

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Afternoon gowns are made of foulards and India silks. Dr. Annie Sawyer is the one lady physician in Ottawa. An Esquimaux woman is lecturing in the United States. A great deal of ingenuity is exercised in the matter of sleeves. Hats with low crowns and broad brims, like scoops, are fashionable. Ribbons of gold and silver metal are extensively used for trimming. Twenty thousand women and girls in Chicago earn less than \$3 a week. Empire fans are sometimes made of gauze ribbons mounted on white sticks. Worth makes his mourning dresses in a design that never goes out of fashion. A young colored girl from Atlanta, Georgia, has gone to Congo as a missionary. Diamond earrings of the latest mode consist each of two stones, one set above the other. The Empire dress with a train of three yards is the prettiest style for brides seen this season. All the women elected to municipal office in Kansas this spring write "Mrs." before their names. Dresses made of fish net have for trimming rows of moire or satin ribbon run through the meshes. Swiss belts of jet beads are worn with black net and lace dresses. They are pointed back and front. Women who wish to preserve the slenderness and contour of their figures are advised to learn to stand well. Irish poplin, though not yet a favorite with the world at large, is very much used by the leaders of fashion. Big silken single tulip petals set amid frills of lace or lisse, bloom on the caps now sent out by London milliners. A popular St. Louis girl recently received during a temporary illness 5000 roses and forty-eight pounds of candy. The fact is noted that some of the most tender hearted ladies do not hesitate to have the ears of their pet dogs clipped. A lady named Lanecso was chosen Mayor of a town in Roumania, but the Minister of the Interior quashed the election. Some of the handsomest of new imported cretonnes come in scroll and daisy patterns, with much cream color in the ground. Cambridge, the seat of England's famous university, has the further distinction of sheltering within its walls a college of carpentry for women. Entire gray toilets are trimmed with silver braiding, gray passementeries in Arabesque designs, or made up with velvet or brocade of a deeper shade. Mme. Kerschbaumer, M. D., who practices as an oculist in Salzburg, recently delivered an important lecture in Vienna on the study of medicine by women. Fichus of India silk muslin, edged with knife-plated lace, are in high favor. They are particularly effective when worn with gowns of scarlet or sienna. Gray in an infinite variety of shades is a notable color in the newly imported French and English gowns, and but few of them are trimmed with contrasting colors. New and very stylish are the cloth costumes which consist of a Russian redingote of one color opening over a vest and draped front of cloth of a contrasting shade. The round French waist, which is gathered at neck and waist-line, front and back, and shows neither darts nor side bodies, is used for all summer fabrics, whether silk, wool or cotton. A popular garniture for skirts of dark cashmere is a ribboned border of narrow black velvet ribbon laid over light cashmere. The upper part of the corsage also has this velvet trellis pattern. Gail Hamilton practices greater economy in writing paper than almost any other literary man or woman. She always writes on scraps of paper, the backs of old envelopes being her favorite material. The newest thing in London household economy is a female butler—a maiden dressed in a livery of blue, green, gold or scarlet, as taste may prefer. The effect alleged is "more quiet and equal style." English dust coats for driving or traveling are made of gray mohair in plain redingote shape, single-breasted, open down the middle of the back, and with large coat sleeves, full and high on the shoulders. Turquoise blue is the new pale shade, which is sometimes almost green, and which is most popular in India silk, bengaline and crepe, figured or striped with black, or trimmed with black ribbons or laces. A woman in New England goes to a town and takes the name of some influential citizen, and claims relationship, and the first move the man makes is to give her \$300 to \$1000 to get out of town and go hence. She says she makes \$5000 per year. By the will of Baroness de Palmstain, who died lately in St. Louis, most of her large fortune is devoted to the building and endowment at Lexington, Kentucky, of an asylum for old Protestant white men and women and young white Protestant poor children. Here are heroines indeed from North Carolina: Miss Lucy Miller and her small niece, Hattie Rainey, found that a high and dangerous railway trestle was ailing, and by dipping water from a near rock with their felt hats extinguished it in time to save from harm a train of cars close at hand. Miss Grace King, the new Southern writer, is described as a delicately formed girl, with a mass of fair hair, she has Creole blood in her veins, and is the daughter of the late W. W. King, who was a prominent lawyer in Louisiana. She was a gay society girl before she began to write. Queen Victoria, on her recent visit to Biarritz, commissioned the American painter, William Gedney Bunch, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and lately of New York and Venice, to paint a picture for her. This is the first time, it is said, that the Queen ever gave a commission to an American artist. A grand washerwomen's competition has been held at Bonvent, on the shores of Lake Geneva, between Franco and Swiss laundresses. Two of the champion washerwomen of Paris appeared to represent their country, and one Miss Lefevre, aged nineteen, won the first prize. A banquet wound up a day such as the lake has never witnessed.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

"Snuffles" of infants are usually the result of over-feeding. A successful photograph was taken the other day by the light of a Cuban firefly. Smokeless powder is being produced in large quantities at Rotterdam, Hamburg. Living bacteria, in considerable numbers, may always be found in snow, and they resist extreme cold. Suspension for one to three minutes, three times a week, is a new way of treating locomotor ataxia. There is a lake of petroleum in Utah and several thousand tons of asphalt in one deposit. It is worth \$20 per ton. An English firm has just brought out a new sensitive-flame burner, which can be extinguished entirely by a loud noise. Belgium's zinc manufacturing business has developed until one-third of all the zinc used in Europe is made in that country. The Cape Peninsula, South Africa, in an area of 500 square miles, contains 1750 species of plants, of which 102 are orchids. A number of new sugar factories will be started in Kansas this year, and the sugar product will be many times greater than it was last year. At the International Exhibition of Botany, to be held in Antwerp in 1890, will be celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of the microscope. The system to relieve street traffic in Paris, as proposed by M. Berlier, consists substantially of a system of subterranean cast-iron tubes, 18.4 feet in diameter and about ten miles in total length. It is estimated that sixty-six per cent. of the anthracite coal is wasted before it gets to market. Fifty-five per cent. has to be left in the mines for pillars, and eleven per cent. is lost after it gets above ground. Lakes in eastern Oregon and Nevada are drying up in consequence of the divergence of their waters for purposes of irrigation and a continuous drought. A number of large lakes have diminished many square miles in area. One volume of liquid benzine will render 16,000 volumes of air inflammable and 5000 volumes of air highly explosive, but nothing but contact with flame or a white hot body will touch off the most explosive mixture of petroleum vapor and air. After twenty months of trial Dr. E. Houze, of the Hospital St. Jean, Brussels, reports tannin the most beneficial substance in consumption he has known. After the first few days expectoration, sweats and cough diminish, and the appetite improves. In engraving on glass by means of electricity the plate to be engraved is covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash and put in connection with one of the poles in the battery. The design is traced out with a fine platinum point connected with the other pole. The perfect combustion of coal seems to have been effected by Mr. William Gibbs, of Essex, England. By means of a fan and suitable openings the exact quantity of air necessary is supplied to the furnace chambers, and the products of combustion issue as hot air, free from smoke or odor. Professor J. W. Mallet finds that most alum baking powders are made with alum, acid phosphate of calcium, bicarbonate of sodium and starch, and he settles a disputed point by showing that not only alum but the residues left by its use in baking powder must be unwholesome in bread. A French scientist has found nine forms of microbes in the juices of a healthy stomach and concludes that they play an important part in digestion. Every stomach seems to be a little inhabited world in itself and sometimes the population appear to indulge in a revolution which may be fun to them, but plays the mischief with the owner of the organ.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Persons owning bees and not located near streams of water should furnish them fresh water daily, as it will save time to the bee, means honey, as it means water to a person. The way they frequent wells and cisterns shows that they prefer water fresh to stale, and they appear to enjoy sipping it from gravel and sand. I have used milk-crocks filled with gravel and sand, but on the whole, prefer wooden kegs with cloth put in them, hanging over the sides, acting as siphons. The bees sip water from the sunny side of the kegs. The kegs should be washed out frequently, and one should be a little brackish, with which the doctors had nothing to do. There is food here for reflection—and for doctors. The above criticism is fully warranted by the startling ignorance shown by the attending physicians in the Scoville case. It can be aptly said that human life is too often sacrificed to the ignorance and bigotry of the profession. To prevent it happens that fatal results follow an improper course of treatment—the physician treats the patient for consumption, general debility or for nervous disorders, whilst the real disease, which is slowly destroying the kidneys and filling the system with a poison quite as deadly as arsenic, is altogether overlooked or does not attract attention until too late. Physicians too often treat the symptoms of disease instead of the disease itself. It is well established that four-fifths of the ordinary ill which beset humanity are the results of disease in the kidneys which will yield to the curative properties of Warner's Safe Cure if timely used, and to it alone. What is apparently a disease in the other organs is more oftentimes a mere symptom of kidney disease, which should be quickly eradicated by Warner's Safe Cure, which secures too firm a hold on those organs.

WATER FOR BEES.

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Scott's Emulsion. A Pathology showed the writer two bottles. One contained a section of a healthy lung of a man who had lived in the country, and the other the lung of a man who had lived in New York. The country lung showed a clear pink color; the city lung was almost black, and it was impossible to trace the veins through the smut and dirt. The experiment proved, of course, that the air in New York is so impregnated with dust and dirt that the lungs become in such need of a bath as if they were laid in a bed of charcoal.—Hartford Courant.

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