

WOMAN'S WORLD.

FACTS REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN'S WORK.

Miss Stevenson at Wellesley—American girls abroad—A baby suffragist—Novelty in Bonnet Pins—Connecticut Women Voters.

A paper read lately by Miss Ada Heather-Bigg before the British association presented some new considerations of the much debated topic of woman's work at home.

To woman's home work, says Miss Heather-Bigg, were attributed by some persons, and especially by workmen, such evils as excessive toil, starvation wages and unsanitary surroundings.

This assumption was based upon a fundamental misconception. The popular impression seemed to be that women were taking a larger share of the world's work than heretofore. But woman's work has not changed in quantity—only in character—and not even so much in character as supposed.

As a matter of fact, women of the working classes had always been joint breadwinners with their husbands. At no time in the world's history had the man's labor alone sufficed for the maintenance of his wife and children, and as an eminent French economist has said, "The ideal society in which the man supplies all the wants of his family has never existed yet."

Moreover, from the beginning of the middle ages women had worked at other industries than those that were domestic, sometimes pursuing such industries in their homes, sometimes outside of them. This truth had long been admitted and acted upon in France. It was affirmed in England before the industrial revolution conference.

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By the latest foreign advances American girls are warned that they have nothing further to hope for in England. They are, however, not left without hope. They are thoughtfully reminded that there are fine fields for enterprise in Malta and Italy.

It seems that some American girls have found this out for themselves, and already there is a rustling in the British dovecots there. In Italy the Americans have it all their own way. The Polish families allude to the Quirinal as the Americans' court.

In an impromptu catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout, a New Jersey girl of 23 proved herself fully as good as a burly burglar who got into the house the other night.

Little Jessie's papa is in Kansas, and she was told that he was coming home to vote. "And when is he to vote?" she asked. "He was told the vote was a little slip

of paper with a name on it, and that every man could put such a slip in a box, telling whom they wanted, Harrison or Cleveland, and the one who got the most votes would be president.

At one time every one fastened on her hat with a piece of elastic. Then this was discarded, and far from ornamental black and white headed pins, as the case might be, were used. The appearance of many a pretty little bonnet was marred by the reckless use of these unsightly articles.

Consider that school suffrage was granted to women in Connecticut but a few months ago, and that the elections last month afforded them the first opportunity to vote, they have shown much interest.

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in Belvidere. But burglars who depend on the terrifying process in dwellings where "the man of the house" happens to be a woman would become more cautious and less numerous if it began to be understood that feminine courage was on the rise along the whole line.—Exchange.

A Domestic Scene. The servant girl problem has reached such a crisis in Massachusetts that a really serious though high sounding movement has been made. Schools are to be established where cooking, washing, etc., are to be taught, and the new science of housekeeping is to be styled oekology. Training schools of this description have long been needed, and it will be found that intelligent graduates from a course of oekology will do much to make the fast vanishing home life enjoyable. Our good wishes are with the coming oekologists.—Halifax Critic.

The Women Complimented. The following resolution, offered by Professor J. H. Shinn at a meeting of the World's fair board of judges of liberal arts, was unanimously adopted: "That the experiment of placing women upon the board of jurors in the department of liberal arts has been successful. The women have exercised their delicate duties with as much care, fidelity and ability as have the men. We congratulate both the foreign and domestic women judges upon their efficiency, prudence and judicial fairness."

A Suitable Recognition. Miss Alice Fletcher, the ethnologist, who has made a study of the Omahas and other Indian tribes for the Peabody museum at Cambridge, has been paid the highest price of any woman employed by the government. As a special agent of the Indian bureau she drew a salary and \$3 a day for her expenses while making the allotment of lands to the Nez-Perces and the other tribes given individual holdings or farms.—Harper's Bazar.

A Woman Dramatic Agent. The second woman in this country to run a dramatic agency is Mrs. Beannott Packard, who journeyed from San Francisco and has just started in business in New York. Mrs. Packard says she has been an actress, a manager and pretty nearly everything, and she believes she can succeed in this line. She is a slight energetic woman, with light brown hair and gray eyes, and has the appearance of being a hustler.

A Posy In Her Pocket. In place of the cambric handkerchief corner that once peeped out of the tailor dressed damsel's jacket, a huge nosegay now appears. Sometimes a single large bloom in imitation of the masculine fad is tucked within the wide spreading revers, but oftener two or three different blossoms made into a tight bunch are selected. A long silver pin, with a plain, gemless knob, secures the floral fairy.—Exchange.

A Four Hundred Debut. New York society is all agog over the prospective "coming out" of Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The young woman was of course born with a silver spoon in her mouth, and her entrance into society is to be signalized by an entertainment upon so magnificent a scale that it will rival the birthday fetes of royal personages.—New York Letter.

Ouida's Methods. The secret is out as to how Ouida gains her knowledge of the habits of men about town. In Florence she frequently invites young men of sporting proclivities to dine with her. When the meal is over, she tells them to talk, smoke and drink just as if they were at their clubs, and it is stated they usually comply with her request.—Florence Letter.

Women Pharmacists. The International Association of Women Pharmacists has 528 active and 186 honorary members. The first congress of women pharmacists was held lately in Chicago. The opening address was by Mrs. Ida Hall Roby, Chicago, and papers were read by Mrs. Cummings, Highland Park, and Mrs. Clara Keck of London.

Governor Flower's Wife. Mrs. Roswell F. Flower's charities cost her an average of \$250 a week. The Keep institute, corner of Third and Second and Twenty-third streets; the Flower hospital, corner of Avenue A and Sixty-third street; the Boys' club in the St. Thomas Mission church, East Fifty-ninth street, and the Old People's home in Water-ton, N. Y., are in constant receipt of her patronage and visits. Although her name appears on the list of patronesses for all sorts of objects, she never attends. Mrs. Flower is as shy as a school-girl. Her modesty has kept her from facing the camera. The only picture ever made of her was a crayon, which the governor insisted should be hung up. Mrs. Flower compromised by turning the face to the wall. A portrait is being painted of her now by an Albany artist.—New York World.

The Woman's Era. The North Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference, consisting of 150 members, was lately held at Wooster and was addressed by Rev. J. W. Hamilton. He spoke on the "New Era" and divided this century into four periods of 25 years each. The first was the period of the birth of the missionary spirit and organization; the second marked the birth of the antislavery spirit; the third saw the beginning of the legal emancipation of women; the fourth marks the development of the humanitarian spirit, the care of the weak and derelict. Speaking of the place woman was to occupy, he said, "In this new era woman is to be nothing higher and nothing lower than the sister of man, and man is to be nothing higher and nothing lower than the brother of woman." It was a magnificent address.—Western Christian Advocate.

A Courageous Girl. In an impromptu catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout, a New Jersey girl of 23 proved herself fully as good as a burly burglar who got into the house the other night. The episode shows that one thing we can do with some of our girls is to teach them not to be afraid. Not every one of them could be brought up to face an unlawful intruder as Lizzie Butts did

CAREER OF A FIEND. A Mexican Who Was Notorious as a Cruel Murderer Is Dead. General Gablondo, a noted Mexican. died recently in Nogales, A. T. The remains were followed to the grave by but few persons.

Gablondo's history is a checkered one and liberally spotted with human blood. He was perhaps the most generally despised man in Mexico, the late General Carbor not excepted. He was the inhuman brute who butchered Captain Crabb and his party at Caborica in 1856. At that time General Pesqueira was governor of Sonora and was very unsatisfactory to the masses. To hold on he inaugurated a revolution and surrounded himself with some of the most bloodthirsty villains in the state, Gablondo being one of the leaders.

Captain Crabb lived in California, but was married to a Mexican lady who belonged to a prominent family. The story is that through her Governor Pesqueira induced Crabb to raise a command of Americans to go into Sonora and assist him in gaining a victory over the opposition. Captain Crabb raised a party, sending a portion by water to Libertad, on the gulf of California, and with about 100 mounted men came across the country, expecting to join the others on the gulf coast. Soon after he got on the field Pesqueira crushed his foes, and knowing that he would be severely criticised for calling Americans to his aid denied having anything to do with bringing Crabb and his men to the country. He sent Gablondo and his battalion to escort Crabb and his party back on American soil.

In the meantime Crabb had started back, but was overtaken by Gablondo and his troops at Caborica. Without warning the latter opened fire on Crabb's party, and a brisk fight took place, several being killed on each side. Crabb and his men took shelter in the old church, and though largely in the minority made it warm for Gablondo. Finally the latter under cover of a flag of truce proposed that if the Americans would lay down their arms he would peacefully escort them to the American line. Crabb complied, but no sooner had they laid down their arms than they were formed in line, marched to the south side of the church, made to stand back up against the wall, and all of them shot except a boy 17 years old, who managed to escape. Some time after Crabb's tragic death his wife returned from Mexico and was stabbed to death from behind one night while walking along the street in Guaymas. It was always thought that the deed was done by an agent of Pesqueira and Gablondo, because she knew too much about Crabb's going into Mexico.

Several other murders were credited to Gablondo, including the brutal murder of customs officers while he was collector at Casabe. His latest escapade was the murder of a prominent merchant at Lmris recently, who had been elected president of the town. Gablondo and his son hired a policeman to call the merchant and shoot him. When arrested, the policeman told the whole story, and he was then killed by young Gablondo, who escaped to the City of Mexico, where he died recently. The death of the old man wipes out the Gablondo name, and no further expressions on either side of the line, and especially among Americans.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOAXING A CANDIDATE. An Illiterate Political Aspirant Is Made the Butt of a Cruel Joke. M. Robinet, the illiterate candidate for parliament, who went round Paris blowing a hunting horn in order to call attention to his electoral programme.

Iron visiting cards are among the latest novelties in Germany. Forged plates on the other are said to be only one-tenth of an inch in thickness. The cards or plates are black, and the names, being printed on them in silver, show up very clearly.

An authority on weather declares that tornadoes are most frequent between noon and 6 o'clock, and that the rainiest hour of the day is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This is the report of a meteorological expert, not a weather prophet.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily," to describe the beauties of the Clark & Bryan tract is wasteful and ridiculous excess. It has only to be seen to be appreciated. Sale November 15th on the grounds.

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was nearly stoned to death in the Troadero district, owing to the boar which he was made a victim by a factious printer. The candidate, having resolved to go about as a "sandwich man," obtained two boards and commissioned a printer to ornament them with an elaborate political address in the largest type.

The compositor, taking advantage of M. Robinet's inability to read or write, drew up the address, couching it in the most unparliamentary language at his command. It was, in fact, composed of an issue of the vilest insults to the local electors, while the candidate himself was not spared by the irrepressible hoaxer. Hardly had M. Robinet appeared in public between his boards than he was followed by a crowd of people who threatened to lynch him. Some threw stones at the man, but he found a few sympathizers who evidently saw through the joke and defended him.

A free fight raged for a few moments around the candidate, his friends and his foes energetically plying their fists and sticks, while Robinet looked on, intensely amazed at the tumult. He was finally extricated from his perilous position by the police.—London Telegraph.

Government Telegrams. An arrangement has been entered into between the postmaster general of the United States in relation to the transmission of government telegraphic messages. There has been a disagreement as to rates, and in consequence no settlements have been made. The telegraph companies, however, received and transmitted all government business, depending on future adjustment. The rates now agreed to are 20 cents for 20 words or less for 1,000 miles or fraction thereof, with an addition of 1 cent per word for all over 20 words, increasing at the rate of each 100 miles, up to 40 cents. But no message of 20 words is to be more than 40 cents. No additional word is to be more than 2 cents for any distance up to 3,000 miles.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

After Long Years. Albert Jones, a farmer living near Grandview, Tex., was wounded in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga nearly 30 years ago. The wound has given him no inconvenience until within the last 12 months, and a few days ago it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The bullet was found imbedded in the bone.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.

All is Grist to the Grindstone. Flossie (little daughter of a newspaper woman)—Oh, mamma, Mabel and I have a lovely secret about our dolls. I'd like to tell you, only— Her Mother—Only what, Flossie? Flossie—Only I'm afraid you'd write it up.—New York Times.

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In 1891 the Beet Sugar Company was organized and the refinery built and put in operation at Chino, in a central portion with reference to the property. The result obtained from the operation of the factory for the few years past shows a remarkable degree of adaptability of the soil to the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, both in amount of production and in percentage of saccharine matter, and also in the efficient capacity of the manufacturing plant. The factory handled during the present season of 1893 1,000 tons of beets per day, and have from 800 to 900 tons per day coming in continuously for the entire campaign, covering a period of nearly four months. It is proposed now to increase the capacity of the factory by the erection of an additional building and machinery to suit the requirements of increasing production. The returns for the present campaign have been a total yield of over 15,000,000 pounds of sugar, which have been shipped out as crude sugar to be refined elsewhere.

Under a direct and specific contract between Mr. Gird and the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company a corporation which has been organized and operates the Beet Sugar factory, they agreed to purchase from Mr. Gird or his successors all the beets grown on the ranch for years to come, and at the present date, about November 11, 1893, before the commencement of the next season, a fixed price is established for the beets to be raised at maturity next season. This assures the planter in the market for his crop, and with the price that is fixed, before he takes any risk in the matter of raising the crop, and he is enabled to make his calculations for the future season. Possibly there is no other branch of industry where calculations for future returns can be made so readily or so correctly calculated upon, and returns realized in so short a time as in the cultivation of the sugar beet under such advantages.

While speaking particularly in regard to the important industry of beet growing for the manufacture of sugar, estimates of general fruits should not be lost sight of, as a great portion of the land is especially adapted to.

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The townsite of Chino is a convenient point with reference to all portions of the ranch, is a flourishing California town, with telegraph, telephone and express offices, schools and churches. Means of communication and transportation are ample. The Southern Pacific railroad runs its main line direct into Chino, and is only miles distant from Pomona and Ontario, on the main overland line, and in addition is the proposed extension which is now assured from Pomona, through Chino, to Santa Riverdale and Elgin.

The following are a few of the advantages features of the Chino valley: First, the cultivation of the sugar beet, which insures a profit: 15 tons is an average crop, but 20 tons is not unusual; which is received by the factory at a fixed price of \$1.50 per ton, which during the present season of 1893 has averaged the grower from \$35 to \$60 per acre net, and clean above all expense of working the ground, planting and harvesting the crop and delivering at the factory.

We invite land seekers generally who are desiring to secure profitable investments to examine this valuable property, which offers a field for health, profit or investment. Four passages to the ranch every day. We invite correspondence. For further particulars, address or call on us.

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