AMERICAN DOMESTIC LIFE.

Our Women Work Too Hard to Suit Countess Salazar's Ideal.

According to Dickens, Trollope and other eminent critics of the American character, we of this favored country have an insatiate curiosity concerning the opinions of ourselves and our institutions entertained by distinguished visitors from abroad and are pleased to hear those opinions, providing they are complimentary. It is probable that we have advanced somewhat since the days of the supposititious Mr. Jefferson Brick, for we are now able to listen to mild criticisms of our manners and customs without resentment and to profit by them if they be fair.

COUNTESS SALAZAR.

At any rate such criticisms are interesting, especially so when emanating from so accomplished a visitor as Countess Salazar of Naples, who represented Italy at the woman's congress in Chicago. She came here for the express purpose of studying the status of the American woman and intended to stay all winter, but could not stand the rigor of our climate and sailed for home a week or so ago. She says she found the domestic life of American women rather disappointing.

"I think I have gone backward rather than forward in some ways since I came," she told a reporter, "and when I go home I think I will write a very original book upon the subject. Your women impress me as being overworked. They have no time for living. They are constantly going from one lecture or reception to another. I met a woman in Chicago who had a charming family and culture and money, but morning, afternoon and evening she was working and never able to enjoy them.

"The ideal life of women is to live for their families. I would like culture for them the same as for men, and I would like them to write and do decorative work, but all at home. It is sad to see women work. This rushing through life alone is very hard.

"I have seen so many women for whom I would like to find husbands. I have found the upper classes alike in all countries," she said. "idle, selfish and only thinking of spending money and of their own pleasure. They have refinement of manner without refinement of soul. The working classes are intellectually superior in America."

Countess Salazar is well known in Europe as a lecturer and writer. She speaks English fluently, being the daughter of an English woman and an eminent Italian archaeologist.

Cooked Food Supplied.

Boston has a "supply kitchen," which retails food, hot and steaming, in all parts of the city. Here are some of the prices:

Beef broth for invalids, 18 cents a quart; beef stew, 12 cents a quart; vegetable soup, 12 cents a quart; tomato soup, 12 cents a quart; pea soup, 10 cents a quart; potato soup, 12 cents a quart; fish chowder, 16 cents a quart; clam chowder, 16 cents a quart; corn soup, 12 cents a quart; evaporated milk, 7 cents a half pint; pressed beef, 16 cents a pound; beef roll, 16 cents a pound; cracked wheat, 5 cents a pound; corn mash, 5 cents a pound; mutton stew, 10 cents a pound; fishballs, 20 cents a dozen; boiled white hominy, 5 cents a pound; boiled yellow hominy, 5 cents a pound; creamed codfish, 8 cents a pound; Aladdin hash, 8 cents a pound; vegetable hash, 8 cents a pound; fish hash, 10 cents a pound; rice pudding, 6 cents a pint; Indian pudding, 8 cents a pint; macaroni with cheese, 12 cents a pint; health bread, 5 cents a loaf; white bread, 5 cents a loaf; baked beans, 14 cents a quart; brown bread, 10 cents a loaf; rolls, 12 cents a dozen; corn cakes, 18 cents a dozen.—Boston Correspondent.

Child Brides of Massachusetts.

How many people know that it is lawful in Massachusetts for a little girl of 12 to become a wife? Who could believe at first thought that many little girls in short dresses have been legally married here in Boston during the past year, and that the law, even in the hands of thoughtful officials, was powerless to prevent it? The records of this year show 57 marriages of girls of 17 or less. Three of these were 15 and one a child of 14. She was in the grammar school and wore short dresses. When her teacher sent to see why she did not come to school, it seemed to her impossible that she was married. Boston women have spent a good deal of thought and time and money for the child widows of India. There is room for a good deal of endeavor on behalf of the child brides of Massachusetts.—Boston Transcript.

Bonnets this winter are diminutive affairs indeed, and elderly women who seek in vain for a genuine protection for the head are obliged to take up with the empire round hats and bavestrings added to give them a bonnet effect.—New York Post.

A WRINKLE OF STYLE

THE FASHIONABLE SMILE AND THE DE RIGUEUR FROWN.

For Instance, You Must Stand With One Hip Raised and Put on an Eager Look. The "Stand Off" Attitude—A Faraway Expression Is Also a la Mode.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Would you believe it? There is now a fashion in the way to stand up, sit down, walk and gesticulate; in the poise of the head and the control of the facial muscles and eyes. Now, a smile, a frown, a movement of surprise, of fear, of dislike and

COIFFURES AND EXPRESSION.

the manifestation of the most tender passions are all controlled and produced from certain set rules laid down in a book or taught by several long headed persons who make lots of money out of their scholars.

It is only those who have plenty of money to pay and plenty of time and lots of looking glasses that can afford to take these lessons, and it is rather funny to see some of the girls try to smile, look surprised or show some other emotion before they have quite finished the course, and funnier after they have finished it. It makes me think of the poor little dogs in a circus. They don't look as well in their store clothes as they do in those nature gave them. So it is with the new style girls. Yes—and old women too. Imagine an old woman whose fat and wrinkles and white hair are the proper attractions for her age; imagine her smirking, "bending the head, with the chin drawn in and the eyes uplifted with a slight raising of the brows." That is one direction. Another tells them all how to express agreeable surprise, another how to show antipathy, and so on.

It seems to me that nature endowed every one with a sort of instinct, and that if the heart and mind were cultivated it would be just as well to let motive govern movement, or, in other words, to let the face and body and eyes do as they like, and I fancy that few women would fail of producing the proper expression if they wanted to show how much they loved their dear Jack or their rosebud baby, or how much they feared a mouse, or were horrified when John came home in the early hours of the morning under the influence of the cold tea he had taken at the club.

Even the dressing of the hair has something to do with "expression" now. The "calm, straightforward" style needs the forehead left nearly bare and the hair to be drawn straight back to a little knot on the top of the head. A small wreath of roses may encircle it if for evening. The "eager outlook" is achieved by having the hair slightly waved and brought down to the back of the neck and the chin brought on a direct line with the wishbone. The sweet simplicity girl holds her head a little to one side and wears a tiny bit of a smile in the corners of her mouth and a sort of wondering, faraway look in her eyes. She lets her hair curl a little and arranges the back in puffs.

The attitude also has its style now. One must stand with one hip a little higher than the other, the shoulders well drawn back and the arms hanging loosely. The head should be thrown slightly backward, and the face tilted to one side, and the eyelids raised two-thirds. This means attention—pleased attention to something that Tom, Dick or Harry is saying. We must "pretend" a little like the marchioness and imagine that the dear fellow stands about six feet distant and about six feet tall. If he is shorter or tries to get closer, the fair seeker after

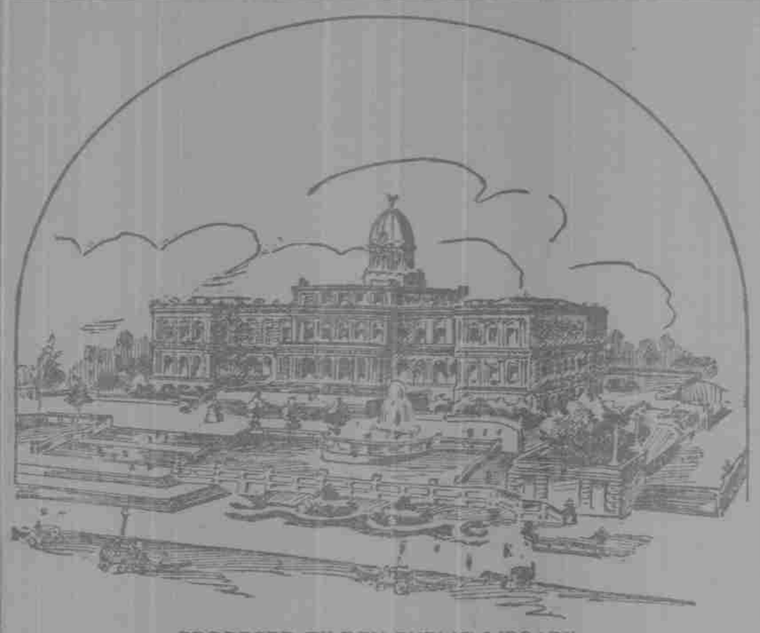
HOUSE DRESSES.

the proper effect must step "gracefully and glidingly backward," and then stand on the other foot to show that her hips are of the same size.

There is altogether another set of rules for action in case Tom, Dick or Harry actually gets his arm around the young lady's waist. I won't give them here. They would take up too much space, and besides I think girls could safely be trusted to forget the rules and behave just as their mothers did under the same circumstances, and quite right too.

There is just one more "attitude" to mention, as it is particularly the style just now. It is the "stand-off-till-I-know-what-your-income-is" kind. The elbow is drawn back so that the hand is out of reach. This isn't an attractive pose, but it is a very sensible one.

OLIVE HARPER.



PROPOSED TILDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY.
On Site Occupied by Old Croton Reservoir, Bryant Park, New York City.

Experiment on the Facial Nerve.

Sir Charles Bell sought to prove certain pet theories as to the expression on the countenance and for his purpose chose a monkey. He had previously examined the anatomical structure of monkeys' faces, and found the resemblance to that of man, as expected, quite striking. His subject was a particularly ugly animal, which loved to make faces. He cut the facial nerve on one side of the monkey's face while it was under chlorotorm and then allowed the wound to heal.

When the animal recovered his equanimity, he made, or rather sought to make, grimaces as vigorously as before. One side of the face remained passive and motionless, while the other was mobile, and the result was irresistibly funny to the thousands of people who called to see the monkey. Some noticed a resemblance of his case to that of a popular actor then on the boards, who was especially noted for his ability to make all sorts of odd grimaces with only one side of his face, the other remaining perfectly staid and motionless. An examination showed that his power of creating the laugh lay in a peculiar affliction, his one side of the face had accidentally been paralyzed, and he could not coordinate both sets of muscles even if he wanted to, and he did not wish to when he could make people laugh by his two faced act.—Baltimore American.

His Face Was His Fortune.

On the southern edge of Phelps county lives Scott Swartzlander, who is considered the ugliest man in Missouri, and there are some of his neighbors who will bet his equal cannot be produced from any quarter.

Swartzlander, who is 30 years old, has white hair, eyes like a Chinaman, no eyebrows, a nose of abnormal proportions, which lops over almost to his cheekbones and is ornamented at the end with a beautiful comic bulb.

He is lank and tall, and there are numerous other imperfections that add to this picture of general and particular ugliness.

Swartzlander was arrested once for cutting timber on government lands in Pulaski county, and when his trial came up at Springfield before the United States court the prisoner was promptly arraigned. While the district attorney was reading the judge said, addressing the district attorney:

"You may enter nolle prosequi in the prisoner's case. After a careful scrutiny of his physiognomy I am convinced that any man who is compelled to carry that face is punished quite enough for the amount of lumber which he is charged with having unlawfully taken from government lands. You are discharged, Mr. Swartzlander. Go as quickly as you can and don't forget to take your face with you."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Servants In India.

The ordinary household has about 13 servants—a cook, a waiter, a sort of valet de chambre, and, if you have two horses, two grooms; one man to run before you when you go out riding and take care of your horse; another man whose business is to collect for your horse's feed the grass which grows in a vinelike manner upon the roads; then in summer time you require three to four men who work the large fans or "punkas" over you night and day while you are waking and while you are sleeping; then last, but not least, a watchman. This last institution is a peculiar one. If you did not have him, you would be liable to find something stolen every night.

Strangest of all, the only man who is a successful watchman must be a thief—the caste of a thief. He makes no pretensions of being anything else, but as long as you have him in your employ nothing ever will be stolen. While the native Hindoos are very dishonest, the only way in which to keep your valuables safe is to give them into their hands for keeping. If I locked $500 in my chest, I would be sure that some time or other one of my servants would steal it, but if I should give the money to a servant and tell him to keep it for me, he would guard it with his life.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Expenses of the Vatican.

The expenses of the Vatican amount annually to more than 7,000,000 francs. They are regulated as follows: For the personal wants of the pope, 500,000 francs; for the cardinals, 700,000; for poor dioceses, 400,000; administration of the Vatican, 1,800,000; secretary of state, 1,000,000; employees and ablegates, 1,500,000; support of schools and poor, 1,200,000. The cardinals at Rome live at the expense of the pope. The income of each from this source is at least 24,000 francs. The secretary of state is charged with upholding relations with foreign governments by the mediation of nuncios. The four most important—Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon—each receive an allowance of 60,000 francs a year.—French Journal.

The Effect of the Weather.

A short time before the eminent Judge Foster's death he went the Oxford circuit in the hottest part of one of the hottest summers that had ever been known. He was then so far advanced in years as to be scarcely able to discharge the important duties of his office, and when the grand jury of Worcester attended for the charge he addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot. I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty. I have no doubt but you will practice it.'—Sala's Journal.

Showered With Presents.

The presents received by the Russian admiral, Avelan, and his officers while in France recently are estimated to be worth 3,000,000 francs. Among the offerings were tallow candles, weighing all told 300 pounds; thousands of bottles of champagne, fine wines of various brands, liquors, cognac, soap, perfumery, linen and bric-a-brac. The clergy of France presented a painting from the brush of J. Maillart to be used in the chapel of the admiral's vessel.—Paris Letter.

South Sea Pirates.

A writer of thrilling stories of adventure for boys would find a plot ready to his hand in the charges brought against two Frenchmen named Rorique, brothers, who are at present awaiting their trial at Brest. According to the case for the prosecution, these men are latter day pirates of a particularly daring description. On Dec. 15, 1891, the French schooner Nitrosahiti, trading with Tahiti, left that place under the command of a native skipper named Teinoa Tara. The first mate was Joseph Rorique, one of the accused, and the crew consisted of an Englishman named William Gibson, who was the supercargo; four natives and a half caste, who acted as cook. The vessel carried 40,000 francs' worth of goods to be exchanged in some South Sea islands for mother of pearl and other products.

At one of these out of the way ports Joseph Rorique's brother Alexander came on board, and the two men then planned the mutiny. The captain and the Englishman were shot, and the crew, all but the cook, were killed by means of poisoned food; whereupon the brothers took command of the vessel, painted out the name, substituting that of Le Roi, and making a descent on a little island forced some of the inhabitants to come and man the ship. Possibly they might have remained undiscovered but for the fact that some time afterward they threatened to kill the half caste, who thereupon went and gave information to the authorities of one of the Caroline islands.—London Telegraph.

Safeguards For Working Electricians.

The announcement that a means has been invented of rendering any wire charged with electricity instantly dead opens up the question of the better protection against accidents from heavy currents of workmen in electric light and power stations. It is suggested, among other improvements, that the insulation resistance of the rubber gloves and boots worn by men engaged at high pressure works should be periodically tested. Rubber gloves and boots are subject to wear and tear, and however good the insulation may be when new, it rapidly deteriorates. It is stated that gutta percha molded boots, with no irons in them, are more reliable than rubber boots, as they retain their insulation properties much longer.

It is suggested that all high pressure bars, switches and fuses shall be boxed in, so that the opening of the box would cut off the current and render it impossible for it to be turned on while the box was open. Again, manufacturers are compelled to securely fence in all belts, wheels and other machinery, and high pressure terminals, bars or switches should be placed under similar restrictions. What is wanted is a simple signal to indicate to the most ignorant workman when a bar or terminal or switch is charged, and so warn him off. Such a device would excellently supplement the use of the newly invented electric "cutoff" in increasing the safety of workmen in electric light stations.—English Electrical Journal.

WESTERN
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED 1875.
FORMERLY
Topeka Foundry and Machine Works,
ESTABLISHED 1868.
R. L. COFRAN, Proprietor.
MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, GEARINGS, FITTINGS, ETC.
Write for Prices. TOPEKA, KAS.

WOOD TURNING,
PATTERNS,
GEAR CUTTING,
MODELS,
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
GEO. R. MILLICE,
O. A. HOLCOMB,
PROPRIETORS.
Topeka Foundry,
Near Rock Island Frgt. Depot.

K.C. BAKING POWDER
25 OZS. FOR 25¢
ABSOLUTELY PURE - JUST TRY IT.
E.Y. JAQUES & CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
813 KANSAS AVENUE.
If you wish to buy or rent a first class new or second-hand PIANO or ORGAN, upon the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, call upon us.
We have secured the services of a first class PIANO POLISHER and REPAIRER and are prepared to repolish all kinds of musical instruments, furniture, etc.
REPAIRING SOLICITED. CONRON BROS.

DIRECTORS: A. W. Knowles, A. Washburn, J. R. Mulvane, A. Borchard, Geo. D. Hale, Willis Norton, T. F. Rodgers, D. W. Wells, H. K. Bowley.
The Topeka Savings Bank.
Capital Stock $75,000. Incorporated 1887.
Pays four per cent. interest on savings deposits. Hours 10 to 4. Monday and Saturday evenings 7 to 8 o'clock.
A. W. KNOWLES, PRESIDENT.
A. WASHBURN, VICE PRESIDENT.
L. G. ROAL, TREASURER.
TOPEKA, KAN.

R. D. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Have removed their business to 107 East Sixth avenue, where they will do a General Undertaking and Embalming business.
WE HAVE FIRST CLASS LADY AND GENTLEMEN EMBALMERS.
We have the Finest and Largest Chapel and Best Morgue in the city, and belong to no combine or anti-combine. Our office is open day and night.
Rev. R. D. Ingersoll, Embalmer. 107 East Sixth Avenue. Telephone No. 416.

When
You have read
The
TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL
You know
The story of
The day.

DANCING
MR. J. H. Wetherell's Academy of Dancing, at 625 Jackson street, Dennis Building, will open Monday evening, Oct. 2. For terms, address at Academy. Hall for rent for parties or balls.

NATIONAL STABLES.

First-class Livery. Boarders a specialty.
Telephone 43. J. C. GILCHRIST,
706 Jackson Street. Prop'r.

HIRAM HULSE,
FLORIST
Corner Elmwood and Willow Avenues, Potwin Place,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Grows and sells plants. Makes a specialty of cut flowers. Does all kinds of floral work in a first-class manner.
TELEPHONE 459

DANCING CLASSES.
Mr. C. D. Hudson's dancing class for children will open Saturday, October 14th, at 3 p. m., at Masic hall. Advanced class for adults every Monday evening. Beginners' class commencing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 28.

CHEAP FUEL
For the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our COKE for all heating purposes, especially for base burners and furnaces, we refer to our customers of ten to twenty years experience. Prompt delivery, FULL WEIGHT and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. TRY IT. Gas Co., cor. 5th and Kan. ave. Telephone 79.

NOW IS THE TIME
Money is close and people are not indulging in promiscuous "shopping." They look to the advertisements in the STATE JOURNAL for what they want, and then go down town and buy. They expect that live merchants will let them know what they have got in the columns of their favorite family paper.

CAPITAL COAL YARD,
412 WEST FOURTH ST.
Osage Coal $3.45 per ton.
Oil prices in all Coal and Wood orders.
Grant's Derby Ball is a model lump.
Come in and see me if you want cheap prices on Coal or Wood.
I. W. B. GRANT,
412 WEST FOURTH ST.