

## CITY WORKING-GIRLS.

THE WAGES THEY GET IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS OF LABOR.

**Early Morning Scenes on the Streets—**  
Careworn Expressions on Young Faces—  
Hard Work and Poor Health—  
Saleswomen—Type-Writers.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.)

Presently, the sun became warmer, and seemed to glare right into the eyes of the city. For Cincinnati shook herself, stretched herself, stretched a moment, and then woke up, every place at once. The populations began to pour into the streets from all directions, and the sidewalks soon became crowded with pedestrians of every description. On their way to work, there were old, stooped men, men and happy, merry-looking boys. There were aged, crippled women, some on the corners, and careworn-looking little girls, to play in the streets. There were all kinds of people—gray and gay, sweet-faced, sour-faced, and dirty-faced, good, bad and indifferent. There were old hats and new hats; straw hats, felt hats, and hats of all sorts, some carried on their heads, but light hearts and empty purses. The rich were there, the poor were there. The rich jostled the poor, and the poor jostled the rich. The rich frowned and were silent, and the ragged whistled and sang.

"If you want to see life in a great city," observed the hoary-headed philosopher, "you must get up at daybreak and watch the people on the streets. You will see all kinds of characters there, and all manner of existences. Now, here comes an interesting party," pointing to a little group of working girls walking west on Fifth street. They were lightly and cleanly dressed, and were talking noisily together. "It would be a difficult matter to ascertain what proportion working-women bear to the population of Cincinnati. From 6 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 the streets are thronged with them, and they constitute a good share of the pedestrians. From now until 9 o'clock, they again fill the afternoon they fill the streets and horse cars. They are of all ages from the cash girl of 12 or 13, in short dresses, to the gray-haired, stooping woman of 70. Among them are all degrees of intelligence, all nationalities, all styles of beauty. The majority of them are bright, well-behaved, and pretty; but they generally look weary, and often ill. Nearly all of them are pale and thin, and have careworn expressions, sadly out of keeping on young faces that should be bright and cheerful. Many working-girls begin daily labor before they are fully in their teens. In large families, which are the rule among the poorer people, the little daughter is often compelled to lend her aid to the general support, and her small salary of perhaps \$1.50 per week is by no means to be despised. Her older sister's \$5 is often as much as the father makes."

"What kind of work are most of them engaged in?" asked the writer.  
"By far the greater proportion are sewing girls," was the reply. "Under this class may be mentioned machine operators, shirtmakers, and those engaged in various other branches of the trade."  
"What do they make?"

"Shirtmakers get 20 cents per dozen for shirts. Two dozen is a good day's work. At this a fast worker could average about \$2.50 a week. Cloakmakers will average a little better, some of them making as much as \$3 a week. But the hardest work of this character is that of the tailors, who makes from \$7 to \$9 a week. All this kind of work is very confining, and the constant stooping renders the operator very susceptible to lung disease. Pneumonia is very fatal to them."

"In blading girls are paid either by the piece or so much a week. They never average over \$4 or \$5 in these establishments. The girls who run folding machines are paid about the same salary. Female cigar makers get a good deal very well paid, as they belong to the union and are allowed union prices."

"And then there are hundreds of girls employed in shoe factories, rag establishments, peanut houses, and printing offices. In all these places their work is valued much less than that of maids, and when they work on salaries their wages are considerably smaller. The pay for labor in such places varies greatly, and depends almost entirely upon the industry of the workman. I know a shoe manufacturer who pays his girls \$8 or \$10 a week apiece, and another who pays less than half that much. In the houses where girls are employed in assorting rags they generally earn from \$3 to \$6 a week, and in printing offices are paid according to the type they set they would earn nearly as much as men. They are much quicker workers, their hands are more nimble and dexterous, and they apply themselves closer to the work."

"Here comes a well-dressed party of young ladies," said the reporter, indicating a little procession approaching.  
"Yes," said the other, "they are saleswomen in the retail dry goods and notion stores. They must always be well dressed and refined in manners and appearance. Other working-women may wear rough dresses suited to the kind of work in which they are engaged, but a saleswoman must always be scrupulous and neat in personal attire. They generally begin as cash girls at \$1 per week, and finally get behind the counter at \$5. From this time on their wages depend entirely upon the value they are to the firm by whom they are employed. There are seldom two female clerks in a store working for the same wages. Some can command larger salaries than others by their greater number of acquaintances and the larger trade they are able to bring to the house. Some of the most valuable saleswomen of Cincinnati get as high as \$25 and \$30 a week."

"But perhaps the best paid working women are the milliners. Their salaries depend upon their talent and adaptability, and they frequently command incredible wages."

"And then telegraphing and stenography and type-writing provide places for scores of bright young girls. As a rule, female telegraph operators receive two-thirds the average of men. Stenography is an acquisition which any girl can learn with profit. Those who make a business of it can always find employment and make excellent wages."

"Type-writing has opened a new field for young women. They are almost universally employed for this work. Lawyers and merchants and all business men like to have a pleasant young lady in their office. Her presence is a pleasant addition to the sanctum, and gives the place an air of culture and refinement. Type-writers average about \$12 per week."

**The Year's Floral Novelty.**  
(Eschschager.)

The greatest novelty in flowers this year is a ten rowed and most dazzling scarlet hue. It was originally grown in England, and has only just appeared in this country. It is attracting much attention among florists.

## Sledges and Reindeer in Lapland.

(Sophus Tromholt's Travels.)

The only means of conveyance afforded by the country was the reindeer sledges, and the author gives a graphic picture of the manner in which the reindeer is prepared for duty.

"First, two symmetrical bits of wood are laid above and below the neck of the deer and fastened together. From the middle of these a band runs down on each side to a wooden block under the stomach immediately behind the fore legs. To this block the single trace is attached, generally made of reindeer-skin. From the end of the wooden block, again a broad belt runs over the back of the animal, while around the neck a rope is placed to which the rein is fastened. This is the whole harness. It is loose and primitive, but doubtless best adapted to reindeer drivers."

"The sledge seems from its construction to be better adapted to water than to land traveling. Cut a low boat in halves, take the sharp point and 'hump' or keel, with a perpendicular piece of wood, and you have a pulk. It is about the length of a man, without any covering whatever, and completely empty, the driver sitting down on the bottom. As it is provided with a keel, it will be pretty clear that it is about as easily managed as a boat on terra firma. The pulk is built of birchwood, but the keel is of fir. What is most annoying to the uninitiated is that the pulk does not act as the sledge, travel on runners, but on a little keel, and capsize in consequence at the slightest bump or want of balance on the part of the driver, and that it is drawn by a single trace and not by shafts from which it follows that the reindeer can not hold it back down hill, which often causes the traveler to come down rather more precipitately than he might wish, and finally that two reins are not used."

"There is, however, good reason why the Laplanders prefer the single to the double system, and each one has advantages of its particular kind in reference to the nature of the road. A sledge would, for instance, sink far deeper into the loose snow, and be knocked to pieces over rough ground, where the road is obstructed with logs and stones, and the pulk has often to shoot down a declivity of a couple of yards. The sledge would capsize quicker than the pulk, strange as it may seem, as the latter capsize only in the hands of an inexperienced driver."

## The Age of the Mounds.

(Narristown Herald.)

Dr. Cyrus Thomas, who is in charge of the division on mound exploration of the Bureau of Ethnology, has in the last three years obtained about 15,000 specimens of the handwork of the mound builders, the study of which, with the survey of the mounds themselves and their contents, is gradually leading to a solution of certain archeologic riddles which a few years ago seemed insoluble.

While some of the mounds are doubtless very ancient, others similar in character and equally interesting have certainly been built up since the advent of Europeans. A string of sledge bells much corroded but still capable of tinkling, was found among the flint and bone implements in a mound in Tennessee, while in Mississippi, at the point where De Soto is supposed to have buried a Spanish coat of arms in silver, one blade of a pair of scissors and other articles of European manufacture were found in positions which indicated that they were buried by the original builders of the mounds.

In a Georgia mound two copper plates were found, one of which were stamped figures resembling the sculptures upon the Central American ruins. The workmanship is vastly superior to that displayed on the articles of pottery, stone and bone found in the mounds, and their origin and purpose are not yet explainable. Aside from these plates nothing has been found to indicate a connection between the mound builders and the Aztecs or the Pueblos, while on the other hand, there appears many reasons for not going beyond the Cherokee and their fellow red men of the Ohio and Mississippi valley to find the origin of these curious erections.

The purpose of the mounds still remains some cases a mystery, but in others they are known to have been made sometimes for burial places, and sometimes as foundations for Indian villages, secure from the floods to which the low lands were periodically subjected.

## Lamp Shades and the Eyes.

(Science.)

Professor H. L. Cohn describes a long series of determinations of the relative intensity of various forms of lamp shades. The method pursued was to measure the brightness of white paper lying on a table over which the source of artificial light was suspended at a given distance by means of a Weber photometer. As one would anticipate, the general effect of a shade is to increase very greatly the illumination immediately under the light, and not modify it notably at an angular distance greater than forty-five degrees from the region. The last section of the pamphlet, which deals with the illumination requisite for easiest use of the eyes, is of the most general interest. Taking as a measure of the value of the illumination in this sense the number of lines which can be read from a newspaper in a minute, and as the unit of illumination that of a normal candle at a normal distance of a meter from the paper, he finds that the best illumination is not less than fifty such units. This is a fifth of the illumination is very rarely secured, except immediately under a lamp provided with a good shade, the author emphasizes the conclusion that few school children work in a satisfactory light.

## Lightning's Freaks in India.

(Satirist.)

In the rains of India at the commencement of the monsoon, storms occur in which the lightning runs like snakes all over the sky at the rate of three or four fathoms in a second, and the thunder roars without a break for, frequently, one or two hours at a time. During twelve years residence in India I heard of only two human beings and, I think, three buildings being struck, although in parts of lower Bengal the population amounts to more than 900 to the square mile.

I have attributed the severity of accidents to the great density of the stratum of heated air next to the ground keeping the clouds at such a height that most of the flashes pass from cloud to cloud, and very few reach the earth. The idea is supported by the fact that in the Himalayas, at 6,000 feet objects are frequently struck. I have seen more than a dozen pine trees which had been injured by the lightning on the top of one mountain between 6,000 and 9,000 feet high. In the British islands thunderstorms are said to be more dangerous in winter than in summer, and such a fact, if true, can be explained by the very thin stratum of air then intervening between the clouds and earth.

Philadelphia Record: Honesty pays. It is not every good thing that has such a solid rest on for practicing it, but it is a great gain to keep sharp people virtuous.

## THE BURIAL-PLACES

OF THE DEAD PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jefferson's Memorandum Request—At Monticello—Other Virginia Presidents—Van Buren, Taylor, Harrison—Lincoln—Garfield.

(Chicago Era.)

The presidents of the United States who are dead are nearly all buried in the neighborhood of the homes which they occupied. Washington's tomb, at Mount Vernon, is known to all the world. John Adams and John Quincy Adams lie beneath the Unitarian church at Quincy, Mass. The coffins are of lead, placed in cases hewn from solid blocks of granite. Their wives are buried with them. John Adams died on the same day with Jefferson, a strange coincidence, itself but stranger still. It was on the Fourth of July, 1826, just a half century after the Declaration of Independence which they had joined in making. Jefferson, like his compatriots, was buried in his family burying ground, at his home in Monticello.

He had written on the fly leaf of an old account book his wishes concerning it. "Choose," his memorandum said, "some unfrequented vale in the park, where there is no sound to break the stillness but a brook that bubbling winds among the woods. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks, interspersed with some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, and the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue mountains. These directions were substantially carried out. A little inclosure, containing some thirty graves, stands amid the woods on the road that leads from Charlottesville to Monticello, and a granite obelisk, much clipped by foliage, marks the grave of the expiring president.

In the same part of Virginia, in a small inclosure near his home in Montpelier, lies the successor of Jefferson, James Madison, fourth president. Beside him are buried his wife, who died in 1849, surviving him almost thirty years, and two nephews. The other Virginia presidents, Monroe and Tyler, lie within a few feet of each other in the fine cemetery of Hollywood, at Richmond. Monroe's death, like those of John Adams and Jefferson, fell upon the Fourth of July. He, too, in 1831, five years after his great predecessors and elders, marked the nation's birthday by his close. He died in New York, a poor man, and his remains were entombed there until in 1855 the legislature of Virginia removed them to Hollywood and placed them in a substantial vault, marked by a Gothic temple on a foundation of Virginia granite. Tyler's grave, near by, is scarcely marked at all, a little mound with a magnolia tree at the head is pointed out as the spot.

The three Tennessee presidents were buried at their homes. Jackson at the Hermitage, near Nashville, his wife beside him. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks the place. Polk is buried in Nashville at the old family homestead. He survived Jackson only four years, dying in 1849. The grave is handsomely marked by a Gothic temple, twenty feet square, with a black granite, twelve feet high, which bears the inscription. Andrew Johnson's grave is at Greenville, on a spot selected by himself. His three sons have erected a handsome monument of marble on a base of granite. It bears numerous patriotic emblems, a flag, an eagle, a scroll of the constitution, etc., while the inscription declares: "His faith in the people never wavered."

Martin Van Buren lies in the village cemetery at Kinderhook, N. Y., in a family lot, his resting place marked by a modest granite shaft. He died in the summer of 1869, when the civil war was at its height. His successor, Harrison, was buried at his old home at North Bend, on the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. An unfenced mound, over a family vault, formerly neglected, but more recently carefully kept, marks the spot.

The dust of Zachary Taylor is now housed in the cemetery at Frankfort, Ky., after several removals. Millard Fillmore's grave is at Forest Lawn cemetery, three miles from Buffalo, and that of Pierce in the old cemetery at Concord, N. H. Buchanan is buried at Woodward Hill cemetery.

The most magnificent of all the memorials to the dead presidents is that over the resting place of Lincoln, in the Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield, Ill. It was dedicated in 1874, and cost \$25,000. Garfield is buried in Lake View cemetery, at Cleveland, where a grand mausoleum has been erected in his honor.

Of the eighteen dead presidents, two only lie in the same place. Two were buried in Massachusetts, two in New York, five in Virginia, three in Tennessee, two in Ohio, and one each in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois. Eight lie in private grounds, or family burial places, as in the case of the Adamses at Quincy.

## An Ethical Fable.

(Texas's Fable.)

A swallow flew down and plucked a small piece of wool from the neck of a sheep. The sheep was very indignant, and denounced the swallow in scathing terms.  
"Why do you make such a fuss?" asked the swallow. "You never say anything when the shepherd takes all the wool you have on your back."  
"That's a different thing entirely," replied the sheep. "If you knew how to take my wool without hurting me, as the shepherd does, I would not object so much."

This fable is merely intended to explain why millions can be stolen with impunity, while the thief of pair of boots or a loaf of bread is punished with such severity.

## Bird Gravel.

(Chicago Journal.)

"Bird gravel" is a commodity in demand by all who have birds. About 2,500 tons are used annually in New York city, obtained from sand deposits on Long Island, near Jay's Lodge and near Cold Spring. The sand is screened for four purposes—laster, molding, bird gravel and roofing. A gentleman requested by his wife to bring home some bird gravel, amused himself by pounding into small bits some stones he picked up. But these little bits were not smoothed by the attrition of the waves, and the sharp edges cut the intestines of the birds and killed them.

Ancient and Modern.  
(Arkansas Traveler.)

Comparing modern gigantic animals with the fossil remains of the great creatures which lived in earlier geological ages, Mr. R. A. Proctor concludes that in the way of the earth's average size the ten largest creatures by sea and land exceeded the average size of the largest species now existing.

## FACTS CONCERNING DREAMS.

How a Person Should Lie in Bed—How Dreams Are Modified—(Every Other Saturday.)

A French physician, Dr. Delaunay, tells some interesting facts about dreams. These are embodied in a communication to the Société de Biologie of Paris. It is well known, when a person is lying down, the blood flows most easily to the brain. That is why some of the ancient philosophers worked out their thoughts in bed. Certain modern thinkers have imitated this queer method of industry. During sleep, so long as the head is laid low, dreams take the place of coherent thoughts.

There are, however, different sorts of dreams, and Dr. Delaunay's purpose, in his original communication, is to show that the manner of lying brings on a particular kind of dream. Thus, according to this investigator, uneasy and disagreeable dreams accompany lying upon the back. This fact is explained by the connection which is known to exist between the organs of sensation and the posterior part of the brain.

The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side, and this appears to be also the most natural method, for many persons object to lying upon the side of the heart, which, it has been more than once asserted, should have free action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with this opinion.

When one sleeps on the right side, that is to say, upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and rather unpleasant characteristics. These characteristics, however, are essential to those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish, uncertain, incoherent, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Dreams which come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simple deceptions. They bring to mind very old and faded remembrances, and they are often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently consume verses or rhythmical language while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral faculties are then at work, but the intellectual faculties are absent.

On the other hand, when a person slumbers on his left side his dreams are not only less absurd, they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, concerned with recent things, not with reminiscences. And, since the faculty of articulated language is found in the left side, the words uttered during such dreams are frequently comprehensible.

## What Becomes of the Mourning Drapery.

(New York Sun.)

The question is often asked what becomes of all the material used in this general drapery, which in a city like New York amounts to millions of yards. A reporter made inquiry along Broadway in regard to this. At the time of Lincoln's death it was very commonly appropriated as the perquisite of the porters, and their families were well supplied with materials for sheets, pillow cases, undergarments, dress linings, and frequently for dresses. After Carlisle's funeral the merchant's were invited to send their drapings to the hospitals and asylums, where the goods came into ready use and were most acceptable.

Through the war was essayed to be done generally, as the shipments were made under the direction of the porters, those gentlemen did not fail to get their full share, though possibly dividing fairly with the charitable institutions.

With the merchants generally, especially those on Broadway and the whole sales, goods once used for such a purpose are considered no longer of any value. Small retailers may sell their damaged goods, but the greater mass is absolutely cast aside. When the character of the goods now being used is considered, it will be seen that there will be rich pickings for somebody after the funeral. Many stores are wholly covered with black cashmere, worth from 30 to 40 cents a yard. Others have used bombazine, which is even more costly. In some cases broadcloth has been freely used, several establishments re-using hundreds of yards of this expensive material. The managers of asylums and hospitals will be wise in making timely application for these valuable goods.

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**WM. SHORTLEDGE,**  
ROBT. MCALMONT, Business Mgrs.,  
Beltsville, Pa., March 24, 1885.

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**WM. SHORTLEDGE,**  
ROBT. MCALMONT, Business Mgrs.,  
Beltsville, Pa., March 24, 1885.

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For Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus. This Carminative, founded on just medical principles, is the most positive remedy offered to the public; hundreds have been cured by it when other remedies have failed. A fair trial will prove its efficacy. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, it is the most pleasant, reliable and safe remedy for children in cases of Griping, Pains, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc., now before the public. A trial will prove the truth of this assertion. No mother should be without it. FOR DYSENTERY. The most violent cases of Dysentery have speedily yielded to the magic power of carminative. If taken according to directions success is certain.

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teething greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers it will give rest to your-elves and RELIEF and HEALTH to your INFANTS. We have prepared and sold this valuable Medicine for many years, and can say in confidence and truth THAT IT HAS NEVER FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. We have never known of dissatisfaction by any one who used it, on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and Medical virtue in almost every instance when the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the CARMINATIVE is given. This valuable Medicine has been used by MOST EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES with never-failing success. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD IN ALL CASES OF Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause, and say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and relief, that will sure to follow the use of RYMAN'S CARMINATIVE. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

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