

Woman's Realm

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, smothering 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 in 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-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."

"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.

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. Hasleton (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 drizzle 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.

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.

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 Raulinavicz 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. Raulinavicz 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 clew 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."

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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 strychnine. 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 8 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.

CAT A POOR JOKER.

Reading (Special).—Cleveland Linsman, aged 23, was a victim of an odd joke. In company with several friends he entered a restaurant when one of the party picked up a cross Maltese cat and threw it on top of Linsman's head. The cat took a tight hold on his hair with all four paws and when friends went to take the animal away it fought desperately.

The owner of the cat procuring a broom with a well directed blow hit it a smack which sent the feline to the other end of the room. With it went several bunches of Linsman's hair. He suffered a number of scalp wounds from being scratched.

Two-Cent Rate Cost Road \$1,000.

Pittsburg (Special).—That the operation of the two-cent passenger fare law in Pennsylvania caused a deficit in the passenger business of the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad Company is shown by the annual report, just published, of that railroad—one of the subsidiary corporations of the Pennsylvania Company. From the time the law went into effect, on October 1, 1907, until January 1, 1908, the receipts from passengers amounted to \$14,523.84, while expenses and taxes directly chargeable to handling passengers were \$15,561.15, leaving a deficit for the three months of \$1,037.31.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A dairy started at Tsingtau 17 years ago now sells more milk to the Chinese than to foreigners.

The negro population of New York City is estimated at 89,000, one-tenth of the number being West Indians.

The passenger traffic over the English Channel last year was 418,480, an increase of 15,000 over the preceding year.

A cork carried to a depth of 200 feet below the surface of the sea will not rise again, owing to the pressure of water.

Nearly nine-tenths of the world's asbestos supply is mined in Canada, the mines about Quebec producing 60,000 tons per annum.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria twice a week holds an audience, when he is accessible to the richest and poorest of his subjects.

The Ameer of Afghanistan finds his chief amusement in cooking and is said to be a better chef than those in his palace kitchen.

Two railway lines are now under construction in the Malayan State of Pahang; they will open regions of great mineral and agricultural possibilities.

Manufacture of rubber from the native guayule shrub has begun in Marathon, Texas. It is estimated that the factory owners control 75 per cent. of the guayule land in Texas.

News of a discovery of gold in an uncharted branch of the Flindly River, in British Columbia, was recently brought by mounted police to Vancouver. It is reported that free coarse nugget gold, \$100 to the pan, has been extracted.

There is no doubt whatever that the drinking habits of the nation, and especially of the women of the nation, are doing more harm to our financial and social position than is any depression in trade or other economic causes.—British Journal of Inebriety.

Consul General Frank Dyer Chester calls attention to the Fourth International Automobile Exposition to be held in Budapest, Hungary, in the month of May, 1908, an of especial interest to the American automobile and agricultural machinery exporters.

Italy is eagerly awaiting the result of the experiments being made in its swamps with the Australian malaria fish, (pseudomogil signifier), which thrives in shallow water and lives chiefly on the larvae of mosquitoes. The government imported a few thousand of them in June.

Europe's output of sugar for 1907 is about 6,288,000 tons.

Public education in New York City will cost \$1,797,035 more in 1908 than it did in 1907.

Over 50,000 tons of peanuts are brought to Bordeaux annually from Africa, and the value of the oil made from them is \$2,000,000. Many French families prefer it for table use to olive oil, and it is much cheaper, too, the price being 5¢ to 8¢ cents a gallon, according to quality.



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 not 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.

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-

sentatives of the patriotic societies, and other citizens assembled at the east side of the manor, and moved in procession to the old vault by the same path, and as nearly as possible in the order, taken by the pro-

cession of a century ago. Here a dirge was played by the band, Bishop Randolph, of the southern diocese of Virginia, read a prayer, an oration from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia sang a hymn, and the Grand Master of Masons for Colorado delivered an address. Then the procession moved to the present tomb. The Grand Masters of the thirteen original States stood in line in front of the tomb, faced by a semicircle of the Grand Masters of other States and foreign Jurisdiction, while the Grand Lodge of Virginia formed in a circle around the tomb, holding hands. The Grand Master of Virginia called for tributes, first from the original thirteen States, and then from the East, West, North and South, respectively. After brief responses, the Masonic dignitaries returned to the east side of the manor, where the whole assemblage listened to an address by President McKinley, who received his initiation into the Masonic order during the Civil War, in Virginia, and only a few miles from the lodge in which Washington had presided as master.

The evening was spent in memorial banquets in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, where the visiting Freemasons were entertained by the local lodges. About fifty foreign lodges attended by delegation. It was hoped at first that the Prince of Wales would come among the British visitors, but he was reluctantly obliged to decline.

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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.

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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 of many handsome