

NEWS NOTES FOR WOMEN

Perfumed Ribbon Nov.

The large shops now provide perfumed ribbon, sold by the yard, intended for insertions in lingerie. These come in two widths, one extremely narrow, the other baby-blue, pink and white. Fastidious women prefer to use the delicate sachet which is not in general use, some faint suggestion of flowering cherry blossoms, or of scarcely perceptible orris root, or evanescent heliotrope. Since the drawers of the bureau or chiffoniere where under linen is kept are lined with sachets to fit, the garments kept therein have a faint perfume when taken into use.

Names of White House Ladies.

It is an interesting study in nomenclature to run over the names of the President's wives. There has been but one Mary—Mary Todd Lincoln. There were two Marthas—Martha Dandridge Washington and Martha Wayles Jefferson; two Abigails—Abigail Powers Fillmore and Abigail Smith Adams. Another maiden, possessed of the commonplace name of Smith, who married the wife of a President—Margaret Smith, who married Zachary Taylor. There were also two Elizas—Eliza Cartwright Monroe and Eliza McCord Johnson.

There was a second Todd—Dolly Todd Madison. After Dolly, which was perhaps the most fanciful name favoring more of a nickname, were the two rather high-sounding names, Letitia and Lucretia—Letitia Christian Tyler and Lucretia Rudolph Calhoun. Julia Dent Grant, Lucy Webb Hayes and Lousie Catherine Adams had Christian names more modern and less sedate than Jane Appleton Pierce, Hannah Hoes Van Buren, Rachel Donelson Jackson, Sarah Childs Polk and Anne Symmes Harrison. Frances Folsom Cleveland, Caroline Scott Harrison and Ida Saxton McKinley are familiar to all.

The Utsal Fan.

In spite of all the "splendiferous" fans set out for our tempting every summer, we usually manage to be true to the simple little Fatinitza fan, which folds up so inconspicuously that one would never be accused of carrying concealed fans.

It is much more desirable and durable than its kindred weapon, which is known as the pistol fan, though perhaps not as ingenious, nor as surprising to the uninitiated, if, indeed, there be any in this land of the free who do not know it.

In white the Fatinitza is suitable to accompany any airy fairy get-up, while in black it is a standby. Many well-dressed women fairly live with it in summer and consider it good taste even for winter theatre-going. For church and the like it hasn't an equal.

With leather-covered handles it costs a quarter (though some may be had as low as a dime), and with celluloid handles it's a matter of half a dollar. The tan ones have amber sticks, the brown ones shell, and, of course, these may be imitation, for a song, or real, at a price to make the uninformed gasp. The white may also be celluloid, or ivory, or mother of pearl.

Teaching the Alphabet.

This method was employed by a bright young mother; instead of answering her little one's eager inquiries about the symbols on her blocks by a mechanical repetition of their names, she made up a play which should familiarize the child with the letters as individuals. First, she bought a large box of blocks of all shapes and sizes; then, selecting twenty-six small cubes, she painted the letters on them and put them all in a box by themselves. Showing this to the child, she told her that these persons all belonged to one family, called the Alphabet family. There were Mother A and twenty-five children, and a father, etc., who was away on a voyage and would not be back for some time. The child's imagination seized the idea with avidity, and on the first day he learned with ease the names of the mother and four children. Afterward he was limited to learning two new names each day until the number was complete. Upon the introduction of each new member of the family they built him a house of other blocks, just the shape of himself, and then drew his likeness upon paper. Each letter had a tale of his own adventures to relate, and many were the evolutions he was put through. Within a fortnight the three-year-old child was constructing new characters by putting letters together, and the rapidity and ease with which he proceeded to spell was surprising.—Florene Hull Winterburn, in the Woman's Home Companion.

Summer Skirts.

The skirts of the summer gowns are most important. They must be well made and well hung and in no way interfere with a long slender effect, and yet they must be tucked and pleated—a combination most difficult to obtain. One of the newest gowns has a box-pleated skirt, but the box-pleats are put quite far apart and are graduated in width, narrower at the belt than at the hem, and arranged with a black panel between each pleat. These panels are either entirely covered with lace or embroidery, or have bands of the lace and embroidery across them and put on to give the effect of a lace-trimmed underskirt with a pleated over-skirt. The same idea is carried out by substituting for the pleats the flat bands of the

material that are stitched down to the under-skirt or are lined with silk, fastened half way down to the skirt and then caught at the end with three gilt buttons. When this style of skirt is used the same idea must be repeated in the waist, and the bands on the waist must exactly match in size the upper part of the bands on the skirt—this makes the waist look much smaller and is always more becoming.—Harper's Bazar.

Boydell's Chat

There is still living in Vienna an old lady—by name Frau Grebner—in her ninety-first year, who sang in the chorus at the first performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, an American astronomer employed regularly by the French Government at the Paris Observatory, has been given charge of the balloon work. She ascends almost daily.

Mrs. Edward D. Winslow, the wife of the United States Consul-General at Stockholm, Sweden, was the first woman to operate an automobile in that city. Her machine is of American make and is propelled by electricity.

Miss Ellen Terry's one superstition is said to be a fear of the single number three. She will not enter a hotel room numbered three, nor a car, nor a berth in a sleeping car. She will not sit three at table; she declines to go on the stage by the third entrance.

Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia and have achieved a position of respect. They hold official positions and since last year those in the Government service are entitled to pensions. No American women are reported on the list.

The last descendant of John Bunyan has just died at Lincoln, England, in the person of Mrs. T. M. Keyworth. The last male descendant died many years ago, and a monument is erected to his memory in Lincoln Cemetery. Now the honored line is extinct. Mrs. Keyworth was nearly ninety-nine years of age.

City Clerk Donovan, of Boston, has chosen for his messenger a seventeen-year-old girl, Miss Annie G. Riley, who is the first of her sex to hold such a position in Boston. The Civil Service Commissioners were unable to supply a girl in response to Mr. Donovan's request, and he therefore chose his own messenger.

Miss Burdett, an American woman, hopes to make a small fortune out of the Paris Exposition. She has bought the Pompeian house built about forty years ago by Prince Jerome Napoleon. Miss Burdett proposes to transform it into a tea house and restaurant. The waitresses will wear Pompeian costumes, and, aside from the refreshment feature, the place will be well worth seeing simply as a curiosity.

Gleanings From The Shops

Plenty of foliage in various types in millinery.

Silk gauze grenadines in rich brocade patterns.

Embroidered India silk robes bordered with fringe.

New models in children's plique caps, coats and bonnets.

New ideas in pompons and ostrich goods for midsummer.

Taffeta metallic ribbons in all colors with hemstitched borders.

Large varieties of openwork stockings in silk, cotton and lisle.

Taffeta silk golf coats showing appliques of appropriate emblems.

Graduated accordion-pleated flouncings with narrow ruchings above.

Carded and silk-dotted crepes in solid colors and tasteful combination.

Children's straw braid hats with Lane crowns and full bow of taffeta ribbon.

Thin-textured crystal-corded poplins with white grounds and colored stripes.

Non-shrinkable garments of every description for golf, cycling and steam-er wear.

Silk and wool grenadines with bayadere lace insertings or self-embroidered figures.

Leather and leatherette glove, handkerchief and necktie boxes lined with colored satin.

An unlimited array of wreaths, montures, fruits and berries for trimming children's hats.

Plain and trimmed separate skirts of linen organdie, duck and pique to be worn with shirt waists.

Many shot mousseline ribbons in white and pastel tints in sash, millinery and general trimming widths.

Fancy ornaments, straw novelties, galleons, rich embroidery, nets, braids and tissues in millinery departments.

Large all black hats are deemed very elegant this season, and they are especially good style with all white costumes.

Grecque scarfs in colors of soft taffeta or crepe de Chine showing novelty Oriental borders and knotted fringe ends.

Infants' long and short coats of Bedford cords, cashmere, fancy light woolen materials and pique tastefully trimmed.

SELECTING A JURY.

A Queer Faculty That Lawyers Sometimes Seem to Possess.

"Selecting a jury seems to be a matter of intuition with some lawyers," said a prominent member of the local bar, "and those who are the most successful at it are often unable to give any reasons. 'That man will be against us,' or 'that man will be for us,' they say, and make their challenges accordingly, but if you ask for the whys and wherefores they are non-plussed.

"One of the cleverest men in that line I ever knew in my life was the old lawyer in whose office I studied. The way 'the colonel,' as we called him, could spot a case of potential hostility in selecting a jury was next door to miraculous. I remember on one occasion he was representing a railroad company in a damage suit brought by a man who claimed to have received spinal injuries in an accident. His hurts were not visible to the eye, but according to his story he was in continual agony. One of the jurymen was a solemn-looking chap who was in the grocery business. While the colonel was questioning him he noticed a little chain hanging out of his upper vest pocket. 'What's attached to that chain?' he asked abruptly. 'A pocket thermometer,' replied the jurymen. Without assigning any definite reason the colonel tried desperately to get the man off, but the judge passed him.

"The jury gave a stiff verdict for the plaintiff, and it developed that the grocer had been his chief advocate. 'I knew he would oppose us, as soon as I heard about that thermometer,' said the colonel afterward at his office. 'Any grocer who carries a pocket thermometer is necessarily a hypochondriac, and, as our defense was based on the theory that the plaintiff's injuries were entirely imaginary, the argument naturally gave this chap offense. He had probably heard that sort of talk applied to himself.' 'Did you figure that out on the spot?' I asked. 'No,' he said, 'but I felt it in my bones.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Victory belongs to the most persevering.—Napoleon.

Necessity is the mother of invention.—Farragut.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions—they hold him.—Butler.

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—Voltaire.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable.—L. E. Landon.

He who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.—Saville.

The less we parade our misfortunes the more sympathy we command.—O. Dewey.

Who dares do all that may become a man, and dares no more, he is a man indeed.—Shakespeare.

To owe an obligation to a worthy friend is a happiness, and can be no disparagement.—Charron.

There is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—J. G. Holland.

He that does good for good's sake, seeks neither praise nor reward, but he is sure of both in the end.—Penn.

One of the most important rules of the science of manners is an absolute silence in regard to yourself.—D. H. Aughey.

The malignity that never forgets or forgives is found only in base and ignoble natures, whose aims are selfish, and whose means are indirect, cowardly and treacherous.—Killard.

When Johannesburg Was Taken.

A war correspondent who described the occupation of Johannesburg by the British troops mentions the following incidents:

As the music ceased a great roar of cheers broke out, followed by a chorus of "God Save the Queen."

During the singing of the anthem a tall Free State artilleryman who was watching the ceremony refused to remove his hat, and a bystander tried to force him to do so, when a British guardsman forcefully interposed, saying:

"Leave him alone. He fought for his flag. You are too cowardly to fight for any flag."

A march past, subsequent to the ceremony, and General Roberts proceeded to his headquarters in a small inn at Orange Grove.

A pretty scene was witnessed there at the close of the field marshal's victorious day. One of the staff officers approached in order to discuss a matter of importance with the command-er and found him with the inkkeeper's little daughter on his knee, trying to teach her to write. When the officer interrupted, General Roberts looked up with a smile and said:

"Don't interrupt me. Can't you see I am busy?"

Was Once Occupied by Dante.

The house which was occupied in Mulazzo by Dante after he had been expelled from Florence has been sold to a man named Guelfi for a sum amounting to about \$425. Because the poet wrote several cantos of the "Divine Comedy" in this house efforts were made to have the Italian Government intervene and stop the sale, but it refused to take any action.

Cut Off Their Cues.

As a result of the visit and speeches in Hilo of Leung Chitso there is a movement on foot among the Chinese to abandon cue wearing. Eight Hilo Chinese have already cut off their cues and more will do so, it is said.—Hawaii Star.

VICTIMS OF LIGHTNING.

LAST YEAR'S DEATH ROLL THE LARGEST EVER RECORDED.

Five Hundred and Sixty-two Persons Killed and 820 Injured—A Number Killed Without Any External Sign of Injury—Five Victims of One Stroke.

THE facts collected by the Weather Bureau show that the loss of life by lightning in this country last year was greater than in any year since statistics began to be collected. Five hundred and sixty-two persons were killed instantly or suffered injuries from which death soon resulted, and 820 persons were injured, many of them suffering from physical shock, others from painful burns and others from temporary paralysis of some part of the body. The most common form of injury resulting from lightning seems to be the paralysis of the arms or legs.

In Professor Henry's report on the casualties of the year he says there were some remarkable escapes from death. In some cases the clothing of the person struck was set on fire and the body was scorched or burned; however, complete recovery followed. It is not easy to explain how these persons escaped death, and there is still much uncertainty as to the maximum voltage that can be applied to the human body without fatal result.

In some cases of death the body of the person struck showed no external marks of the discharge, and death seems to have resulted from complete collapse of the cellular tissues. In many cases, however, the cause of death was made apparent by the discoloration and burning of various parts of the body. One singular case was that of two brothers who were killed while driving together in a dog cart. They were found lying side by side on the road just as they had fallen out of the back of the vehicle. The elder brother had no external sign of injury. The skin of the younger brother was burned in a number of small, circular holes over the chest and abdomen and the back was burned from the neck to the hips. The metallic collar stud was fused and the skin beneath it was deeply burned. The waistcoat and shirt were charred, but the coat was unharmed. No signs of disturbance of the ground could be seen.

It is usually supposed that the damage is done by a single bolt, but it is often difficult to explain the casualties on this theory. Thus, in one case last year a span of horses attached to a wagon and a man in the rear of the wagon were killed while the driver, who was sitting between the horses and the man, was not seriously hurt. This case and others of a similar nature seem to confirm the belief that not one but a number of discharges may reach the earth within a comparatively small radius inside which there may be small areas of safety. Photographs of the so-called ribbon flashes show that at times the discharge is from thirty to forty feet wide at the surface of the earth. There appear to be narrow lanes within these broad paths that are free from violent disturbance. A person standing in one of these lanes might escape serious injury while others near by might be killed.

The greatest number of fatalities, or 45 per cent., occurred in the open, the next greatest number, 34 per cent., occurred in houses; 11 per cent. occurred under trees, and the least of all, 9 per cent., in barns.

A dozen persons, mostly women, were killed either while taking clothes from wire lines or while near the lines during a thunderstorm. It is well known that in the cities many wire clothes lines are extended between the dwellings and trees or the back fence. Professor Henry says that this is a source of danger, and that wires should never connect a house with a neighboring tree. If wire is used at all, it should not be stretched within fifty feet of a dwelling house. Here are some precautions that are recommended during thunderstorms. Persons in a house should avoid chimneys and open windows. The safest place is probably the middle of the room. In the open, persons should never seek the shelter of trees. Wire fences and live stock should be avoided. If on horseback, it is wise to dismount and wait until the storm passes away.

In one case last year five persons were killed by a single stroke of lightning. There was also one case of four deaths from a single stroke, two cases of three deaths, and several cases of two deaths.

The greatest number of fatalities occurred in Pennsylvania, where there were fifty-six deaths, and there were forty-one in Illinois.

In both these States there was an exceptionally large number of fatalities in the month of May. In the whole country, however, the largest number of casualties occurred in June, July and August. December was the only month without a casualty, though only two persons were killed in October, four in November, three in January, and one in February. The statistics of 1898 and 1899 show that the number of fatalities by lightning in any region is by no means in proportion to the number of thunderstorm days. In Pennsylvania, for example, where the increase in deaths in 1899 over 1898 was about 140 per cent., there were fewer thunderstorm days in 1899 than in 1898.—New York Sun.

Bordeaux, France, buys about 40,000,000 barrel staves per year, all but two million of which come from Austria.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

In foreign countries aluminum is being used extensively in army equipment, Germany and Russia being especially interested in the experiments. Germany, with its microscopic attention to detail in military matters, considers every fraction of an ounce deducted from the infantry equipment as of importance, and has introduced aluminum even into such things as the nails of the soldiers' shoes, in some regiments.

The dangerous character of wood alcohol, now quite generally used in alcohol lamps, etc., seems to be little understood, but has been emphasized within recent months by a number of painful experiences. Not only have small doses of the commercial spirit resulted in death, but from two to five teaspoonfuls have produced total blindness through atrophy of the optic nerve. Even inhalation of the vapor has caused serious impairment of vision.

A German scientist has been making some observations in South Africa on the subject of the influence of repeated detonations on the ear. He examined the ears of ninety-six soldiers before and after a battle, and found marked changes in no fewer than forty-four, or nearly fifty per cent. In seven cases he found small hemorrhages in the ears, and in one case a large bleeding, while the firing caused the edge of the ear drum to become red in thirty-seven cases.

Dr. Schlipf, of Baden-Baden, Germany, finds that the condition of electrification of the air has a great deal to do with the feel of the weather. The atmosphere is usually positively electrified, the earth itself being negative at all times. When the air is positively electrified the effect on us is exciting and stimulating. When, however, there is very strong electrification it may cause over-stimulation resulting in nervous disorders. Negative electrification is tiring and depressing; it causes milk to sour and meat to spoil quickly and stimulates all kinds of germ and plant development.

A French authority gives the world's production of calcium carbide last year as 256,000 tons. At the average cost of \$75 a ton this would represent nearly \$20,000,000. These figures show to what magnitude this industry has developed in a short time. Calcium carbide, it will be remembered, is used for the production of acetylene gas. The cost of producing it, even under the most favorable conditions, is still too high to give it a fair chance against other sources of light. The idea now is to make an electric furnace which will operate continuously, so as to avoid the waste and delay incident to producing the carbide in separate charges.

A German electrician has devised a telephone system which he calls a telyphone system. It involves the use of a main telephone with which is connected various other parties who may supply their own telephones paying a small sum for the right to connect with the main telephone. Each party can call up the central station if the signal shows that the line is clear, and during a conversation no other party can listen nor in any way disturb the conversation or call up central. If one of the parties is called by the central station, the main telephone is called up first, and from there the signal is given to the party desired by pressing a button and turning a switch.

Beings Living Without Nourishment.

There seems to be no philosophical necessity for food. We can conceive of organized beings living without nourishment and deriving all the energy they need for the performance of their life functions from the ambient medium. In a crystal we have the clear evidence of the existence of a formative life principle, and though we cannot understand the life of a crystal, it is none the less a living being. There may be, besides crystals, other such individualized, material systems of beings, perhaps of gaseous constitution, or composed of substance still more tenuous. In view of this possibility—nay, probability—we cannot apodictically deny the existence of organized beings on a planet merely because the conditions on the same are unsuitable for the existence of life as we conceive it. We cannot even, with positive assurance, assert that some of them might not be present here, in this our world, in the very midst of us, for their constitution and life manifestation may be such that we are unable to perceive them.—Nikola Tesla, in the Century Magazine.

Grammar in the Public Schools.

Grammar is one thing that cannot be successfully acquired by absorption. It is true that a child's environment will have much to do with its use of the English language, but an understanding of the rules of grammar is essential nevertheless. This is especially true of our own language, the use of which is surrounded by so many arbitrary rules, complicated with so many "exceptions." These must be drilled into the child. It must know what is right and why it is right. It is not enough that it should acquire a correct use of English by reading the best authors and hearing it properly spoken, for it is then likely to fall into error at any time. It speaks correctly because it hears others with whom it associates speak correctly, but it cannot detect a fault as it could if given proper instruction in technical grammar.

English grammar should be a study—a real study—in the public schools. That is imperative if the rising generation is to speak correctly.—Chicago Post.

WHEN YE'R GROWIN' OLD.

There's a sadness stealin' ye,
When ye'r growin' old,
Th' don't fear so much before ye,
When the world grows cold,
Ye'r standin' in th' evenin'
Where th' shades unfold,
When th' light o' day is leavin'
An' ye'r growin' old.

Night is drawin' of a curtain,
So' a bell is tolled,
Things look sort o' gray, uncertain,
Where th' shadows fold
Th' landscape's waverin' pictures
That are all unrolled,
When ye'r life is in th' twilight
An' ye'r growin' old.

Like a fire that's sort o' fadin'
When the ashes hold
But a sort o' ghostly shadin'
Of a joy that's cold,
Like a sweet song, but whose echo
May ye'r memory hold,
When the sunset gilds the hilltops,
An' ye'r growin' old.

But the light beyond th' hilltops,
When ye'r gray an' cold,
Out beyond the crimson sunset,
There is dawn unrolled,
The glow o' promise beamin'
Of hopes that fold,
Ye'r heart and bring it comfort
When ye'r growin' old.

—Bismarck Tribune.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Nell—"Did she marry well?" Bell—"No, I believe she had a raging headache all during the ceremony."

Policeman (examining broken window)—"Begorra, but it's more serious than Oi thought it was. It's broken on both sides!"—Punch.

When his dear Anna said she'd be
His bride he felt elated;
He couldn't help it, for, you see,
He then was with a pretty maid,
—Elliott's Magazine.

"I don't believe in taking women seriously," said the confirmed bachelor. "That's because you have never taken one at all," replied the married man.

"What do you think of the census?" asked Mr. Beechwood. "It is a questionable proceeding," replied Mr. Homewood.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Youngling is going to marry the widow Henpeck." "Why, she's twice as old as he is." "Oh, well, he'll age fast enough after the wedding."—Brooklyn Life.

He quite despised the poet's trade;
Plain prose to him was sweeter,
But he fell in love with a pretty maid,
And then he ran to metre.
—Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, it is true that he has used \$75 for half of aer inheritance." "On what grounds?" "He says she promised to be a sister to him when he proposed to her last winter."—Chicago Evening Post.

"This theory about fish being brain food is all nonsense." "Why do you say so?" "Because the greatest number of fish are eaten by the very people who are idiots enough to sit out all day waiting for them to bite."—Brooklyn Life.

Nell—"Why do you think he would make a desirable husband? He isn't young, nor rich, nor handsome." Belle—"I know that, but I've heard he has lived in the same boarding house for six years, and has never kicked about the fare."

"Woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "will never succeed in her demand for the same pay as man for doing the same work. The only way to get the same pay for the same work is to hovel for more pay for less work."—Indianapolis Press.

Fair Widow—"Yes, I've made up my mind that when I die I shall be cremated, as my husband was." Gallant Captain—"Dear lady, please don't talk about such dreadful things. Consider how much better it would be, in your case, to—cross out the C!"—Punch.

Mr. Wigwag—"Did the new carpet arrive all right?" Mrs. Wigwag—"Yes; it came intact." Mr. Wigwag—"Hooray! Hip! hip! That lets me out." Mrs. Wigwag—"What in the world are you talking about?" Mr. Wigwag—"Why, didn't you say it came in tacked?"—Philadelphia Record.

Origin of the Cipher.

Although the ancients knew the decimal numeration, they could not use decimal mathematics because they had no knowledge of the cipher, which is a rather recent invention. In the sixth century we find among the Hindoos and Chinese the first mention of a round sign to classify the figures in decimal order. Through the intervention of the Arabs the cipher came to us not before the eleventh or twelfth century. Before that epoch it was therefore impossible to imagine a decimal system, and it required several centuries to realize the advantages to be derived from the decimal division of our actual measures. In 1670 a celebrated astronomer of Lyon, named Montan, was the first to call attention to the advantage of such division, and all scientists who, after him, occupied themselves with the reform of weights and measures made this division as the essential basis of the reform.

Lovers' Plans Upset.

"Did you ask papa?" she questioned eagerly.

"Yes, and it's all off," he responded, as one in a dream.

"Why, did he refuse?"

"No, but he said when I asked to take you away from him I was asking to take away the light out of his life; that the home without you would be a prison cell."

"Well, all papas say that, you big, tender-hearted fellow."

"I know," he responded, huskily, "but it isn't that."

"What is it, then?"

"Can't you see? He expects me to take you away from home, and I wouldn't have the nerve after he talked like that to stay—and—er—well, don't you see?"

"I see," she answered coldly.—Indianapolis Sun