

Woman's Realm

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEBAR DUNKARD DRESS.

Lancaster (Special).—An appeal was made to the Lancaster County Court to prevent the comely young Dunkard school teachers in the country districts from wearing the garb of their church in the school-room. The suit is brought by L. Z. Stager and is directed against the school directors of Mt. Joy Township. It is based upon the act of the Legislature passed in 1895 prohibiting any public school teacher from wearing any dress, garb, emblem, mark or insignia indicating membership in any religious sect or denomination.

In Mt. Joy Township there are several teachers of the Dunkard faith and they wear the garb of that church. In effect Stager's suit is that the practice should be stopped. The suit was preferred before Squire Epler, of Elizabethtown, and the case has been returned to court.

Several years ago a similar case arose in Gallatin, exactly similar to this. It created a widespread sensation but the matter was dropped by the Sisters withdrawing from school before the point was passed on by the courts and it is believed that the Mt. Joy case will also be dropped.

GIRL THIES SUICIDE.

Philadelphia (Special).—Disappointed in love, Eva Hansbury, a pretty girl, aged 18 years, living with her parents at 3928 Mt. Vernon Street, tried to end her life by drinking cyanide. The girl, apparently, did not care to die in her own home and have her parents find her dead body, so she went to the home of a relative at 220 North Thirty-second Street, and, complaining of feeling ill, laid down on a couch. A few minutes later, while alone, she drew from her handbag a vial containing the poison, she drank and then uttered a scream.

The girl's relatives rushed into the room and the empty bottle which lay on the floor told of what had happened. A phone message was sent to the police station at Thirty-ninth Street and Lancaster Avenue, and the patrol wagon removed her to the Presbyterian Hospital. The physicians expressed the belief that the girl would recover.

YOUTH HANGS HIMSELF.

Philadelphia (Special).—The police of the Third and De Lancey Streets Police Station and the Coroner's officials are investigating the strange suicide of James Redmond, eighteen years old, who killed himself by hanging in a room in the rear of his step-father's junk store at S Lombard Street.

No motive can be assigned for the boy's rash act. He had his mother good-bye at half-past eleven, telling her that he was going to the bank to draw some money. His step-father, John McVay, was aroused by hearing a thud at noon and going to the room found the body of the boy on the floor, the rope having broken under the strain.

PIKE NOW FREE.

Norristown (Special).—With litigation pending as to the amount of compensation it is to receive the Springhouse and Chestnut Hill Turnpike was thrown open as a free county road. This action follows the report of the jury of view which awarded the turnpike company \$23,870 for its stretch of seven and one-half miles, extending from Philadelphia County line to Springhouse Hotel, in Lower Gwynedd Township.

The report was filed last Fall, by the opening of the road was held back by the County Commissioners, who filed exceptions to the manner in which the jury made its investigation. The commissioners allege that the jurors were taken over the road in an automobile at such a clip that they were incapable of viewing the road properly.

These exceptions were withdrawn and the turnpike company filed an appeal for a court jury to increase the award. The company allowed the county to take the road.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK HOTEL.

Shenandoah (Special).—Early in the morning residents of the western section of this city were awakened by an explosion of several sticks of dynamite which had been placed under the hotel of John Raulinovic and set off.

The force of the explosion tore out the rear of the building and shook the guests from their beds. A stove set fire to the debris, but fortunately Mr. Raulinovic succeeded in turning a fire hose on the flames before they could gain headway.

Several of the boarders who attempted to escape from the building found the stairway blocked with furniture and escaped by dropping on an adjoining roof and then to the ground. There is no clue to the perpetrators and their motive is unknown.

STUART FRIEND OF SCHOOL.

Harrisburg (Special).—Governor Stuart opened a session of the School Directors' Division of the State Educational Association by a speech in which he came out strong for more appropriations, careful management and good teachers.

The Governor said: "I was educated in the public schools of this State, and I have always felt a great interest in their work, and since my position as Governor of this Commonwealth has permitted me to have done all in my power for the public school system of Pennsylvania.

Three things are needed to make our system a success, and I think that we have them. First, appropriations, then good management by the directors, and finally, the best public school teachers. The State should appropriate as much as it can for schools."

State Superintendent Schaffer also spoke.

CAT A LIFE SAVER.

Scranton (Special).—Again the faithful pussy has come to the rescue and saved lives in a fire. Flames destroyed the residence of H. C. Prevost, on Linden Street. Mrs. Prevost and her sister, Mrs. Cassidy, were busy on the second floor when they were surprised at the behavior of the pet cat which tore madly into the room and clung to her mistress with yowls of distress.

Bewildered and alarmed, the two women rushed to the first floor, where they found the fire had gained such headway that it was with difficulty that they were able to make their way to safety.

Mrs. Prevost endeavored to return to the burning building to save her cat, but was restrained by force by the firemen. The animal lost its life.

WOLF ATTACKS TRAVELER.

Hazleton (Special).—While on his way home, Harry Billig had an exciting experience with a wolf.

When about half way up the mountain the wolf attacked his horse and it was only after a hard battle the animal was driven off.

After reaching home Billig armed himself with a gun and after several hours' search succeeded in killing the wolf.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Philadelphia (Special).—While crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at the plant of the Merion and Radnor Gas and Electric Company to get his newspaper at the station news stand, Thomas A. Feeley, aged 78, was struck by an express and instantly killed.

The foggy atmosphere and a slight dizziness prevented him from seeing or hearing the approaching train. He was employed as a watchman at the gas plant. His wife is dead, but a son and daughter survive.

Desire the Ballot.

Following the example of their English sisters in London, a great procession of Scotch women walked through the streets of Edinburgh to show their desire and determination to get the ballot. The women represented all classes—ladies of title, wives of professional men, university students, tradeswomen, laboring women, old women, young women, rich women and poor women.—New York Sun.

Slaves of Silver.

"I will never give another bit of silver as a wedding present," announced the bride of a few months. "Now that I am the possessor of considerable myself, I see what a slave it makes of its owner. You are afraid somebody will steal it, in the first place, and then the work and rubbing you put on it to keep it bright! After this I intend to give copper or brass, or this new lacquered material, which is the best of all, for it looks both odd and rich, and can be used and washed like china. Don't burden a poor bride with a lot of silver dishes and trays to take care of."—New York Press.

Occupations of Women.

The 4,000,000 women workers in the United States are engaged in no less than 292 distinct occupations. Though there are no street car drivers reported, there are two motor men; no sailors, but five women pilots. Ten are employed on steam railroads as baggage handlers, forty-five as engineers, thirty-one as brakemen, two as conductors, twenty-six as switchmen, yardmen and flagmen; forty-three as hack drivers, two as roofers and slaters and six as ship carpenters. Strange as it may seem, upward of 300,000 still indulge in the unfashionable trade of domestic service.—New York Sun.

Red-Haired Charmers.

"There are no red-haired old maids."

The speaker, a red-haired actress, lighted a fresh cigarette, and went on:

"The red-haired have an excess of iron in their blood. This causes them to overflow with vitality, animal spirits, gaiety, wit, charm—but I must not boast, must I?"

She smiled, and, smoothing her ruddy locks with a slim white hand, she added:

"At any rate, it is a palpable fact that the red-haired girl never gets left. As a rule she is married at twenty. A red-haired old maid is a greater rarity than a millionaire anarchist. Leap year begins with 1908, but we red-haired girls have no need of leap year."—New York Press.

What a Woman Likes.

She likes to be truly loved and to be told so.

She likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, kind and considerate of her welfare.

When well and becomingly dressed a quiet notice of her is always appreciated.

A word of praise for a nice dinner often more than compensates her for the worry and hard work of preparation.

She wants her husband not only to be her supporter, but her companion, remembering that it is the kind, thoughtful, appreciative word that often brings her greater happiness than a new set of dishes, though presents like the latter are always welcome.

She likes to be made to realize that she is good for something besides a mere household drudge and slave.

She likes to be petted occasionally, but not in public. The little private pet names are very dear to a woman's heart.—Indianapolis News.

French Women and Dress.

Another fancy of the spirituelle French mondaine is that of wearing the same house gown for each of her formal at home days during the three Parisian calling months, January, February and March, writes the Paris correspondent in Vogue. She selects something very elegant, very becoming, very personal, something that suits the scheme of decoration of her reception room, that is neither too rich nor too modest to accompany her interior. She carefully arranges each accessory of shoes, jewels, coiffure, and then wears it day after day, its folds becoming more and more accustomed to every movement of her figure, while she gives the impression of being a woman of taste and elegance, yet her sartorial reserve announces also that she has something more in her head than the eternal question of chiffons.

There is nothing more vulgar than the idea that one must not appear too often in the same gown. If a gown is really beautiful, has some real charm of line and color and texture, one does not tire of it any more than one does a flower. The trouble is we are too often led astray by the fashion and we choose something hastily that has nothing but novelty to recommend it. There is something lovely in every period of dress, if one has but the patience to search for it and the knowledge and taste to find it and adapt it to oneself. Once this is achieved, a gown may be worn with pleasure to oneself and to one's friends, until it begins to become really shabby. And some women of taste prefer to be a bit nearer the shabby stage than the horribly vulgar "brand new."

This is easier in France, perhaps, because cleaners are both skillful and inexpensive, and the femme de chambre, even in a modest home, is clever in keeping clothes in order. I know several of the leaders of the smartest set who appear evening after evening at the subscription Mondays at the opera in the same satin sheath,

or velvet Empire, or brocade Renaissance gown, varying only the accessories. Of course, the trade will not approve this advice I give of thus limiting the wardrobe to fewer gowns, but I am not recommending economy. Let greater sums be spent on dress, but in the real sense of decoration, in lovely handwork of all kinds, in brodering with silks and ribbons and seed pearls, in the working of gold and other metals, bronze, copper, cut steel, silver, in laces and furs and all fine textures.

The broad velvet band wound low about the head, very loosely, with ends disappearing under the collar, is becoming almost universal for both day and evening wear, a rose or a jewel being added on occasion.

For Embonpoint.

We owe the latest cure for embonpoint to the anthropologist, says an exchange. Watch the baby happily perambulating on all fours, innocent of dyspepsia and obesity. He is true to nature and Darwin, as any medical student could inform us. To be free from fleshy hills we must ape the baby and take regular exercise on our hands and feet. Numbers of persons in the East are practicing the new cure with excellent results. It is named after Nebuchadnezzar.

It is entirely reasonable that ease and health should come on all fours. Erect man is a modern arrangement, and the strain of the perpendicular is often too much. It suits the weak in digestion to revert to ancestral ways. We have, moreover, the assurance that orang outangs, chimpanzees and gorillas, all ambling from toe to finger tip, never have dyspepsia.

The attitude is perhaps ungraceful. But in the privacy of the home it can be assumed without loss of dignity. Behind closed doors the adipose may go back at a four-footed bound to the gait that made our progenitors so agile, so well poised and so healthy.—New Haven Register.

Worth on Royalty's Gowns.

The greatest dressmaker in the world, Worth, of Paris, is writing a series of articles for Harper's Bazar—the first, by the way, he has ever contributed to any periodical. In the February Bazar he writes freely of the tastes of the royal women who are his customers. He says, among other things:

"I may, perhaps, be permitted to digress a little here to speak of royal ladies' taste in dress. Queen Alexandra of England is a born artist in this respect, inheriting the talent from her late mother, the Queen of Denmark, who taught her child-when what was becoming from their tenderest years in the Copenhagen nursery. Queen Alexandra could—often does—trim her own hats and bonnets and makes root-and-branch alterations in even the most recherche Paris millinery. Never does her Majesty permit the extravagance of fashion to invade her immense wardrobe.

"She does not ask, 'Will panna or stiff brocade be favored?' or, 'Will fur be admitted for evening wear?' or, 'Will tight sleeves last through another season?' No. And not because her Majesty is a law unto herself. It is merely because she has exquisite taste and unerringly chooses modes that become her known beauty. The Queen gets charming ideas from museums and galleries, and used to design in the Tapestry Room at Marlborough House under the direction of the late Lord Leighton."

NEWEST FASHIONS.

Plaid English twills have coin-sized shadow dots that are effective.

The effect of maline over tulle is soft and very new, and different from wether by itself.

Two layers of sheer stuff of different weave constitute the chemise effect of many handsome separate waists for evening.

Full kimona sleeves edged with wide-ribbon-run heading are unusually pretty on a circular nightgown whose neck is similarly finished.

Dull, rather light blue, gray, violet and a vague green were all combined in the tulle trimming of one exquisite gray hat from Alphonseine.

Practically all the new corsets are provided with twelve-inch steels, which means that they are a great deal higher in the bust than formerly.

The theatre waists made without collars originated in Paris, and they offer a splendid opportunity for the display of handsome jeweled collars.

Large choux of tulle trimming broad-brimmed hats, usually of the lighter colors, combine even more tones than are seen in the velvet trimming.

The new bordered materials which it is going to be possible to obtain in popular-priced fabrics this season mean that some pretty jumper suits will appear.

Cutaway coats are to be worn again, many of them slashed so high that they not only show the belt buckle but quite a bit of the blouse above it.

The Japanese sleeve of the lingerie blouse of very sheer batiste is supported and made more shapely by a sleeve of similar design on the chemise or corset cover worn beneath it.

Despite constant heavy rains Preston, England, is threatened with a water famine, a species of fine mists having found its way into the water mains and blocked the supplies.



THE COMPOSITE WASHINGTON.
Embraces the Trumbull, the Savage, the Houdon, and the Gouger. The Composite, while Houdon and Gouger are suppressed, although they all had equal result must be satisfactory of Washington.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

It is so common to celebrate the birthdays of great men, and so rare to hold ceremonies in commemoration of their deaths, that the memorial exercises which took place under Masonic auspices in various parts of the country on December 14, 1899, the centenary of the death of George Washington, attracted wide attention. Curiously enough, the original suggestion of the observance came from the Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the State of Colorado, a part of this continent whose existence was known to Washington only vaguely as a piece of the great unexplored Spanish Southwest. It is quite as odd that, after leading Freemasons in the United States had taken the plan in hand and invited the craft in other lands to cooperate, the first acceptance should have come, with every manifestation of enthusiasm, from New Zealand, which in Washington's day was a savage dominion lately discovered and seized by Captain Cook in the name of King George of England. Nothing could mark the world's progress in the intervening century more clearly than these circumstances.

Many accounts of Washington's death, differing in detail, have been published by the standard historians, and many theories have been advanced as to the cause of it. That he caught a severe cold, and that this ran into the disease of the throat which was then known as quincy, are among the settled facts; but whether his life might not have been prolonged but for the copious bleeding to which he was subjected is still open to debate. The only official record we have, perhaps, is that kept by the secretary, Tobias Lear. In a letter to John Adams, he refers to the fatal ending to the disease and set to the treatment. This letter runs as follows:

Mount Vernon, December 15, 1799.

scribed, "General George Washington. Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799, Aet. 68." Above the plate were the words, "Surge ad Judicium," and below it, "Gloria Deo." From a local newspaper account of the day we learn that a vessel was anchored in the Potomac River, firing minute guns while the funeral procession formed at the manor-house and moved in this order to the family tomb at the bottom of the lawn: Cavalry, Guard, Infantry, with arms reversed.

Clergy.
The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters and pistols.
Colonels Sims, Ramsey, Payne, Gilpin, Marsteller, Little, pallbearers.
Mourners,
Masonic Brethren,
Citizens.

The cavalry halting, the infantry marched toward the tomb and formed their lines, the clergy, the Freemasons and the citizens descended to the vault, and the burial services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were performed. The infantry and cavalry each fired a volley, eleven pieces of artillery on the river-bank sent forth a roar, and the ceremony was concluded.

When the project for a centennial commemoration first took shape it was proposed to re-enact this entire scene, even to the extreme of having a catafalque borne to the site of the old tomb; but against that feature a loud protest was raised, on the ground that it would turn a solemn memorial service into a mere theatrical show. It was decided to give the ceremonies a symbolical rather than an imitative character, though the re-production was carried up to a certain point. The day chosen was the 14th of December, but the funeral of the 18th furnished an outline for the incidents. The Freemasons, the repre-

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

A French Gift to America.



The bust was cast by Hohwiler; the pedestal was cut by the marble quarries of Bering, Nicoli at Carrara; the bronze plate, in the style of Louis XVI, was made by the talented artist in metal, Charles Dupont.

It took 35 years to build up a church of six members in China, but since 1900 there have been 50,000 natives converted to Christianity.

Fifty little wooden churches have been built in Northwest Canada by the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which in four years has sent 250,000 persons from England to the vast Northwest.



THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 18, 1799.

It is with inexpressible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General Washington. He died last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a short illness of about twenty-four hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became ill. Dr. Dick attended him in the morning, and Dr. Craik, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Fort Tobacco, was soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, without the desired effect. His last scenes corresponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan or complaint escaped him in extreme distress. With perfect resignation and in full possession of his senses he closed his well-spent life.

Another contemporary letter tells us that Washington informed Dr. Dick "that he had no fear of death, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind hand." He was buried at Mount Vernon on Wednesday, December 13. On the coffin plate was inscribed:



WASHINGTON'S TOMB AT MOUNT VERNON.

Another contemporary letter tells us that Washington informed Dr. Dick "that he had no fear of death, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind hand." He was buried at Mount Vernon on Wednesday, December 13. On the coffin plate was inscribed: