

Woman's World

Bridal Calls.

The rules that apply to ordinary calling are equally in force for bridal calls. On these occasions the bride should follow them as any other married lady would do. It is quite an obsolete idea to suppose that a bride must remain at home day after day to receive those who may happen to call. If the "at home" is strictly observed there will be no need for this sacrifice.

Active Western Woman.

Miss Estelle Reel has been very successful as superintendent of instruction in Wyoming. All the assistants in her office are women. Just now she is trying to get a longer tenure of office for teachers. As State Superintendent of Schools she has charge of leasing and selling the State school lands. Under her administration the income of the State from this source has increased from \$100 to \$1,000 a week.

At Least Two Waists Needed.

Dressmakers and tailors have agreed that no costume is complete unless its skirt is accompanied by two or more waists. For example, every one of the best tailor dresses is made with a tight-fitting basque and short waists, that the wearer may alternate between the close and the easy body as she pleases, while the evening dresses are made with as many as three waists. One décolleté, one high in throat and sleeves for receptions and small dinners and one loose, lovely shirt, simple or ornate as desired.

Sleeveless Blouses For the Slender.

Loose satin blouses without sleeves or yokes are becoming to the woman sufficiently slender to trifle with the whimsies of fashion. They are made like the children's gamp waist, a band of jetted satin or velvet passing over the shoulder, and a center of satin, jewels or lace drawing in a part of the fairness at the waist. The yokes and sleeves worn with these blouses at the waist. The yokes and sleeves worn with these blouses are usually of a different color and of lighter material. Tacked mousseline or chiffon, beaded tulle, net, lace or silk are used. The combinations of tints possible with this style of bodice are as beautiful as they are bewildering.

An evening frock for reception, theatre or dinner has a cansouk bodice—sleeveless blouse—of pale blue velvet the front is embroidered with a delicate design executed in pearls. The narrow velvet bands, which hold the cansouk on the shoulders, are sewn with pearls, and pearl loops hang from them and rest on the rucked sleeves of soft white brocade glowing with pale pink roses. The high standing collar is of white satin sewn with pearls, and has a tiny round yoke of white satin outlined with the same white jewels. The larger yoke is of softly rucked brocade.

A blouse of black satin is edged all around the top with a design in finest cut jet. The yoke and sleeves are of finely plaited black tulle overlaid with medallions of point lace outlined with gold thread. The effect is extremely elegant.

Cloth gowns with braided cansouks and yokes and sleeves of corded silk, mousseline, crepe or velvet are very pretty, and the style is one of the most becoming of the season.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Royal Girls' Hobbies.

As a girl of seven Queen Victoria was devoted to horticulture, and Lord Albemarle was fond of telling how impartially she divided the contents of her watering-pot between her flowers and her own little feet. She was especially fond of her donkey, too, and divided her attention between it and her natural history museum, which was crammed with specimens mostly collected by her own hand.

Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) early made a hobby of wood carving, in which work she evinced great original talent, and it is not generally known that the Princess of Wales mastered the art with very considerable success. This popular lady is also greatly interested in the subject of lacemaking and lace. She has a collection of specimens worth a king's ransom. She keeps them in a scrapbook with ivory corners, pasting them in herself, with accompanying notes. She cares little for jewels and uses instead lovely lace for adornment.

It is well known that in her youth the Queen of Italy contracted quite a mania for collecting the gloves and shoes of sovereigns past and present. At the present day she has quite a valuable collection, among her treasures being the shoes of Marie Antoinette, Mary Stuart, the Empress Jose-

phine, Queen Anne and the Empress Catherine of Russia.

The Princess May (Duchess of York) as a girl was especially fond of sketching, and, in addition, made herself quite a specialist in precious stones.

Queen Christina, of Spain, as a girl chose the study of scientific matters as a hobby; she was particularly interested in aeronautics, and is probably the only Queen who has been up in a balloon.

The Czarina, when still the Princess Alix, made crazy patchwork her favorite hobby, and very handsome work was turned out by her deft fingers.

At the present moment the children of Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, are trying various hobbies, though perhaps they are most likely to adopt photography, which has also been greatly in favor at the British court.

Another follower of this pastime, Crown Princess of Sweden, has been a most skillful photographer since she was quite a child.

Fashion Notes.

Belts of all kinds and conditions are worn, but one of the prettiest fancies is the belt of finely tacked black satin or colored velvet.

It is announced that gingham are to occupy an important position in the line of spring cotton goods. Small plaids will be a favorite design.

Mode color promises to be again popular. Six new and especially pretty shades have recently appeared in Paris and were at once sought for because of the beauty and softness of their dyeing.

In silks moires will be in great demand for the coming season. Light-weight silks will be much worn and the range of color and variety of design make it easy for one to select a charming gown.

With the skirts of black silk more blouse jackets than any other wraps are seen, and velvet in black, Siberian green and dark blue, with smooth-faced cloth in gray, dark green and Bordeaux red make the favorite materials.

Velvet in all colors is immensely popular this winter, and is used in every conceivable way and in all sorts of garments. Young and old wear it with equal propriety, and the evening gown of velvet, which has heretofore been relegated to the wardrobe of the matronly woman, finds special favor with young women.

A Famous Fiddle.

In connection with the death the other day of Mr. Laurie, the Glasgow violin expert, reference was made to his having had through his hands the famous Stradivarius violin, which has come to be known, somewhat irreverently, if not absurdly, as "The Messiah." The instrument is now in the possession of Mr. B. Crawford, of Newpark, Trinity, Edinburgh, who a few years ago paid no less than \$10,000 for it. As recently as 1872, Charles Reade (who knew as much about fiddles as about the trade of letters) had valued the instrument at \$3000, putting the worth of the varnish alone at \$2825! Villaume, the high priest of fiddlemaking in Paris, had it at this time. He kept it till his death in 1875. From Villaume the treasure descended to M. Alard, the great French violinist, who gave \$5000 for it. He died in 1888, and two years later Mr. Crawford risked his \$10,000 on it.

There is some reason for the high figure. The instrument is the only one that has come down from Stradivarius's own hands in a state of perfect preservation. It has been very little played upon, and its glowing, ruddy varnish is as fresh as if it had been put on only a week ago. Mr. Crawford has a second "Strad." and also a very fine Guarnerius. Moreover, he has a picture gallery containing paintings worth about \$500,000, including two by Meissonier. Others may equal him in all these, but they can never equal his \$10,000 fiddle. It is but a question of a few years, and the instrument—if it is ever sold—will fetch a considerably higher price.—Scots Pictorial.

Stocks in England.

In rural England stocks are still to be found, although they are not used. They were set up in 1405, and many of them are in a state of excellent preservation. The crimes punished by imprisonment in the stock were theft, drunkenness, gambling, Sabbath breaking and brawling. If the persons incarcerated were popular, their plight was lessened by their friends, who brought them food and money; but unpopular persons were pelted with eggs and other unsavory missiles.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Roads Need Constant Care.

A road is miserable just after ordinary repairs are made on it; then it becomes passable, and, finally, perhaps, good for a time. After that it deteriorates till it is wretched again, and the process is repeated. By repairing a road annually, or at long periods, it is strictly good at no time. It needs a system of constant care and repair.

Setting the Tramps at Work.

The good roads of New Jersey, and the position of the State between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, make it a favorite stamping-ground for tramps, and it is over-run with them. The freeholders of Camden County propose to set them at work breaking stones for the roads. If all other counties would do likewise, an insufferable nuisance and source of many assaults and thefts would be abated.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Good Roads and Public Spirit.

A town's streets should be the public lawns and public parks. They should be to the corporation as a whole what the grass plot in front of the house is to the individual resident. There is no higher evidence of the taste and refinement, enterprise and intelligence of a community, than well-paved streets, bordered with fine boulevards and handsome shade trees. Ill-kept, badly-laid-out streets speak of public poverty and narrowness, an utter absence of that spirit which should possess every citizen loyal to his town's interests and wisely attentive to his own. Public streets, substantially paved and boulevarded, will in turn encourage a similar treatment of the private property adjoining them. There is no departure which would so instill patriotism and love of home and country as perfecting our streets and highways. These sentiments of the Ontario (Canada) Commissioner of Roads, are as good in the States as in the Dominion.

Good Combination Roads.

At a dinner given to General Stone, in St. Louis, at the time of the recent Good Roads Convention, the general spoke, as follows, concerning what is a good road for general purposes:

"The science of road-building is steadily developing and, so far, experience has shown that the very best road in the world, in good weather, is the dirt road. When it is either dry or frozen it makes the best road known. For this reason it is the rule on the most modern roadways to have a dirt road running alongside of the paved roadway, and in some instances the paved roadway has a dirt road on each side of it, to be used in good weather. It is remarkable, on roads built in this fashion, how many days in the year the dirt roads do the best possible service, and the wear and tear on the paved portion of the road is thus saved. Besides this, wet weather is the time when travel over the paved road does it the least harm, for the vehicles then press down the rock and stone into place, instead of scattering them, and by being used only in bad weather, it lasts much longer.

"There is another argument in favor of building roads in this way, and that is that instead of a paved or graveled roadway, sixteen or more feet in width, it is only necessary to build it eight feet wide. This reduces the original cost of building the roads just one-half, and it has been found to answer the purpose just as well, if not better than a road twice its width. How about wagons passing each other? That is a natural question and simply answered. One wagon turns out on the dirt road where two wagons meet, but, as two wagons seldom or never meet in exactly the same place, there is no danger of wearing a deep hole or rut in the dirt road.

"The cost of building a first-class road of this kind recently, in Philadelphia, with inexperienced hands, and other unfavorable conditions, was \$1200 a mile. The same kind of road has been built for \$900, and even as low as \$800 a mile. The railroads everywhere appreciate the direct benefit that good roads are to the freight traffic on their lines, and have, in nearly every instance, when called upon, given the movement their hearty aid and co-operation. The Southern Railroad Company assured me that it would be glad to haul the rock needed for constructing the roadways, to stations along its lines, at the bare cost of hauling the cars.

"In collecting data on the \$600,000,000 annually, which bad roads cost this country, I sent out ten thousand letters, both in this country and abroad, and the figures are given only after a very careful estimate. In the State of Iowa the farmer hauls thirty bushels in a load when, if the roads were good, he ought to haul 100 in one load. That single instance tells the story in a greater or less degree of the bad roads throughout the country. That \$600,000,000 loss every year, through bad roads, is a tax, not only on the farmer, but on everybody. I find, in my experience, that one of the most difficult things which the promoters of good roads have to do, and especially those who live in the cities, is to prove to the farmers that their interest in good roads in the

country is a real and personal one. The farmer has paid the tax of bad roads, and has suffered from it so long that he finds it difficult to believe that he is to receive aid from people whom he has formerly believed had very little real interest in them."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Dr. Nicholas Bray, of Dubuque, Iowa, has invented a range-finder for naval gunners. It will measure accurately distances within ten miles, and gunners can adjust their sights accordingly.

The oil glands of the skin are most numerous in races living under the tropics, because the oil is nature's protection against the heat of the sun. In hot countries its action is often assisted by the application of vegetable or animal oils.

To the average eye not more than five thousand stars are visible; some persons having extraordinarily strong eyes can see about eight thousand stars; through the Lick telescope and other powerful instruments about fifty million stars are visible.

To distribute oil over the waves of a rough sea, for a long distance ahead of a ship, a projectile is used which can be filled with oil and placed in a spring gun, which throws it to the desired distance, a weighted valve opening automatically to discharge the oil as the projectile sinks.

That birds build their nests by imitation has been called in question by A. G. Butler, of London, who says that the reason why many of them at the beginning of the season trifle with building material for some time before they produce a satisfactory result is that they are unable at once exactly to remember what the character of the nest was in which they first saw the light of day.

M. G. Jacquemin states that plants which bear fragrant or sapid fruits, such as the apple, pear and raspberry, have also an aromatic principle in the leaves. If these are immersed in a saccharine fluid, together with saccharomyces or some other enzyme, the fluid will acquire both the flavor and the odor of the fruit, and the alcohol obtained by distillation from this fluid will possess the corresponding bouquet.

A curious illustration of the power of light matter to perforate more substantial substances, when driven at a high velocity, occurred in the Royal Arsenal, England. A cast-iron target plate, one inch thick, was placed twenty-five feet in front, at an angle of forty-five degrees, in order to break up everything into dust and throw it upwards. A clay plug, weighing seven and one-half ounces, perforated an inch iron plate.

A Rare Malady.

A most peculiar malady has afflicted George M. Smith, a carpenter, of Phillipsburg, N. J. The man for a year past has periodically sweat blood. He is now recovering from his fourth attack.

Dr. Mitchell Reese, one of the best known practitioners of Warren County, is his physician. "The disease," he said to me, "is known in medical literature as purpura hemorrhagica, which is not a disease per se, but a symptom of some other disease of the system, causing debility and various blood changes. The one great peculiarity in Mr. Smith's case is that each of the four attacks has developed while he was enjoying his usual vigorous health and pursuing his everybody occupation.

"The first symptom of the disease is a flushed appearance of the face similar to that when a person is contracting a cold. He at this stage complains of a feeling of general weakness and considerable muscular soreness. Then blood commences to issue from the nose, eyes, gums, tongue and all mucous surfaces of the body. After this the blood will commence to ooze from the pores of the skin. The life of the patient depends upon the stoppage of the loss of blood. I was called to his house Friday morning and found the bleeding had commenced, but not so freely as in the other attacks. He is about recovered again and will likely be at work as usual again next week."

Mr. Smith is a particularly temperate man in every respect, and this makes the case more remarkable, say the doctors. Purpura hemorrhagica, the medical works say, is more likely to be met with among young children, especially girls. It may prove fatal in a few hours if the hemorrhages are not stopped in all parts of the body.—New York Herald.

Bow and Arrow in China.

Among the backwoodsmen of China, so to speak, the bow and arrow still do duty in removing objectionable persons from the earth. The Chinese bow and arrow are not trifling little affairs meant for pretty archery contests, either. The bow is an enormous thing, much higher than the man who uses it, and the arrows are proportionately big.

Paris' Biggest Woman.

A woman in Paris is said to be the largest specimen of her sex in the world. Being unable to enter the door of a railway carriage she takes her train journeys in the luggage van.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The business man who is going to advertise next week is a twin brother of the fellow who is always just missing a fortune by the skin of his teeth.

When a girl comes home from school, and is as nice and modest as a girl who has not been away to school, it is a sign that she has extra good sense.

Personal consciousness is, perhaps, a higher and more satisfying proof of a life beyond the grave than any historical or logical proof that can be offered.

If some dealers worked as hard to build up their own business as they do to tear down that of their competitors, there wouldn't be so many failures to record.

That love which is based on the mutual esteem of pure hearts, refracting and reflecting the ray of good qualities on each other, is alone productive of earthly joy.

If you want to accomplish anything as it should be done, you must go about it coolly, moderately, faithfully, heartily. Hurrying, fretting, fumbling, spluttering, will do no good.

If you mean to do something worthy of being remembered, mind your work well, but never mind your fame; leave that to time. He is the lawful administrator of all such affairs.

There is a great difference between being in the world, and having the world in us. Let a ship be in the water and it is all right, but let the water be in the ship and down she goes.

When the burdens of life rest heavily upon us, when sometimes a weight of despair seems to be settling down upon our hearts, then we know the value of sympathy, the need of a helping hand.

Heroes of principle are the demand of the hour—men who believe something and who will not swerve from what they believe, and who are not time servers, weather cocks, fickle and variable; these are the characters most necessary to-day to the stability and progress of society.—The South-West.

Character Told by Tresses.

That there is a physiological connection between the hair of the head and the temperament of the individual is no new idea, says The Lady. Among many ancient nations, indeed, the condition and quality of the hair were regarded as infallible signs of one's nature, and if those signs were unsatisfactory the person's locks had to be in some way altered for the better. It was probably this notion as much as any other that caused the introduction at a very early date of wigs and false hair.

Some physiological conditions connected with the hair are revealed in a work known as "The Secrets of Beauty," which was published in Paris in the year 1862. For instance, we learn that "fine, silk and supple hair" is the mark of a "delicate and sensitive temperament." Again, hair that is "curly and crisp" without artificial persuasion betrays a "dangerous cleverness," a "brilliant rashness," which may be trusted to lead to trouble nine times out of ten. Further, white hair—presumably when it is premature—is the sure sign of a "lymphatic and indolent constitution." Not one whit better is "harsh upright hair," which shows a "reticent and sour spirit." Perhaps, however, the worst sort of all is "flat, clinging straight hair," denoting a "melancholy character."

Henry Clay's Unique Experiences.

One of our morning contemporaries remarks: "It isn't often that a Congressman has an opportunity to rise and address the House on the day that he first takes his seat. Congressman Lawrence's distinction in this respect comes very near to being unique."

Our contemporary might have added, however, that another unique distinction was that of Henry Clay, who was chosen Speaker of the National House on November 4, 1811, which was the very first day of his service in that body. Preceding this unique episode of Clay's was another episode in his career which was equally unique, namely, his service for several months as a member of the United States Senate before he was constitutionally eligible to membership in that body. Clay was born on April 12, 1777, but he took his seat in the Senate on December 29, 1806, when he lacked about three and a half months of having attained the age of thirty years, which the Constitution prescribes as one of the qualifications for membership of the Senate. Probably it was not generally known at the time that Clay had not reached the age required by the Constitution, for no objection was raised to his admission to the Senate.—Boston Transcript.

"Pasturing a Jury."

"Pasturing a jury" is the legal style of caring for twelve good men and true in a village in Greer County, Oklahoma. Funds being short, the court house was built minus a jury room, so when the jurors retire to make up a verdict the bailiff takes them out into the middle of a vacant lot, steps out of hearing distance, and protects them from corruptionists with a shotgun.