

The Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Hill, Business Manager. MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI. The Sharkey-Maher fight was won by the police in the seventh round.

If the Japanese are spooling for a fight, perhaps they can be accommodated.

Owney, the postal dog, is now dead for the third time. Three times and out for Owney.

Calling a man a pessimist never did and never will close the eyes of the people to an unpleasant situation.

The town of Washington, Pa., has a widows' row, where there are nine lone widows within a block and only one bachelor.

The treasury department figures indicate a decrease of one hundred thousand in the immigration of the year. Not a tear will be shed over this "loss."

It may be correct to speak of the Turk as the "sick man of the east," but the unfortunate Greeks have reason to know that he is not so consumptive as he looks.

"Founder" Bradley has popularized Ashbury park by erecting what he calls a trusting tower for lovers. Here Cupid will hold high carnival, and a generation of young men and maidens will rise up to call the name of Bradley blessed. This fits a long-felt want in almost every thickly settled community.

Rev. William H. Noyes has resigned as a missionary in Japan of the American board, on the ground that he is uncertain whether he believes some of the doctrines inculcated by the board. It was his avowed belief in prohibition after death that brought about the famous controversy over that question in the board some years ago.

St. Petersburg's population is 1,267,023, according to the Russian census taken this spring; that of Moscow is 988,010, of Warsaw 614,752, and of Odessa 494,651. Out of a total Russian population of 129,211,000 are 64,616,820 men. An unexpected discovery is that of an increase in the population of the new provinces in central Asia.

As bearing upon the present improved methods of gold mining the statement in the annual report of one of the largest mines in Colorado showing that since the organization of the company the average cost of producing \$1 worth of gold has been 37 cents, is interesting. The extent to which new methods can be applied to old mines even is just coming to be realized.

The welcome reception of the Harvard University crew's coach at the headquarters of the Yale oarsmen, and the invitation extended to him to inspect the Yale crew at their practice, may be regarded as the final blow to the system of applying upon the secret practice of crews matched for competition. This time-honored feature of the training period has favored too strongly of professionalism to be a fit adjunct of college sport.

The official Austrian crop estimates, according to Beerholm, are 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 metric hundred weights of wheat, against 28,000,000 metric hundredweights in 1896. The rye crop is estimated at 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 metric hundredweights, against 12,000,000 metric hundredweights in 1896. Barley, 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 metric hundredweights, against 12,000,000 metric hundredweights in 1896. If favorable weather continues these estimates may be largely improved.

The best thing John Callicott, the colored end-of-the-world prophet of Lafayette, Ind., can do now is to go out of the prophesying business without delay. Mr. Callicott has been telling us for fifteen years that the end was coming at certain times, and every time he has disappointed a whole lot of people. John is said to be an excellent plasterer, and we would advise him to stick to his business hereafter and refrain from attempting to scare us to death.

The developments of modern warfare are not encouraging to skulkers. Hiding behind a tree will be useless in the next war, according to a surgeon who has been taking notes in Cuba. The bullet from a Mauser rifle goes through a large tree with ease. It is also said that a bullet of this kind passes through the human body without disabling a combatant, the wound of exit not exceeding in size that of entrance. The other streams of the Spanish troops when they strike a person, but they have not the ability to bore through trees to get at their victims.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's announcement that he is about to give away a million dollars more to good objects, leads the Boston Herald to say, in words which we heartily endorse, that his purpose should be to give to the poor man the best time for a rich man to spend his money in doing good to his fellow men is while he is yet alive. It is a glorious idea, and well worthy the imitation of his fellow-millionaires. The trouble is that rich men think they are never going to die, and that there's time enough to dispose of their money anyway.

The story goes that the sulphur mines now located near the Notches trail, Wash., about fifteen miles from Buckley, were first discovered by a camper, whose fire took hold of the rocks, which burned and created a small tunnel that he had to move two or three miles to get away from the fumes.

It seems that the Citizens' Union of New York has a mascot in the shape of a six-toed Maltese cat, but it will take more than the mascot influence of the feline to secure the election of the union's candidate for mayor.

If Canada's proposed retaliation against the country for alien labor legislation will include the exclusion of divers bank officials who have left the states for their health, there certainly will be no disposition on the part of the United States to complain.

Since the lawmakers of Illinois have passed a bill for an act to compel all persons doing business as horse shoers to be competent, the latter ought to get together and see that hereafter all persons doing business as legislators shall also be competent.

HAS THE TRUE RING.

GOV. STEPHENS LETTER TO ST. LOUIS DEMOCRACY.

He Pleads the Case of the Chicago Platform—The Party Must Be Purged of Its Traitors—Fathers of the Faithful Quoted.

Gov. Lon V. Stephens, of Missouri, in a letter to the St. Louis Democracy, sounds the keynote by saying: "While simple organization party defeat in 1896 is out of the question." His letter breathes fire in every sentence. We give it in full: Gentlemen: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your cordial invitation to be with you this (Saturday) evening, when the first battery of the campaign of 1896 will be fired, but as I cannot possibly leave the capital on that day, I beg, with regret, to send greetings, a message of encouragement and a word of cheer to the St. Louis Democracy in mass meeting assembled.

Missouri Led the Way. The convention at Peete Springs on August 5, 1895, which was composed of stalwart Democrats, brave, true, honest and determined, who loved Democracy and humanity and their country, who hated plutocracy and Republicanism, gave us a new organization, and led Missouri by 40,000 majority, relegated barnacles and hypocrites to the rear and inspired into our then discouraged hearts new hope and faith. The Sefton convention, April 15, 1896, and its solid delegation to the National Democratic convention with its unequivocal declaration for free silver, and with elements of iron and rock in its every act, gave to the free silver Democrats of the Union, in my candid judgment, the Chicago platform—the second declaration of independence—which rallied 6,500,000 votes to our support.

Missouri led in the late memorable campaign, let us lead again. Every blow we strike for right and justice and our fathers' money will be heard in every state in the Union. Our good work will prove contagious, and an organization will be early effected which will prove invincible in 1896.

The Traitors Scored. You will be sure not fail to endorse the Chicago platform at your meeting. Let it be your platform, without the change of a line or word. Do not recognize as a Democrat any man who does not stand on that platform with you. And remember, a "Cleveland Democrat" is not better politically than a "Hanna Republican," and should be treated accordingly. There must be no compromise at any point. "He who dallies is a dastard. He who doubts is damned."

I congratulate you upon your auspicious opening of the campaign. With Stone, Given Campbell, John A. Lee, Meriwether, C. H. Jones, Joe Graham and Ed Noonan at your head, we need not fear. Let us profit by the experience of the past, and begin early upon the all important work of organization. The Democrats made gains in, or carried, every state in the Union last year where they were properly organized. They lost only where our people were over-confident and disorganized. We need only organization to win a decisive victory in 1896, because the masses are with us, because our fight is the people's fight.

Democracy Must Not Retreat. The time is fast approaching when Democrats must determine whether Democracy will adhere to or recede from the declarations of its last platform. It has been charged that those declarations contain the doctrines of paternalism, communism and anarchy. If this charge be true, then manifestly the party should abandon that platform. Democracy has always been and always must be opposed to every form of paternalism. The government should not constitute the curator of the citizen, but leave every man to the architect of his own fortune, free from all governmental superintendence or control, save that, in pursuing his own rights, he shall be required to have respect for the rights of others. Democracy always has and always must advocate and defend the individual rights and liberties. Every citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor, is entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and the full enjoyment of all that he has or may honestly acquire.

Paternalistic Bugaboo. It is not the policy of the Democratic party to discriminate against thrift by taxing those who have to take to the lawfully acquired, hold and enjoy private property in one of the natural rights of man, which no government has the right to take away or abridge. And Democracy always has and always must demand that the strong arm of the state shall defend every right of the citizen and uphold to the uttermost the majesty of the law. The charges of paternalism and anarchy which have been made against the Democratic platform have been based solely upon three questions of it, one of which is:

"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years; that court in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government."

Supreme Court in Error. This part of the platform brought down upon the Chicago convention the vituperation of the opposition. It was assumed to be a great crime for the convention to criticize the conduct or motives of the judges of the supreme court. Whoever dared to do it was condemned as an anarchist. There seems to be no reason why the action of a judge should not be criticized, if liable to criticism, as well as the action of a senator, a congressman, or a considerable judge who would not be criticized must keep themselves above criticism to enlighten public opinion for their conduct as other officers. There was no answer for the income tax decision, and the constitution would have been

unfaithful to the people had that decision been permitted to pass unopposed. It is not the first time in the history of this country that the people have been warned against the dangerous tendencies of the supreme court. Thomas Jefferson said of it: "It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body, working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the state and the government of all be consolidated into one."

Father of Democracy. At another time he said: "I cannot lay down my pen without recurring to one of the subjects of my former letter, for in truth there is no danger I apprehend so great as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless, and therefore unalarming, instrumentality of the supreme court." And again: "At the establishment of our constitution the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most harmless members of the government. Experience, however, soon showed in what they were to become the most dangerous: That the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a free hold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual private cases, passed silently and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, became law by precedent, sapping by little and little the foundations of the constitution, and working its change by construction, before any one has perceived that this invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed consuming the substance of truth, man is not to be trusted for life, if secured against all liability to account."

There seems to be nothing in the Chicago platform justifying the charges brought against it. It is a frank, comprehensive and bold statement of the doctrines of the party as taught by Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and other Democratic fathers in love with nothing essential which could be taken from it without to that extent emasculating it of its Democratic virility. Those who do not accept that platform do not believe in the principles of Democracy. They should part from us in peace, and go to the Republican party, where they can hear the same doctrines of judges and courts from criticism, federal interference in local affairs and government by injunction. Respectfully, LON V. STEPHENS.

money-centers because the holders of it were afraid to let it out—that if the people would say by the vote that they were not going to force creditors to accept 63-cent dollar confidence would be restored at once, and this plethora of money immediately put into the channels of trade and distributed among the people. The vote went against the so-called 63-cent dollar, the world was notified that we were on the gold standard, but still the money is congested in money centers, while poverty and wretchedness inhabit every hill-top and haunt every valley throughout this unfortunate and distressed country. Owing to the accidental causes of famine abroad and a short crop of home prices of grain have advanced somewhat. But the farmers have little or none to sell, and hence receive none of the benefits. The present wheat crop is not sufficient to pay off past indebtedness, much less to meet current necessities, and when the people go to borrow money to tide them over until another crop is made they will find that the appreciation of the gold standard has so depreciated the value of their property that it will not serve as security on which to obtain a loan.

No Sea of Hope Now Ebbing. It results that times must become harder and the people more distressed than at present. Men in straitened circumstances in the course of liquidation of their liabilities and the falling prices of property must lose all they have. The increase of the value of the money standard on a single gold basis must continue, while the value of all property must correspondingly decrease. This process of destruction, unless checked by a wise readjustment of our coinage system, must continue until all production and industry is destroyed and civilization itself melts away into barbaric darkness.

Our Ark of the Covenant. There seems to be nothing in the Chicago platform justifying the charges brought against it. It is a frank, comprehensive and bold statement of the doctrines of the party as taught by Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and other Democratic fathers in love with nothing essential which could be taken from it without to that extent emasculating it of its Democratic virility. Those who do not accept that platform do not believe in the principles of Democracy. They should part from us in peace, and go to the Republican party, where they can hear the same doctrines of judges and courts from criticism, federal interference in local affairs and government by injunction. Respectfully, LON V. STEPHENS.

DEMOCRATIC BROADSIDES. There can be no compromise between Truth and Treason. Wait till you hear from the Sixth Illinois. Ex-Gov. Altgeld may go to congress from the Sixth Illinois. He need only say the word. How is your organization getting along. Every Democrat should belong to a Democratic club. A large number of Study Clubs are being organized in close districts. Is your district closed? If it is, lose no time, but organize a Study Club. The American Institute for the Study of Money and Prices, Journal Building, Chicago, will send you full directions free. It costs nothing to organize. If you would like to convert your Republican friends, send them a good book on finance. It will only cost a few cents, and in the end the investment will pay you immensely. There is no discussion in the Democratic party. Keep the traitors out, and there will be none. The New York Sun has renounced Democracy, so it says. Democracy renounced the Sun a year ago. President McKinley was a consistent advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver long before he met Mark Hanna. But he doesn't do it any more. Now is a good time to look up the men who want to run for congress next year. Find out where they stand in regard to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Keep your eye peeled for eleven-hour candidates. None but the tried and true shall be recognized. Has your congressional district got a Democratic club? If not, why not? You can start one. Write to Hon. Benton McMillin, Washington, D. C., and he will give you instructions. Preach the Chicago platform every time you get a chance to talk in public. The Chicago platform contains all the party faith. The Democrats of Iowa will be lighting bonfires in November. Ohio by 75,000—not a vote less. What Does Richardson Mean? Hon. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, is one of the ablest men in the present congress. Speaker Reed has in words that are very plain and simple, and so have the leaders of the majority. So we are all the more surprised because of his speech at Tammany hall. Among other things, he is quoted as saying: "The Democratic party is going to be reunited." Now, there is no division in the party. Every Democrat is of one mind as regards the tenets of faith as laid down in the Chicago platform. Those who do not believe in that platform are not Democrats. There are a few anarchists who call themselves National Democrats, who left our ranks in the face of the enemy's guns, deserted us before the field of battle. Does Brother Richardson mean to say that there can be any compromise with them? If he does, he is greatly mistaken. There can be no compromise between Truth and Treason. The Palmer-Buckner dastards can never be admitted to communion with the faithful. Not even though they confess their sins and wall for forgiveness. The bearers of our Ark of the Covenant can never march with them again. They have sinned against truth, knowing it to be such. Let them go their way, despised of all save the devil. There is no dearth of candidates for the nomination in the Sixth Illinois. Every man is an aspirant for a seat in congress. I have no objection to a man in favor of the independent and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1? Did you vote and talk in favor of the Chicago platform in 1896? Do you believe in all the Chicago platform? If you can answer these questions in a affirmative you can get my vote.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME. ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS. Dress for the Seashore—A Lovely Beach Gown—An Ideal House Robe—The Matchmaking Mamma—Hints for Girls and the Household. If ALL who hate would love us, And all our loves were true, The stars that swirl above us Would brighten in the blue. If cruel words were kisses, And every scowl a smile, A better world than this is in our power. Would hardly be worth while to meet a brother's need, Who load we bear would lighten Above the grave of greed. If those who whine would whistle And those who languish laugh, The rose would rout the thistle, The grain outrun the chaff, If grieving were forgot, And years and melancholy Were things that never are now, Then Love would kneel to Duty, And all the world would seem A bridal bower of beauty, A dream within a dream. If men would cease to worry And women cease to sigh, And all be glad to busy, Whatever has to die, If neighbor spoke to neighbor, As love demands of all, The rust would eat the saffron, The spear stay on the wall; Then every day would gladden, And every eye would shine, And God would pause to listen, And life would be divine. —James Newton Matthews, in the Washington Times.

Value of a Tactful Matron. The up-to-day matron—cultivated, entertaining, tactful and full of resources—is among the most valuable of social figures. When she takes the handling of a company there are no wall flowers, no breaks in the pleasure of the occasion, and no awkward failures or accidents that the diplomacy of skilled femininity can avoid. She is the confident and counselor of the young men and maidens, the safe depository of all their secrets, and while she rarely lends herself to matchmaking, she is quite likely so to arrange matters that two fond hearts can occasionally beat as one, and eager eyes need not seek their loved ones in vain. And all of this is done with such a smoothness and delicacy that, as one happy girl remarked of such a woman: "She does things so cleverly that one might imagine she had a magic wand."

Position of the Salaried Housekeeper. B. J. S. writes, asking for an opinion as to the respect that should be paid to salaried housekeepers; are they entitled to as much respect as the governess or seamstress? Answer: It is a difficult matter accurately to determine the social status of the housekeeper. So much depends upon the incumbent herself that cases might almost be individualized. The woman who takes a position as working housekeeper is quite likely to take rank as a highly cultivated person, and she should be treated as such. There are certain clearly defined limits beyond which the housewren's duties and privileges do not extend, and there are pleasures and profits attending her position which, if she carefully orders her comings and goings, will be of great advantage to her. She should be courteous, polite and affable, without the least symptom of familiarity or any indication of taking advantage of the good will and graciousness of her employers. She should never sit down in the parlors or drawing room without an invitation to do so, and then should remain but a short time, unless urged to do so. She should at all times maintain a quiet and dignified demeanor and on no account introduce into the conversation matters which concern her own personal affairs. She must be instant in season and out of season in anticipating the wants of her employers and will rigidly avoid conflicting with their wishes. She should not make rules, but rather have the head of the house make them, and do her best to see that they are lived up to. It will be imperatively necessary for her to be billed and paid for many things, and, above all, never, as she values her position and her future welfare, to repeat to outsiders what transpires under her employer's roof. If she can do all of these things she will merit and retain the respect and esteem of all who know her.

Ideal House Robe. Here is a house robe designed for wear by a young woman convalescing from a fever. The material was ladies' cloth of a woolen texture. It was in one piece, and belted below the waist with a loose girder of passementerie. Over the gown was a long robe of ladies' cloth edged with passementerie, and provided with sleeves long enough to slip down over the hands on a cold morning. It was lined with the thinnest pink flannel for warmth. Women Druggists Abroad. Female pharmacists are not uncommon in this country, and the success of the American woman in this field is being duplicated in several European countries. The carefulness, sympathy, delicate touch and quickness of vision of the sex fit them for the profession, even better than men. In St. Petersburg they have founded an institution for women doctors, to which the case this month gave a contribution of 65,000 rubles. In April the University of Vienna for the first time in its history conferred the imperial degree of doctor of medicine upon the Baroness Gabriele Passaner von Erthal, who has mastered both pharmacy and medicine in her brilliant professional career. In Germany Frau Levin E. Basse, daughter of the German minister of public works, passed in the spring examinations for a medical degree. The pharmaceutical examinations, along with two young women belonging to the ecclesiastical sisterhood. The three were educated by Dr. Franke, president of the Imperial German Pharmaceutical Society, who pronounced Frau Levin Basse one of the most proficient and talented scholars he had ever encountered.

Beauty for Window Gardens. Not many months ago an Eastern giant lover imported from Japan a new plant which promised to add much beauty to many a window garden. The fern is the darlings, which grows in abundance in the land of the mikado. The roots, which are small, are several feet in length, and come in small lobes, weighing only about ten or twelve pounds. These roots, which to the uninitiated appear perfectly dead, are taken and carefully wound around a handful of moss and bound with slender wires in the shape of a hanging basket. They are then saturated with water and hung in the sun. After about a week, or ten days the ferns begin to appear, and the basket becomes a mass of delicate fern leaves. In this condition they are offered for sale, and range in price from \$1 to \$5, according to the size. They thrive in the house under the ordinary temperature, and only require to be watered once a week. They should be placed in a bucket or basin, entirely covered with water, and allowed to remain five or ten minutes, according to the size of the basket, the object being not only to moisten the roots, but to saturate the moss over which they are wound. It is best to put a small quantity of liquid fertilizer into this water at least as often as once a month. These baskets, it is claimed, will last five or six years—that is, the roots will continue to send out fern leaves, though, of course, the ferns themselves are like the leaves of any other plant, and should be clipped away when they show signs of withering. The Holy Welfare. More than two-thirds of the life of a healthy baby should be passed in sleep. Therefore a wise mother is exceedingly careful in selecting the material of her baby's bed. Probably the most unwholesome bed the wee, dainty bit of humanity can have is the little swinging basket of down, lace and ribbons, which French milliners prepare under the apparent impression that baby is a sort of toy to be dressed up for display and laid away when asleep like a French doll. The best crib for a baby is not a swinging basket, or any swinging or rocking cradle, but a crib of liberal size, which stands firmly on its legs, and is lapped around by a child until it is old enough to sit up in a sturdy bed. The

Matchmaking Mamma. Judging by modern fiction, the mother, as such, does not exist in English society, says Munsey's Magazine. The female parent is not extinct, but her attitude to her daughter seems to be that of a business manager or an agent rather than guardian angel. The ambition which in the American mother might be labeled "My daughter's happiness," becomes, in the practical case of the British matron, "My daughter's establishment." So seldom picks up a novel of English society that one does not meet the scheming, lynx-eyed matron, working diligently at the matrimonial war-bush with one hand, while with the other she pushes forward her gentile little ladylike daughter, who is some day to be potently phased into a British mamma herself, the shoes of the detrimental and gathers in the her with unwholesome cunning, asking intentions and busying around very much like a steam engine, and when a steam engine of the matter of leads and

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pillow of the baby's bed should be a flat one, of air, not over two inches deep. This is not the conventional baby pillow of the shops. That is a doll-like affair of down, covered with linen cambric and edged with lace, and is a very dangerous pillow to be used for two reasons. First, the brain of an infant is very sensitive and liable to congestion from any slight excitation, and indignation or anger, slight excitation, and the head should be kept cool and should not be heated by a down pillow; secondly, the down used in the shops—unless the work is made to order—is always Arctic down. This is composed of the soft feathers stripped from the quills of the German goose. It is so penetrating that the fine particles will force themselves through the seams and the interstices in the mullin which is usually used to cover the pillow, or even through bed ticking. These unwholesome particles floating in the air are then liable to be breathed by the sleeping infant. The best bed coverings for a baby are sheets of cambric or linen in summer and soft blankets of pure California wool, which are as warm as flannel in winter. A silken comfortable of down is allowable if the mother can afford that silken-like down which the ignorant plucks from her breast to line the nest which she builds for her own ducklings in the Arctic snows. This soft, down-covered down does not heat about, but clings together, so that it is safe to use it. The coverlet of the baby's bed may be of any dainty-hued wash silk. This coverlet will protect the blankets as well as a heavier counterpane of cotton.

Position of the Salaried Housekeeper. B. J. S. writes, asking for an opinion as to the respect that should be paid to salaried housekeepers; are they entitled to as much respect as the governess or seamstress? Answer: It is a difficult matter accurately to determine the social status of the housekeeper. So much depends upon the incumbent herself that cases might almost be individualized. The woman who takes a position as working housekeeper is quite likely to take rank as a highly cultivated person, and she should be treated as such. There are certain clearly defined limits beyond which the housewren's duties and privileges do not extend, and there are pleasures and profits attending her position which, if she carefully orders her comings and goings, will be of great advantage to her. She should be courteous, polite and affable, without the least symptom of familiarity or any indication of taking advantage of the good will and graciousness of her employers. She should never sit down in the parlors or drawing room without an invitation to do so, and then should remain but a short time, unless urged to do so. She should at all times maintain a quiet and dignified demeanor and on no account introduce into the conversation matters which concern her own personal affairs. She must be instant in season and out of season in anticipating the wants of her employers and will rigidly avoid conflicting with their wishes. She should not make rules, but rather have the head of the house make them, and do her best to see that they are lived up to. It will be imperatively necessary for her to be billed and paid for many things, and, above all, never, as she values her position and her future welfare, to repeat to outsiders what transpires under her employer's roof. If she can do all of these things she will merit and retain the respect and esteem of all who know her.

Ideal House Robe. Here is a house robe designed for wear by a young woman convalescing from a fever. The material was ladies' cloth of a woolen texture. It was in one piece, and belted below the waist with a loose girder of passementerie. Over the gown was a long robe of ladies' cloth edged with passementerie, and provided with sleeves long enough to slip down over the hands on a cold morning. It was lined with the thinnest pink flannel for warmth. Women Druggists Abroad. Female pharmacists are not uncommon in this country, and the success of the American woman in this field is being duplicated in several European countries. The carefulness, sympathy, delicate touch and quickness of vision of the sex fit them for the profession, even better than men. In St. Petersburg they have founded an institution for women doctors, to which the case this month gave a contribution of 65,000 rubles. In April the University of Vienna for the first time in its history conferred the imperial degree of doctor of medicine upon the Baroness Gabriele Passaner von Erthal, who has mastered both pharmacy and medicine in her brilliant professional career. In Germany Frau Levin E. Basse, daughter of the German minister of public works, passed in the spring examinations for a medical degree. The pharmaceutical examinations, along with two young women belonging to the ecclesiastical sisterhood. The three were educated by Dr. Franke, president of the Imperial German Pharmaceutical Society, who pronounced Frau Levin Basse one of the most proficient and talented scholars he had ever encountered.

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