

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

## PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

### SEE SHE IS A RAILWAY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Hattie M. Kimball is, probably, the only female railway President in the world. She was elected to the Presidency of the Pennsboro & Harrisonville Railway Company, which has its terminus in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the other week and will assume the duties of the office next year. Mrs. Kimball is the widow of Moses P. Kimball, and during the life of her husband she assisted him in the management of many great enterprises. She is about fifty years of age and thoroughly conversant with the railway business.—*Chicago Post.*

### WHAT THE FASHIONS PROPHESY.

In the old days the stately sleeve puffs were filled with paper or feathers, to preserve their peculiar stand-out effect. Wait a bit and you will see history repeat itself in this as well as in the crinoline. The crinoline is not in yet, but it is coming, as all signs prophesy. Everything is done now to give sweeping, spreading crinoline effects, and all is ready for its advent. Fashion is a wily goddess and cautiously moves in the accomplishment of her purposes, shocking us not with insurrection by the abruptness of her innovations. Lace of every kind is the trimming of the evening gown for old and young alike.—*New York Sun.*

### A BUNCH OF "DON'T'S."

Girls, don't believe implicitly everything he tells you when he is wooing you. Don't let him win your love too easily; men do not like that; they would rather have a little trouble to gain you. Don't worry the life out of him by asking him, "why do you love me?" He does not always have an answer for you. Don't bother him too much about your hats and gowns; a man likes to think you dress to please him, but he has other things to think about. Don't accept him with reserves for any one else; love him, be good to him, try your best to make him happy.—*Music and Drama.*

### THE SPINSTERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lately spoke in Boston on "The Women Who Do Not Marry." She said: "This world would not be what it is to-day were it not for the work of unmarried women who have gone into hospitals and prisons and among disease and sorrow and suffering, laboring for love with the spirit of Christ. 'Every woman's heart thrills when she calls the roll: Harriet Martineau, the great pioneer of the higher education of women, leaving behind her a literature of honor, morality, high ethics; Sarah Martin, who came before Elizabeth Fry in prison work; Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of sanitary work in war; the Cary sisters, Abby May, Frances Power Cobbe and Harriet Hosmer. 'The world is glorified by its unmarried women and filled with their good deeds.'—*Womankind.*

### A SERVICEABLE LONG CLOAK.

A serviceable long cloak in Connemara style, costing but little if not even a moderate knock of the dressmaking art, can be made of any of the very wide German broadcloths shown in such a variety of handsome colors this season. Dark wine red is an excellent color, as it is sure to prove becoming, and its very color imparts a look of warmth and comfort. Line with wine-colored cotton plush and face the long, loose fronts with wine surah. Get one yard and three-quarters of the surah, and cut it in two strips for the facing. Shirt the cloth only about the neck in yoke form, and do not shirr the cotton plush. Have that fitted first, and made to lie very close over the shoulders. White Thibet or shaggy black fur are either of them used to trim these wraps, simply forming a snug collar around the throat only, or used also as bands to go down each side of the straight fronts. Many women who wear the chamois jacket outside the dress waist, dispense with any lining to these wraps, as many of the cloths this season have a close shaggy nap inside, thus rendering a lining unnecessary. Four yards of very wide cloth will make a long cloak with very deep hem.—*New York Post.*

### LADYLIKE

The Germans are justly proud of the richness of their language, their well-compounded and artfully compounded words, and the beauty of their nouns formed of adjectives. They take a peculiar delight in the long, many-syllabled single substantive in which is fused such wealth of meanings that they boastfully declare that it would require a long sentence of the English language to convey it properly. Yet it was with a wistful little sigh that a German lady confessed that her mother-tongue held no such beautiful and expressive compound as ladylike. "It means so much," said she, enviously, "and is so musical and suggestive."

It was a new point of view, and, like all criticism from without, busied the thoughts with the light thrown upon the old familiar word. Memories of early days were stirred and quickened, for almost the first instruction to a little girl in matters of conduct is conveyed in the admonition to be ladylike. It is a quality, too, which has not its accompanying defect. One can scarcely be too ladylike, unless one happens to belong to the stern sex, which occasionally produces a "Miss Nancy."

Lady has been strangely abused, and is tattered and torn by rough usage and misapplication; but ladylike is still sweet and delicate, and no true woman can object to wear the epithet as a title of honor. Indeed, it is only the truly womanly woman who is entitled to wear it, who possesses the exquisite refine-

ment, the dainty modes of thought and gentle speech, which are embodied in the word.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### COUGHS CAUSED BY DRESS MATERIALS.

"I wonder why I cough so much lately," said a delicate woman, as she came in from an outing. "Of late every time I go out I have the most wretched and uncomfortable coughing spells. I feel as though my lungs were full of dust, and it mingles me so that sometimes I can scarcely breathe. It seems to make no difference whether the weather is wet or dry, I cough about the same; and the strange part of it is, I begin to cough as soon as I am dressed to go out. I am going to study up the matter thoroughly, to see if I can find any reason for it, for there is never an effect without a cause."

"That will require but little study," remarked her friend. "I see that you indulge in two articles of dress, either one of which would furnish reasons for the cough you complain of. You wear a quantity of fine chenille trimming around the neck of one of your street dresses. Have you ever observed whether you cough more when you wear that dress than any other? I also notice that on cool days you wear a shoulder cape lined with squirrel. The fur of the squirrel is very fine and breaks easily. The particles are so light as to be blown about by the slightest breath. You inhale the tiny particles in quantities, and they cause serious irritation of the throat and lungs. I have been obliged to abandon the use of such articles entirely. At one time my physician feared serious pulmonary difficulty, and I was ordered away to a warmer climate for the winter. It was very inconvenient for me to leave at that time, and I set about studying my symptoms, wondering if I could find any remedy or palliation which would tide me over the season. I took the most careful note of everything I did and wore, and, indeed, of my entire habits of life. I soon discovered that my cough was much worse when I wore certain garments. Among other things, I noticed that a very fine, short pile plush wrap seemed to effect the most unfavorable. I held the garment up to the light and beat it with my hands, when I discovered that a perfect cloud of fine particles filled the air. The pile was very brittle and broke off in myriads of little specks. This I had been inhaling in quantity, as I afterward found, and this was one of the causes of the trouble."

"If you want to cure your cough, my dear, take care that your garments do not throw off quantities of dusty specks. These particles, partly because of their irritating nature, and partly because of the poisonous dyes with which they are charged, are injurious to the throat and lungs, and quite sufficient to bring about the conditions you complain of."—*The Ledger.*

### FASHION NOTES.

Beautifully embroidered silk pin-cushions in the shape of a star are the newest.

Hand embroidered gloves are a current affection of the ultra fashionable women.

Satin-hand painted fans are seen this season with real jewels inlaid in the sticks.

Children's fashions occur to the on-looker as somewhat grotesque, not to say fantastic.

Among the new cloaks for young girls are those of chinchilla cloth trimmed with astrachan. They are coat-shaped, belted at the waist and have a deep cape.

A soft felt hat with a crease on top, that goes by the name of "Alpine," is worn by the girl who apes English fashion and cares not a rap how she looks.

Dress fabrics are very rich and thick and raised trimmings are in the lead. As the plain flat skirt continues to obtain, naturally the quality of the material must make up for the lack of quantity previously used.

Nobody seems to be quite sure nowadays when a woman is a woman and when she is a lady. She who was once a "lady" is now a woman, and she who never thought to be other than a woman is now a lady.

A simple and stylish gown is made with a belted yoke waist, to which is firmly sewed a bell skirt. With gowns fashioned in this style is worn for the street a bouffant-skirted coat of changeable velvet trimmed with fur.

Sorosis is debating whether to raise the initiation fee to \$50 or to make the annual dues \$10. The membership has grown so large that the club can afford to be more exclusive. The subject of a club-house is one of constant agitation.

A striking and quaint novelty is the Mother Hubbard hat, which has a brim waved in six deep curves. The only trimming of this hat is an enormous bow tied through slits in the crown high on the left side and through which are thrust two quills.

A short time ago the Prince of Wales saw fit to use brass trappings for his horse's harness. Then, of course, all the London world, followed their leader and put their horses into brass, but His Royal Highness decided that he didn't like the gaudy trimmings, and now everybody is going back to nickel again.

Bodices are made quite long at the present time. Has any one noticed how funny one of them looks hanging below a short street jacket which is really out of fashion, but has been temporarily pressed into service? Its parallel is only to be found in the long-tailed clawhammers which in England a man will not hesitate to wear under a box coat.

A lady who owns a country house somewhere within 200 miles of New York was deserted the other day by her entire staff of servants, who took a train for town without a day's warning, leaving sixteen people in the family. Additional guests were expected and time was not lost in telegraphing a withdrawal of invitations.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

### Photographing on metals by electricity is announced.

Leading French writers are using green paper for manuscript, as it is less fatiguing to the eyes than white.

Of the 4600 species of mushrooms known to science only 134 varieties may be safely regarded as edible.

Brown bread is said to furnish more bone, muscle, and blood to the human system than any other variety.

Paper is being made, by the ordinary process, from corn husks which have been boiled in caustic soda and pressed.

A meteorite, found a few weeks ago in the rotten stump of a willow tree at Lysabild, Denmark, was seen by the finder to fall into the tree in August, 1843.

Scientists find evidence of primitive savagery in a custom in almost universal use among the criminal classes of tattooing emblems on different parts of the body.

An important discovery, by means of which ordinary soft steel can be readily used for all kinds of tools, has been made by a man in Pennsylvania. The process is still a secret.

An egg not long ago laid by a blue Andalusian hen at Bradford, England, contained the usual yolk and white and a fleshy substance resembling a heart. The weight of all was 4½ ounces.

A block of pure asphaltum, weighing 2½ tons, was recently taken from the asphaltum mine near Santa Barbara, Cal. It is believed to be the largest piece of asphaltum ever mined in one block.

From recent investigations made in the Pennsylvania University Veterinary School it was shown that the chief cause of consumption came from the use of the milk and flesh of tuberculous cattle.

An English astronomer has arrived at the conclusion that the age of stars can be determined by their color. Red stars are the latest formation, white next, and those of a bluish ting the most ancient.

The manufacture of artificial bitter almonds is continually increasing, and they can hardly be detected from the genuine. They consist chiefly of grape sugar flavored with a small amount of nitrobenzole.

In a photograph of the heavens now in course of preparation at the Paris Observatory, it is calculated that 60,000-000 stars will be represented. In the nebula of the Lyre, Mr. Bailland took a photograph 4x5 which reveals 4900 stars to the naked eye.

The street sounds of the principal European cities are to be photographed simultaneously with the photographing of the occupants of the street. This may enable lecturers to reproduce both sights and sound by means of lantern and the phonograph used together.

Japanese lacquer trees, planted in Germany sixteen years ago, have thrived wonderfully. The juice from one of them was recently sent to Japan to be tested, and a similar test is being made in Germany. Should the result be what is hoped, a new industry will soon be inaugurated in Germany.

A simple and practical method of applying electricity to railroading has been invented by a French electrician. The steam engine used supplies the electric power to motors in each car of the train, and not to the locomotive proper. This relieves the tremendous strain on the driving wheels of the locomotive.

All sounds, whether high or low, loud or soft, travel at precisely the same rate, i. e., about 1100 feet a second. Were this not so the different notes of music would reach the ear at different times, and the result would be confusion instead of melody. If the sun gave forth sounds loud enough to reach the earth such sounds instead of reaching us in the space of about eight minutes, as light does, would only arrive after a period of nearly four years.

### Fine Art of Tea Making.

Tea making in Japan is a fine art. The teapot is small and dainty, like those sold for bric-a-brac at Japanese shops, and the teacups, often of fine cloisonné with plain enamelled linings, are each no larger than a giant's thumb. With them is a pear-shaped pitcher for boiling water, and a lacquer containing choice tea. Among the rich these appurtenances accompany a brand of tea so rare that none of it is ever exported. The Japanese host scoops out enough of the precious herb (with an ivory implement shaped like a large tea leaf) to loosely fill the little teapot. He then pours over it hot, not boiling, water, and in less than a moment the pale yellow tea into cups which are never filled more than half way up, and they are at once served to visitors and the family. It is needless to say that the tea, losing no part of its delicious aroma, is as fragrant and delicate as any concoction can possibly be.—*Boston Transcript.*

### The Aborigine Americans.

The Amerrique Indians, who were visited not long ago by J. Crawford, State Geologist of Nicaragua, occupy a hilly region of the rich gold mining section of La Libertad, Nicaragua. These Indians are six feet six inches tall, active, and apparently strong and healthy. They are dying out rapidly, however, and are now estimated to number not more than 275 or 300 individuals. They live in pathless forests, and their chief occupation is to tap certain trees for rubber, which they carry on their backs to traders 100 miles away. They have cleared some ground for corn, planting this in holes made with pointed sticks. A few lumps of melted gold are found among them, and it is inferred that the Indians of this locality mined and melted this metal before the discovery of Nicaragua by Columbus. They believe in a mighty prophet, who appeared in their territory in ancient times, and whose form has been seen on a mountain-top by some of the older Indians.—*Yenton (N. J.) American.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

### TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

#### CARE OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

When chicks have leg weakness, and the floor of the brooder is very warm, the cause is too much bottom heat. Bottom heat is excellent for chicks until they are a week old, but after that time there should only be warmth enough on the floor not to have the floor cold. All warmth should come over the chicks. They feel the warmth on the back with more satisfaction than on any other portion of the body.—*Farm and Fireside.*

#### FINAL EARTHING OF CELERY.

The final earthing of celery in the most important, especially in the case of that portion which constitutes the main winter and late supplies. At the latter stage the work is often carelessly performed, the outer edges being altogether too loose, and the soil also used too sparingly, with the result that the celery keeps badly, and which is often attributed to frost. Use plenty of soil, bringing the sides up sharply to the ridge, the side being well packed. If the celery be well-earthed up, covering to keep away frost is seldom needed. Wet is often the cause of more decay in celery than can be attributed to frost; therefore, this being the case, during a wet season the tops of the ridges could be protected with two boards nailed together thus, A, the wet with this contrivance being prevented from penetrating.—*New York World.*

#### A NEW STYLE OF GRAPE TRELLIS.

Ever since the grape rot first affected the fruit it has been deemed necessary to remove all foliage and fruit from the two lower wires of the trellis, so that there could be a free circulation of air beneath the growing vines.

The other day, writes a correspondent, I was introduced to a new method of making the trellis, and, as this can be done at odd times, between this and spring, I give it here: Have a cross-piece to every post on which your present trellis is fixed. Remove all the wires below four feet and six inches as useless. Stretch three or even two wires over these cross-pieces about a foot or so apart. Next trim your canes so as to reach up to this height and then fruit your vines on the overhead trellis. Look at a telegraph-pole full of wires and you will catch the idea. This will give free circulation of air and make the summer pruning less arduous and facilitate the cutting of the grapes.—*St. Louis Re-*

#### THAT "NUTTY" FLAVOR.

The demand in the market is for butter with nutty flavor, and as it is not in the original flavor of the milk, but developed by a certain care and handling of the milk and cream, there must be pretty nearly uniform care of the milk, and, back of this, uniform feeding and attention to not only the cows but their surroundings. When the whole matter is sifted, and the actual methods explained how this flavor is obtained, it will be noticed that it is only taking the best care of the milk, by making every utensil bright and clean and doing more than straining dirt and its companions out of the milk, but rather in not allowing the milk to be in a uniform way, cooled down to a certain point, the temperature controlled, cream ripened so much and no more, and time cream churned then and not some up to the future, and the buttermilk washed out, and the butter salted so much and worked down so dry, the nutty flavor needed will be developed promptly on time and in needed amount. It is a uniform care, treatment and handling that insures quality, texture and flavor in butter.—*New Orleans New Delta.*

#### PITTING POTATOES.

Where potatoes are to be kept through the winter, and are not wanted for market or use till spring, a well-constructed pit of doors is the best way to keep them. Cellars are always too warm, and even a temperature of fifty degrees starts the eyes whether the cellar be light or dark. In a dark cellar the potatoes in a bin will be found grown together if not examined frequently. In out of door pits, unless the winter is extremely warm, scarcely an eye will have started up to the time the pit is ready to be opened. Such potatoes for seed are worth double what the same potatoes would be kept so warm that each eye has sprouted and must have its original growth broken off. It stands to reason that this first growth has greater vigor than will any one that starts afterward. The pit should only be given up to the time of severe freezing. Just before that put on another coat of straw over the whole heap and cover with four or five inches deep of soil. If weather be low zero is threatened in winter draw a few loads of manure from the horse stables and give the pit another covering. When thus treble covered there is little danger that even zero weather will reach down to freeze the potatoes.—*Boston Cultivator.*

#### GREEN MANURING.

In these days of green manuring it is important to get facts as to the rational basis for the practice and also learn what kinds of substances are best as a green fertilizer. It has been determined by Professor Muntz that leguminous plants, such as lupines, are of most value as green manure, and this is because such crops gather much nitrogen from the air, and in their decomposition in the soil furnish this element in one or more of its compounds to the succeeding crop that may have only feeble power in seizing upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The experimenter concludes also that the value of any green manure crop may be quite accurately measured by the rapidity with which it decomposes in the soil after being turned under. While

## CURIOUS FACTS.

China takes most of our cotton. The Chinese reckon this to be year 7,910,341.

A doctor says that one person in nine is left-handed.

The Thames (London) police force consists of 200 men.

The Island of Malta is the most densely populated spot on earth.

On the average a boy costs a parent about \$200 a year until twenty years of age.

Apple trees set out eighty years ago in New Haven, Conn., bore excellent fruit last fall.

A colt with horns a foot long is owned by a farmer named Kavanaugh, in Scriven County, Ga.

In the city of Berlin, with a population of 1,815,600 there are but 26,800 dwelling houses.

From the American alone tree is made thread, ropes, cables, paper, clothing, soap, sugar and brandy.

In Fiji, the Friendly Islands, Samoa and New Britain, 100,000 natives worship in Methodist churches.

Trains loaded with geese arrive daily at Berlin from Russia. Ten thousand came recently on a single train.

A spoon for measuring medicine, by which a dose can be administered without spilling, has been invented.

A gannet, a bird rare in New England, was shot the other day at Middleton, R. I. It measured six feet from tip to tip of wings.

Not a drop of rain fell in the United States on one Sunday in last October. This is the first time this has occurred in eighteen years.

Three women, now over eighty years of age, are living within a stone's throw of each other near Norwich, Conn., who have each been struck by lightning at various times.

Among the delicacies to be obtained at a Japanese railroad station are sliced lotus roots, roots of large burdock, lily bulbs, shoots of ginger, pickled green plums and the like.

In Australia, where deadly snakes abound, it has been discovered that strychnia is almost an infallible cure for their bites. The antidote acts quickly, snake poison slowly. All physicians use it.

It is estimated that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hoards of ornaments amounts to \$1,250,000,000. A competent authority calculates that in Amrita city alone there are jewels to the value of \$10,000,000.

A Concord (N. H.) mule, finding its neck so swollen by an affection that it could not reach the ground to feed standing, laid down, and after eating all the grass within reach on one side rolled over and finished its meal on the other.

A floating island in Sadanga Pond, which is about a mile in length, near Jacksonville, Vt., covers about one-third of the surface and is about two feet in thickness. It bears cranberries, and it drifts from one part of the pond to another, according to the direction of the wind.

A monument of granite is in course of erection at Mile Hollow, on the outskirts of Bordentown, N. J., to mark the spot from which the locomotive John Bull No. 1 started on its first trip on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in the fall of 1831. This is said to have been the first locomotive to run a mile in this country.

#### Food Before Sleep.

Dr. W. T. Cathell has entered a strong protest against the old fashioned idea that people should go to bed comparatively hungry. He is of opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness so often met with. It is well known that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore natural to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those in whom the vitality is lowered. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continues as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result. All animals except man eat before sleep, and there is no reason why man should form an exception to the rule. Dr. Cathell is satisfied that were the weakly, emaciated and the sleepless to nightly take a light meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed, for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby raised to a better standard of health. He has found that after directing a bowl of bread and milk or a saucer of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone has resulted. Persons who are too stout and plethoric are recommended to follow an opposite course.—*Courier-Journal.*

#### An Effect of Smokeless Powder.

Judging by the observations of an English officer who attended the late French military maneuvers, the use of smokeless powder is likely to have a peculiar effect on the morale of soldiers in battle. He says that again and again he found himself in a position where he could hear volley after volley, field guns, too, sometimes being fired, so far as sound could indicate, within 800 yards, and yet after gazing intently for minutes he tried in vain to discover the whereabouts of the firers. One moment the sound would seem to be quite close, but a puff of wind would cause it to appear to come from miles off. If the men who fire are at all hidden, and are stationary, it would seem almost impossible to discover them at, say, 800 yds.—*Courier-Journal.*