women best adorn the home, but we observe that in general men avoid it for as many hours a day as possible.

Has it come to this, then, that men do not really care for the ideal which they profess to cherish? They flock in numbers to applaud woman as an actress and as a lecturer. The less she conforms to their ideal, the keener seems their desire for her society. In Washington the geographical congress is proud to honor Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, who holds the world's record among women for high mountain ascents. She has scaled a number of the giants of the Himalayas, which have never been climbed by any man excepting her husband.

What then is the status of the much vaunted ideal? The honors seem to go the other way. It is absurd to expect women as a class to devote their lives to fulfilling man's ideal only to find the finished product a drug on the market.

BRIDAL CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.
Now that Japan is brought prominently before the public, the quaint customs practiced in that far away land are of added interest. And the wedding rules are, perhaps, the most iron bound of all the peculiar practices among people of the Flowery Kingdom.

The average Japanese girl rarely knows that her hand has even been sought until all the arrangements have been made between her father and her suitor. The latter, however, does not manage this in person, but leaves all the arrangements to some trusty emissary, generally an intimate friend. When the preliminaries have been satisfactorily concluded the young couple are introduced to each other in the most formal manner and exchange gifts either of money or clothes, as a rule. There is no engagement ring, but, strange to say, it is easier to get a divorce after marriage than it is to break the betrothal. After the introduction of the contracting parties are considered bound to marry, says the *Chattanooga Times*. In one particular only does the Japanese bridal resemble the western ceremony. This is, too, a small matter. The Japanese bride, like her western sister, wears a veil; but there is absolutely no religious ceremony and no legal oaths are administered. But the young people sit in the Japanese fashion upon the cushions on the floor, separated by the father of the bridegroom and the friend who has carried on the negotiations. In front of them stands a little table with a symbolic palm branch laid on it.

THE SENSITIVE WOMAN.
Every one knows her. She has two deep lines between her eyes and a plaintive droop to the corners of her mouth and to her eyebrows. "If anyone speaks harshly, he means 'Her.'" "If anyone criticises a fault, he means 'Her.'" "Whatever is said she applies to 'Self.'" "Every coat seems to fit her and she puts it on."

She wears all the boots that pinch. She carries a chip on her shoulder from morning until night and whenever anyone comes near her she expects it to be knocked off. The result is the same, she is offended, grieved, hurt, she is so sensitive. She is losing all the hearty enjoyment that comes her way. She is missing half her life, because she is looking for snubs. She says she can't help it. She can. It is a very easy matter to let those slights, imagined or real, roll off one like water off a duck's back. It takes a little bravery for the first three or four weeks, but after that it comes natural enough.

The sensitive woman is one of the most miserable in the world. It does not pay to miserable, especially when a healthy effort will bring happiness. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

INVALID DAYS IN THE NURSERY.
Once started, the children devised many games for themselves. I have sometimes complained that too many pages of the magazines were given up to advertising matter, but I learned, in the dark hours of the quarantine, to regard them as unqualified blessings, and hope that these few hints will help others to find the good in them that I and mine did.

We also devised an up-to-date game of "consequences." One of the children cut out a head of some sort; another, any sort of a body that took his fancy; and a third, the legs from another picture, no one knowing what the others were cutting out. When all were ready, the first pasted his head on a piece of paper, the next one fitted his misfit body to the head, and finally the legs were added, with a result that drove tears and frowns from the wan little faces for several hours. Anything in the line of amusement that will amuse to the point of hearty laughter is a step toward recovery.—Harper's Bazar.

YOUR GLOVES.

They must be clean. They are worn large. Try on very carefully at first. Choose a soft, pliable leather. Too often cheap gloves are cheap. Be sure the fingers go in straight. Benzine is as good as any cleaner. Gloves are cleaned on the hand or in tissue paper.

An expert says the cleaned glove should dry on the hand. It is a mistake to let white gloves become really dirty. The new gloves offer a great selection for wear with brown. The careful woman tries them on before the time she is to wear them. Tan shades of the warmest possible sorts appear in mannish handgears. White gloves are elegant, if perfect in clean, for all dress wear. If dirty, they are horrible.

With a pink evening dress a dead white glove is not so pretty as one faintly tinted with pink. Pasted fawn gloves are attractive with dresses of brown, castor or tan color, or with dark green. Suede kid is too soft and pretty to be cast aside, and pastel shades look well with clothes in dark hues.—Indianapolis News.

PERSIAN LAMB WITH OTHER FURS.

Persian lamb is again fashionable; but in its reappearance it is usually managed with accessories of some other fur. For this the Russian sables are in high demand, with their cousins of the Hudson Bay region a close second choice. Ermine, too, makes a charming contrast; and since vests and revers are so fashionable, the correct thing is to fashion them after some contrasting fur.

All of the long haired furs are to be seen in the new victorias, peleries and the recently revived capes—for capes are the dernier cri in the fur world, and when they are double capes, with a full rippe over the shoulders and a marked point back and front, then there is nothing further to be desired in the way of style. The stole-peleries are delightful in lynx, fox, wolf or bear; while the reliable Alaska sable (skunk) may not look quite so fluffy and pretty, its wearing qualities are undeniable.

HOUSE PLANTS.

For the woman who keeps the house plants there are a growing number of conveniences. For large and heavy plants a fibre saucer or tray on wheels will be found of special advantage. Not only do these hold the pot high enough from the floor to keep the moisture from injuring the carpet, requiring no other stand for that purpose, but they facilitate the moving of even the heaviest plant with no injury to the plant, the carpet or the mover.—Newark Advertiser.

THE BABY'S DRESS.

The baby's dresses are made much shorter than they were a generation or less ago. Nowadays it is remembered that if a child is to have good strong legs he must begin early to exercise them, and so the extreme length considered sensible is thirty inches for a long slip. A dainty hem and sometimes, for an elaborate dress, a sheer nainsook ruffle with a lace edge whipped on, is the finish around the foot of the fine slips.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION HINTS.

The fabrics chosen for seasonable models are of the most elaborate and gorgeous making. Indian brown is the latest shade of that color. The Monte Carlo coat is still in demand. Violet is constantly used as a trimming and ribbon was never so much worn. In handbags a novelty is a miniature -alisse. The mountings are of gilt and the handle of the regulation valise type. Demi-long ostrich plumes in twos, threes and fours are still noticeable, but the long, sweeping kind hold very well. Two-toned felts are becoming general favorites. They are welcomed by the women who always looked up on pastel shades as the best fashions in vogue for many a day. Deep brown and orange will be used extensively. Perhaps the lead-color this season is brown and the orange is employed as a relief.

The French novelties which are appearing are worthy of mention. They include almost every design which it is possible to rote. The poke bonnet is again seen, and for the girl who still retains her pompadour it is just the thing.

The dot, always so fashionable, is coming in, and, where there was one dotted gown before, there will now be a dozen. The dot, to be fashionable, must look as though done by hand, for it is the hand-embroidered dot which makes the gown chic.

WOMAN IN MAN'S FIELD.

COMING RAPIDLY TO THE FRONT IN MANY PROFESSIONS.

Woman and the Ledger—Where Women Excel—Woman for the Home—Imitating the Lower Order of Creation.

Women are coming to the front rapidly as bookkeepers and accountants, writes Victor Smith, in the *New York Press*. In 1890 over 28,000 filled those responsible positions in commercial houses of the United States, and in 1900 their number had increased to nearly 74,000, or over .60 per cent. The number of men in the same business in 1890 was 131,000, and in 1900 it was 180,000, an increase of only about 50 per cent. Bookkeepers receive salaries varying from \$7 a week to \$5,000 a year. Chartered accountants, or certified public accountants, are very handsomely compensated for straightening out the books of involved corporations and commercial partnerships. They have a way of making figures speak most eloquently on whichever side of the fence they are required to fall.

Woman in man's field is a study. Do you know that 120 women have been found in this country who are expert woodchoppers and make their living with the ax? There are 100 lumber women, as tough and stout as oxen. There are 550 female carpenters and joiners, 170 brick and stone masons, 50 plasterers, 2 roofers and slaters and, merciful Providence, 120 female plumbers! There are other fields of heavy labor in which women are found earning livelihoods. For instance, there are 200 female blacksmiths. Read on: 600 machinists, 3,500 iron and steel workers, 8 steam boiler-makers, 10 wheelwrights, 115 coopers, 40,000 book and shoe makers and repairers, 400 planing mill employees, 180 engineers and firewomen, 500 brick and tile makers, 1,700 leather tanners and curriers, 300 brewers and malsters, 35 distillers and rectifiers! Yet these creatures are not unsexed.

In dressmaking there are 344,000 women, against 2,000 men; but there are more male than female hat and cap makers. There are 160,000 tailors, against 70,000 tailoresses. There are 147,000 seamstresses and 5,900 seamsters. Bookbinders—women 16,000, men 15,000. As for teachers and professors in colleges, women are away ahead—328,000 against 118,000 men. As musicians and teachers of music women are also in excess—53,000 to 40,000. In laundry work—women 236,000, men, mostly Chinamen, 50,000. Servants and waiters—women 1,285,000, men 277,000. This is surprising. There are no female soldiers, sailors or marines, but we have 900 petticoated watchwomen, policewomen and firewomen.

Every man who is loyal to his mother and sisters is bound to believe that women should be kept out of the shop and the factory. Then a great many men cannot be loyal, because there are 5,500,000 mothers, sisters, wives and daughters engaged in the United States in gainful occupations, not only supporting themselves, but assisting in the support of their male relatives. Nearly 40 per cent. more women are working this year at men's labor than worked ten years ago; while the increase of male workers is only a trifle over 25 per cent. At this rate we are traveling rapidly back to the days when all women were slaves of toil and men were drones. If woman's contact with the workaday world is not degrading, it surely is not elevating.

To imitate the lower orders of creation is not advancing civilization. Among the wild beasts of the forest and the birds of the air the male is a grand seigneur in gross—that is, he is a lord without a manor, but enjoying superiority and services. He is of gorgeously marked skin or gay plumage; while the poor little mate is a plainly dressed domestic servant, hardly fit to be seen in public. She is a home body, a splendid housekeeper and devoted wife and mother. Are we getting ready to wear the fine clothes and put our women in bondage?

In the professions women take high rank, and statistics show that they are encroaching, as elsewhere. There are 7,000 actresses, in round numbers; over 1,000 female architects, designers and draughters; 11,000 artists and teachers of art, 3,400 women preachers, 790 petticoated dentists, 400 electricians, 84 surveyors and civil engineers, in skirts, over 1,000 Portias, 2,200 journalists who can't sharpen a pencil, 6,000 scientific and literary feminine geniuses, 8,000 doctresses, 9,000 female Government officials, 1,000 female commercial travelers and 35,000 women who sell merchandise at retail and 300 at wholesale. There is practically no industrial or commercial field in which women have not gained a secure footing. There are over 300 bankers and brokers of the gentler sex, not counting Tennie Claflin or Victoria Woodhull. All told, 5,500,000 women in this country are engaged in gainful occupations.

SOME QUEER PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is No Limit to the Patience and Ingenuity of the Drug Seller. Druggists everywhere can tell of wonderfully written prescriptions and orders for drugs, toilet articles, patent remedies which they receive, but from settlements such as abound in the East Side of New York and in the "Hill" settlements of foreigners in this city, come the strangest tales from the purveyors of medicine. Many families, particularly of the poorer and less intelligent class, look

upon all druggists that they are not as good, or even better than the doctor who merely has an office and writes out his "orders" for the things necessary to cure the ills of his patients. So set is this idea in some localities that physicians are called upon only in cases of extreme seriousness and when others than the afflicted persons or their families advise that it be done. Instead, they send to the druggist the nature of the trouble which is gist for remedies for all sorts of complaints, explaining as best they can desired to alleviate or cure.

Nearly all of their communications to the man of drugs would be unintelligible to an ordinary mortal, but from constant practice and study he has become an expert in understanding not only the words which are set down for his perusal, but the meanings which they are intended to convey. Many minutes of thought are sometimes necessary to reach a correct conclusion in such cases by even the most expert druggist in a Polish or Italian settlement. Sometimes he smiles and sometimes even laughs outright when he has determined the purport of a jumble of words, but as a rule the humor in them does not appeal to him, as such things have become a part of his everyday life. He occasionally gets an order which he can not make out. The words may be clearly written, but their meaning, either singly or collectively, will be in such doubt that he dare not send to the writer any drug or preparation which could possibly injure him. Some simple article which could work no harm under any circumstances is sent occasionally in such cases, though in most instances the note is returned to the writer with a request that its meaning be explained.

No better illustration could be given of the trials of a druggist who is regarded in the neighborhood of his store as a doctor than the appended half a dozen orders from customers, which were copied one day last week from the records of a pharmacy in the western section of Newark: "This child is my litt'l girl. I send you five senze to buy two vialss powders for a grown up adult who is sick." "Dear Dochter please gif beaver live senze worth Auntie Toxyn for to gargul baby's throat and oblige—"

"You will please gif the little boy five cents' worth of ephac for to throw up in a five months' old babe. N. E.—The babe has a solr stumckick." "I have a cute pain in my diagram. Please give my boy something to release it." "My litt'l babble has eat up his father's parish plaster. Send an antidote as quick as possible by enclosed girl."

"I haf a hot time in my insides and which I would like to extinguish it. The enclosed money is for the price of the extinguisher. Please hurry up."

As he closed the book in which the orders are pasted, to go and wait on a customer, the druggist remarked: "I ought to have called out the fire department; for that fellow, but I didn't."

PREPARING WEATHER MAPS.

How the Government's Schedule of the Approach of Storms is Made. The Weather Bureau is now a highly equipped organization under a chief, Willis L. Moore, the officer third in rank in the department. The country is covered with its stations. Its reports, issued twice daily, have come to be looked for in every portion of the United States by all the people, whose daily life is to a certain extent influenced by them, and the value of its work in the saving of life and shipping on the coasts by its prediction of storms and floods, as well as the saving to the crops through timely notice of sudden changes, such as frosts, etc., is incalculable.

The work which the people know best is the general forecasts of the weather, which are conducted on the best obtainable system. Forecasts which, though founded on an order of things as subject to law as the course of the stars, are far from having yet reached the precision of astronomical science, though the results obtained are unrivaled in their excellence by those of any other nation. The preparation of the weather map involves the daily sounding of 3-4 heights of the aerial ocean above, simultaneously by observers all over the country, and the joining of these sounding stations on the map by contour lines which indicate the direction of that great aerial ocean's flow. This direction can not, of course, be determined with anything like the certainty attainable in the deduction of the path of a star, yet the result, though still a probability only, is a very useful one by which we all guide our daily lives. Will it be greatly better for us if it is ever otherwise, and we come to the time when we know long in advance what the weather will be, and this and many other like uncertainties are wiped out from the variety of our daily life?

These general maps are prepared in the office at Washington, from dispatches sent by local offices, and the bureau's use of the telegraph service alone costs \$300,000 per annum. It distributes in the shape of cards, maps and publications nearly 50,000,000 pieces yearly, and in cases of special agricultural industries, through changes in weather, special services have been established, notably for cotton, sugar and rice, in the Southern States, and for fruit and wheat in California.—From "The Science Work of the Government," by Prof. S. P. Langley, in Scribner's.

The United States has now 38,083 locomotives on her railways. Great Britain has 21,304.