

Wichita Eagle

AS SHE WAS PICTURED.

WAS THE WOMAN OF YESTERDAY CORRECTLY REPRESENTED?

Contrast Drawn Between Her and the Woman of Our Own Day by Means of the Illustrations of the Past and the Present.

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A GRACEFUL ATTITUDE. (From Godey's Lady's Book. Reproduced by permission of the publishers.)

Did the people of forty years ago really think the women of that time were beautiful? If they did it only shows that people can change their ideas more quickly and radically than they can anything else.

I have lately been looking over some old magazines of the middle of this century, and the conviction was forced upon me that the maiden of 1850 could not walk up Broadway in 1890—even if she were dressed in modern style—without creating looks of wonderment and titters of laughter as far as she went—

which, by the way, if she was really the fragile creature she looked, would not be more than a few blocks.



THE GIRL WE'VE LEFT BEHIND US. (From Godey's Lady's Book. Reproduced by permission of the publishers.)

particular, the most beautiful. These two pairs of shoulders are about the most significant thing I know of in the social evolution of the last half century. They tell an eloquent story of the change that has come about in the general opinion about women and in the actual capacities of the sex.

The woman of those days is represented also as being timid, frightened and clinging. When she didn't simmer or look tearfully melancholy the artists appear to have thought that the next most charming expression was a startled or a frightened one, particularly if it was possible to put into the picture a man to whom she could cling.

And that idea seems to have been a simpering, resigned and tearful expression, a set of curls, a crook in the neck, shoulders that sloped at an angle of forty-five degrees, a consumptive chest, a pipe stem waist and a drooping attitude.



THE MODERN IDEA. (From Harper's Bazar. Reproduced by permission of the publishers.)

Just compare this illustration from a fashion plate if you want to get an idea of the havoc forty years have made in the popular notion of feminine beauty and charm. It is from Godey's Lady's Book for July, 1850, and, since fashion cuts are not bound to represent a particular likeness, can be depended on to embody the general conviction of the time as to what forms the greatest charm in woman and to portray the general appearance of the woman of the well to do classes.

The second cut is from the first bound volume of Harper's Monthly and represents the type of woman who meekly smiled and simpered her way through all the fashion pages of that time. Whether the drooping attitude so universally adopted was supposed to convey the idea of excessive modesty and the timidity which was then esteemed as woman's darling ornament, or was supposed to be graceful, is beyond the scope of intellect. To the modern eye it generally suggests coyness. Possibly the artists of that day meant to express the idea of a flower-drooping on its stem.

The young woman pictured as the modern idea is an entirely different being. She holds up her head in an independent way, throws out her chest, walks erectly and firmly and looks, as she is quite able to take care of herself.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Tight Lacing Against Women, More's the Pity!

[Copyright by American Press Association.] There is a shocking amount of tight lacing again, with the long, narrow waists now in fashion. If you see a girl who looks like a wooden image, with all the graceful, willowy curve of her body at the waist gone, who, if she dropped her handkerchief, could not get it without sliding off sideways and diving after it, unable to bend her body at the waist though her life depended on it; if she looks generally stiff and awkward and clumsy and constrained, unable to move her arms in graceful, sweeping curves from the shoulders, you may set it down that girl has a twenty-four inch waist squeezed into an eighteen inch corset.

Steele Mackaye, the most famous exponent of Delsarte in this country, who himself saw and knew the girl pupils to wear corsets at all if he can help it. A friend tells me it was owing to his influence that Mary Anderson left them off.



THE GIRL WE'VE LEFT BEHIND US. (From Godey's Lady's Book. Reproduced by permission of the publishers.)

One of the bravest, brightest girls in this country is Miss Nelly Kelly, of The Ohio State Journal, at Columbus. She is a regular "first wire" operator of the Associated Press, and receives \$30.50 a week, the same money that is paid to first wire men. She is the only telegraph woman in the country holding such a place.

At half past seven every afternoon Miss Kelly takes her seat upstairs in The Journal office. In front of her is a typewriter, close beside her is the eternally clicking "first wire" of the Associated Press. As fast as the receiving instrument clicks, Miss Kelly copies its messages on the typewriter in the shape of neat "copy" for the paper. Fast she must work, for 15,000 words a night come over that wire. At 2:30 a. m. this remarkable girl rises from her typewriter beside the telegraph instrument. Her work is ended. She draws a sigh of relief and goes home, alone and safe. She has never missed a night, and The State Journal praises her work in the highest terms.

A new society of women has started in Washington, called the Womodaughters. What this odd name means may perhaps be guessed without possessing the mind reading power. It is an incorporated organization, and Lucy E. Anthony, of Port Scott, Kan., is chairman of the board of trustees. One of its objects is to provide permanent headquarters at Washington for the National Woman Suffrage association. Ground will be bought and suitable buildings erected. The building will also be used for the assembling of all conventions of other composed of women or called to advance their interests. The structure will partake of the universal in its uses, containing an art gallery in which the works of women will be exhibited, a gymnasium, library, reading room and public parlor. Everything pertaining to a first class club house will eventually be introduced, among other luxuries Russian baths and a bowling alley. The capital stock of Womodaughters of the queer name is \$25,000, in shares of \$5 each.

This year the Harvard Annex graduates twelve young women, the largest class in its history.

The Ladies' Health Protective association, of New York, has formulated a great truth in a few words, as follows: "A great deal has been written and said about in gripe, but a more serious epidemic, because one that is always with us, is known by the simple Saxon name of dirt." The ladies of this association have shown what the united effort of women can do. They have rid New York city of slaughter houses, and now they have resolved not to rest till the streets of New York become as clean as those of Boston. One measure they are endeavoring to compass is the cremation of garbage by a process already in successful operation in smaller cities. The women have investigated the various methods of disposing of refuse. This cleaning up business is a field of action in which the most conservative woman will not feel that she is out of her sphere.

It is a mistake to suppose that woman's sole mission on earth is to please man. Part of her mission is to please herself. Jessie McIntosh, of Georgia, has invented something worth while inventing. It is an apparatus for keeping fruit fresh during transportation. Miss McIntosh had an eye to business. She sold her patent for a valuable consideration, and invested the money so shrewdly that she now has nearly three times as much as she had two years ago.

Eliza Richard Loomer

The English Woman and Money Matters.

With regard to money matters the English woman is gloriously independent. Whatever the family income, if there is any income, she has her fixed share of it. Wife and daughter each has her share allowance for dress, etc., which is punctually paid, and within which she is expected to keep, whether it be large or small. There is none or very little running to papa when miss is extravagant, and the good girl who is always forerhand and the foolish virgin who runs into debt are stock characters in English story books. A marriage without settlements is regarded with as great disfavour by prudent parents as are runaway matches with us, and, thanks to the married woman's property act, every penny belonging to a woman before her marriage is afterward absolutely her own.

Before the passage of this act she possessed nothing except by legal settlement. The very clothes on her back were the property of her husband, and there is a case on record where a woman, being knocked down on the street and robbed of her watch and other valuables, the jury refused to keep, whether it be large or small, because the action against the robber, because the action should have been brought in the husband's name for stealing his watch, etc., from the person of his wife.

Mr. Hankinson (up the party)—What a dainty sister Miss Kajones is! Miss Keremith (bosom friend of Miss Kajones)—Indeed, Hankinson, you do the dear sister injustice. Hankinson, you do the dear sister injustice. Hankinson, you do the dear sister injustice.

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FANATICISM IN THE DARK AGES.

Religious Fanaticism That Strewed Southern Europe with Carcasses.

The term "Dark Ages" is somewhat vaguely applied to that period following the fall of the Roman empire, and preceding the revival of letters in the thirteenth century. In alluding to the Dark Ages, however, as a general name, we have in mind the period of the Crusades to the end of the fifteenth century, and the Holy Sepulchre. In 1073 Peter the Hermit made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where the oppression he witnessed caused him to resolve to free Christ's people and the villages dear to the Christian people. Peter led the first host of the Crusaders in person, other bands soon followed. In all it has been estimated that not less than 2,000,000 of human lives were lost in this wild attempt to keep the Pagans out of Jerusalem. In the year 1213 the Crusades took a different turn; children were drawn into the movement.

In the early summer of the year named two immense armies of children were gathered in France and Germany in response to the call of two boy prophets, neither of whom was over 12 years of age. These youthful leaders believed, or affected to believe, themselves the chosen of God, and that it was their duty to lead those children through the Mediterranean, as Moses had led the children of Israel through the Red Sea. The excitement caused by the workings of these boy preachers spread like a plague; whole families of children joined the hosts already organized; no amount of remonstrance on the part of the parents could check the epidemic in the least. Children who were locked up to keep them from going on this tramp of death died in convulsions or lost their minds in hopeless melancholy.

The first great host of children left for the Holy Land under the leadership of Nicholas of Cologne; the second band under the leadership of a boy whose name is unknown. The combined number of these two armies was 50,000, about 9,000 being girls under eight years of age. In the same month another army left France under the guardianship of Stephen of Vendome; this army numbered not less than 30,000. The first two legions crossed the Alps—Nicholas at Mount Cenis and the unknown leader at St. Gothard—and descended into Italy. The combined armies of Nicholas and his unknown ally lost not less than 15,000 children by heat, hunger and fatigue before reaching the first valley in Italy. Stephen's French army suffered still more terribly, 30,000 of them dying before the mountains were reached, and another 5,000 before they reached Italy, the entire route being strewn with corpses. Of the 100,000 children which the fanaticism of the age allowed to join the Crusade, less than 30,000 returned to their native land alive—St. Louis Republic.

One Swindle Explained.

A drummer who travels for a Boston grocery concern says that he sees in Maine some of the sharpest tricks that are practiced anywhere on his route. He gives the following specimen: A farmer's wife hustled into a store in Washington county the other day and went for the proprietor with: "Mr. B.—I bought six pounds of sugar here last week, and when I got it home I found a stone weighing two pounds in the package."

"Yes, ma'am."

"You explain the swindle, sir?"

"I think I can," was the proprietor's placid reply. "When I weighed your eight pounds of butter week before last I found a two pound pebble in the jar, and when I weighed your sugar the stone must have slipped into the scales somehow. We are both growing old, ma'am, and I am sorry to say that our eyesight isn't to be trusted. What can I do for you today, ma'am?"

For a moment the woman gazed at the tradesman over her brass-bound spectacles. Then she recollected herself and remarked: "I wish she had a dozen eyes which she wished to exchange for hooks and eyes.—Lewiston Journal.

An Engine Wonder.

Marion Bucklew, living eleven miles southwest of Knoxville, Ia., is the owner of an engine named, one of the most oddly constructed ever foisted in the United States. Laelle has but three natural legs and one natural eye. The two hind legs are not a right angle to the front one, so that nature had tried to make amends for only supplying one, is set in the center of the fore part of the body, or between where the two usually are.

On each side of this single foreleg, somewhat above the junction of the leg with the neck, is a rudimentary eye. In the form of a man's hand, and in shape much resembling that of a young chicken, push out from the well developed shoulders. One eye is perfectly natural, but the other is twice the size it should be, and continually emits a phosphorescent glow, like that of the eye of a wild beast in the dark. On daytime the glow of this unnatural eye is plainly visible, but can be seen at night to the best advantage, it appearing then to be as large as a baseball, the light emitted from it being perfectly white when viewed in the darkness.—St. Louis Republic.

Millions in Teeth.

Some French crank, with a taste for statistics that are of no value to any one, has figured it out that the dentists of America annually insert in the teeth of their customers about 1,800 pounds of gold, which represents a cost of \$450,000. This gold is never recovered, of course, but is buried with the person in whose mouth it is placed. The statistician then goes on to say that allowing for the rapid increase in the population of the United States, and the still more rapid deterioration of American teeth, within 100 years the countries of this country will contain more gold than is now in circulation in France. I suppose that when that state of affairs is reached mining companies for the working of emeralds will be in a matter of course.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He—Weally, I am all out of breath. My man just toggled me out in my tennis rig, don't you know, when I receded a message saying that you had changed your mind about tennis and were going to the regatta instead.

She—Indeed! I wonder who could have notified you? I didn't know that I had an enemy in the world.—Cleveland Review.

Standing Up for Her Friend.

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BEASTS IN CAPTIVITY.

MATERNAL LOVE AND WATCHFULNESS SEEN IN A MENAGERIE.

A Lioness That Is a Typical Mother. Beasts That Eat Their Young—Animals Born Captives Are Useless for Exhibition Purposes.

The conduct and methods of the mammals in their maternal capacity, as exhibited in a circus menagerie, might be studied with profit by American matrons. According to the testimony of Superintendent Conklin of Barnum's circus every animal, if properly fed and kept free from noisy intrusions and worry, will rear the young with unvarying care and affection, and further he believes that animals of every species which have ever survived in a state of captivity will breed, and he offers the best possible justification of this belief by saying that he has never during an experience of thirty years had charge of animals which did not breed. Of course, he does not mean that every individual female has had young ones, for many individuals are barren. In the case of some species, however, the animals of one sex are never caught, and consequently young ones are not born at all. This is an example of such animals is the laughing and crying hyena. The female hyena is seldom caught, although the male is a very ordinary inhabitant of menageries. The males of some other kinds of animals are never caught.

A PERFECT MOTHER. As an example of a perfect mother may be taken the year-old lioness Belle in Barnum's circus. Rather more than a year ago she had two whelps, fine fat fellows. She fed them religiously and took every possible care of them, but, most remarkable to state, she not only allowed anybody to look at the cubs, but let the keepers take them out of the cage for half an hour at a time. She neither reared this nor related her care for the little ones. With many animals such liberties would have ended in the killing or abandonment of the cubs.

Belle is a large lioness in excellent physical condition. She has a powerful and expressive countenance. The cubs are stolid looking fellows, with not half as much intelligence as their mother. They are not savage, but have no particular respect for the keepers or the public.

The lioness weans her cubs when they are nine months old. Before they attain that age she takes all meat and solid food away from them, although at times they would very much like to have some. At the end of nine months she selects the tenderest pieces of meat to give to them. Soon after that they are taken from their mother and placed in residences of their own.

PECULIARITIES OF BEASTS. Tigers, leopards and other felines must be left alone with their young. If they are not separated from the other animals, including males of their own species, they will probably kill the young ones. Not long ago a leopard ate up her three cubs simply because she was starved so much, and did not want to be despising to grow up to live a life like hers.

In case it is not possible, on account of bad temper, death or illness, for the mother to suckle them, young lions, tigers, leopards and wolves are given to Newfoundland or St. Bernard dogs to suckle. They only remain with the dog for a few weeks. After that there might be danger that they would gobble up their foster mothers. Animals reared in this way are not so healthy as those suckled by their own mothers. They are apt to have the rickets.

Lions and tigers live in the same cages at a time, the leopard five, bears three or four, monkeys one, elephants one, giraffes one, mynahs two and antelopes one. Monkeys do not breed much in the captivity of a menagerie, because they are always dying. The monkey who goes around with his Italian master in all weather gets as hardy as it is possible to be. But the menagerie monkey is pampered and kept in a warm cage, so that a shower of rain or a draught of air will kill him. The white Chinese monkey possesses the strongest constitution of any animal. He is big, leggy, with an arm like a blacksmith's, and apt to be quarrelsome. The mandrill, who is distinguished by blue cheeks and a red nose, is affectionate and very delicate.

AN ELEPHANT STORY. The mother elephant bestows the greatest care and affection on her offspring. This fact is illustrated by the following story. A gentleman well known in this city paid a visit, when 10 years old, to a circus in Brooklyn.

An elephant and her young one were the center of attraction for crowds of Brooklyn school boys. The young elephant had not attained by the course of years that discretion which would enable him to decide what was within his powers of digestion, and he would have swallowed a hat so cheerfully as a bundle of hay. On this account his mother took all the articles which were handed to him, examined them for an instant and then, if they were quite good to eat, she gave them to him; if they were only moderately good she ate them herself, and if they were not good at all she returned them to the generous giver.

Several youths found amusement in handing in their caps, which were returned as no good, because they were made of cloth. The youth of whom we speak was never lacking in enterprise, and he soon palmed in his hat. It was promptly eaten by the mother elephant. It was a large new straw one. The sufferer complained very loudly to the manager of the circus, but was unable to regain his property.

Animals born and raised in confinement are usually as strong and healthy as their relatives from the wilderness. But, strange to say, they are much less easily tamed. Familiarity with man has bred contempt. Such animals are not always savage, but they cannot decline to make an exhibition of themselves by doing ridiculous tricks. Trainers say that for their purposes animals born in confinement are useless.—New York Evening Sun.

Why He Bought the Pies. At the close of a fair in Boston the unsold articles were sold at auction, and a round lot of cream puffs were knocked down to a gentleman who seemed particularly anxious to get them. "My wife made these pies," he said, "and gave them to the fair, but as she never makes any of this quality except to give away my only chance is to buy them." And then he sat down and ate a couple in silence.—German-Low Independent.

The Mine That Left the Territory. During a recent trial a very funny colloquy ensued between Attorney Locke and Mr. McDonnell, who was on the stand. Chris O'Brien was examining the latter, and asked him, among other things, where the War Eagle mine was.

"The mine was in Washington territory," replied McDonnell. "Well, the mine is there yet, ain't it, Mac?" inquired Attorney Locke, ironically. "No, sir, it is not," said McDonnell curtly. "Where is it, then?" retorted Locke, thinking he had his man cornered.

"In the state of Washington," answered McDonnell, without a smile on his face. Court, jury and spectators howled at this unexpected bit of repartee, while Locke hid himself in his whiskers.—St. Paul Globe.

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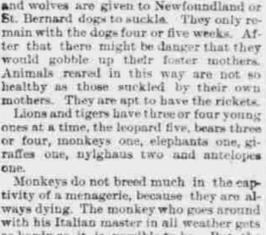
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