WOMAN'S WORLD.

LADY BRASSEY, OWNER OF THE FAMOUS YACHT SUNBEAM.

Womanhood and Opportunity—Miss Toulmin Smith's Distinction—Women Hairdressers — Last Season's Gown — When Buying Furs—Jam Spoon Holder.

The second Lady Brassey is a young woman and rather a pretty one, very unlike in that particular her predecessor, who sailed in and wrote about the famous Sunbeam. She is tall and stately in presence and was in reality a De Vere—Lady Sybil de Vere, daugh-

ter of Viscount Malden and granddaughter of the late Earl of Essex. She has a great taste for reading, and, like most young English women of title, is an accomplished horsewoman and a persistent pedestrian. She, like the first owner of the Sunbeam, is very fond of the yacht, which was refitted for her at the time of her marriage. The deckhouse, used as a drawing room, is charmingly arranged and full of plants and flowers.

Womanhood and Opportunity.

A correspondent assails the modern movement in the direction of larger freedom and opportunity for women on the ground that women already have all the liberty they need. "Where," he asks indignantly, "can nobler types of womanhood be found than were our mothers and grandmothers? Do not their purity, tenderness, fidelity to duty and capacity to deal successfully with complicated household affairs prove that they possessed all the freedom they required for the development of their faculties and the fulfillment of their mission?"

Our correspondent apparently fails to see that in recounting the admirable qualities of the woman of the past she is making the strongest possible plea for the complete emancipation of the woman of the present and the future. The fact that under such limitations as have existed until recently the women of America have nobly borne their part in the maintenance of the household and the upbuilding of our great republic is surely a potent argument for widening their opportunities for usefulness and self development. Even from this essentially narrow point of view the women of the United States have proved themselves the worthy helpmeets and the fit peers of men, for no man with brains and discrimination can ignore the fact that the domestic problems which women are constantly called upon to solve are among the most difficult questions of human existence that they require tact, wisdom, firmness and charity in a measure not exceeded by any other complications, and that upon their rightful solution rests not merely the happiness of the home, but the integrity of the nation. The saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world" is as trite as it is true. The world in these days is rapidly coming to recognize that the mind that directs the multitudinous affairs of the household and guards the footsteps of childhood with infinite care is capable of success in realms of achievement which have hitherto been deemed the exclusive province of the masculine sex. It requires quite as much brains to bring up a baby as it does to cast a ballot.—New York Press.

Miss Toulmin Smith.

Miss Toulmin Smith is the first woman to receive the appointment of librarian of Manchester college, Oxford. Miss Smith has won the much coveted post by sheer force of merit and over the heads of nearly 100 competitors, chiefly of the sterner sex. Manchester college, the fine Gothic building which was opened two years ago by the Unitarians, has proved itself fully abreast of the spirit of the times, which takes personality rather than social position, capacity rather than sex, as the true basis of selection for office. Dr. Murray, the editor of the great dictionary now being issued by the Oxford Press, has intrusted much of his most difficult research work to Miss Toulmin Smith, who has proved herself an invaluable colleague.

She is a great granddaughter of Mr. Toulmin, the well known Presbyterian divine. Her father hailed from Warwickshire, her mother from Yorkshire, but she happened to be born at Roxbury, Mass., during her parents' short sojourn in the States. She has lived in Highgate nearly all her life, for many years aiding her father in his writings on constitutional history. With Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and a few others she founded the National Health society and acted as secretary for some time. She has for many years been a school manager under the Hornsey school board, and she watches with intense interest the progress of the present struggle. Her sympathies are all on the side of freedom of conscience.—London Correspondent.

Women Hairdressers.

Some one told the writer the other day that any number of clever well bred women were earning very respectable incomes by following the profession of dressing hair.

At first blush he could not believe it to be either lucrative or enduring as permanent employment, but investigation developed some interesting and valuable information on the subject.

It appears that these peripatetic hairdressers secure the patronage of a restricted number of ladies and work them for their cliental only.

They form season engagements, and where a patron keeps her own personal maid they visit her twice a week. The dressers' duties include shampooing the head, preserving the perfect condition of the hair.

The work is neither tedious nor unrefining, and many wealthy women are willing to pay and do pay good prices for this luxury in the morning or late afternoon hours.

Some of these hairdressers have fully six hours of each day regularly engaged by their customers. They carry about a small case containing healthful tonics and fragrant washes. Of course each lady keeps her individual combs and brushes.

The dresser spends an hour at each house, charging $1.50 for a visit. So busy women, therefore, who can put in 36 hours a week are able to command an income of $9 a day, an eminently respectable revenue for any one to earn.—Boston Globe.

Last Season's Gown.

An acceptable way to modernize and freshen last season's cloth gown is to strip off its fur, velvet or moire, and substitute satin. The soft finish satin rhadame is the best, and new sleeves of this material go a long way in the renovating process. Put in a full front of the satin and cut off last year's pointed bodice to the waist line. This is one of the small points that betray the old or new fashion. Finish the bodice with a soft twisted fold of the satin, which fold tailors take care shall fit smooth and snug, with no bulging. If there has been a foot trimming whose stitches show after careful pressing, a bias hem of cloth, headed by a narrow (when finished) fold of satin is a permissible covering It is a hint for the home dressmaker to make this fold of double satin. In this way a better effect is insured.

Of course the skirt of last season must be widened. In some cases this is difficult, but if no more cloth is at hand to make the two additional gores knee deep fans of satin at each gore—with one to the waist if necessary—at the back may be a suggestion of value. If the fans are used, it is better, if possible, to leave the foot without the hem and fold. Trimming between the fans detracts from their good effect.

For the neck of the bodice there should be a satin czarina, with "ears" at the sides or a bunch of flowers, and the wrists may be finished plain or a bias twist of the satin drawn about each, ending in a smart, perky little bow and ends on the top of the arm—New York Times.

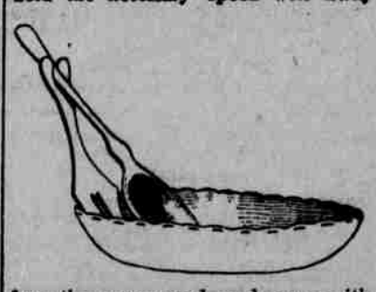
When Buying Furs.

In buying furs especially for trimming go to a first class place, inasmuch as the furs that are apparently sold for such cheap prices are usually found lacking, writes Isabel A. Mallon in The Ladies' Home Journal. Frequently they have not been taken care of during the summer, and the moth has made his home among the hairs, and in a short time you will find your gown or skirt continually covered with them, and wherever you sit or whoever may be near will also suffer from this rain of loose fur. If a good effect is produced by an imitation fur, buy it, but examine it well.

Mink is particularly well imitated, and as the real fur is quite expensive it may be taken for granted that on nine out of ten gowns the fur has never been acquainted with that sharp looking little animal whose head just now is of so much value. The imitations of ermine are never good and therefore not to be thought of. Astrakhan is sufficiently low in price to permit any one getting a gown trimming to have the real article itself. By the bye, in speaking of laces and furs, I forgot to mention that over the deep fur capes, those reaching far below the waist, it is considered in perfectly good taste to wear a shoulder cape of lace. Usually one of the sharply pointed designs is chosen for this purpose.

Jam Spoon Holder.

The spoonholder shown herewith consists of a clip handsomely nickel plated, which can be attached to the side of a jam pot or dish, its purpose being to hold the necessary spoon well away



from the preserve and so do away with the troublesome condition known as "sticky fingers," which result from allowing the handle of the spoon to rest against the side of the pot or dish.—Hardware Trade Journal.

Children's Feet.

A book could be written on children's shoes and stockings. When I see a child going along the street with round shoulders, a blue face or a red nose, though it is cold weather, I invariably blame the shoes and stockings.

If the extremities are warm, the entire body can be kept wholesomely comfortable. Worsted mittens and warm stockings and heavy shoes are almost as good as a warm coat, and the charitable organizations whose work is to give out footwear do as much for the cold body and the health and happiness of the wearer as if they gave away underwear.

The foot can be made pretty if one begins early to train it. The small girl or boy should have thread or silk stockings in warm weather, but in winter merino or worsted is the thing. The shape of a stocking is as important as the shape of a shoe, and a well fitting sole which fits smoothly and still gives room for toes and instep is a very necessary thing. The stocking should be long, coming above the knee and being confined by garters, elastic which comes from the side and not bands which go around the leg, impeding the circulation and causing all sorts of evils.—New York Advertiser.

Civilization Indicted.

Miss O'Connor Eccles at the Pioneer club recently brought various indictments against civilization, which she contended had as many disadvantages as advantages, or possibly more. Snobbishness was one of these disadvantages, the pursuit of the wealthy another. "There were some people," said Miss O'Connor Eccles humorously, "that one would not know under a million of money, while others required even two to become desirable acquaintances." The vulgarity of the "superior person" also came in for some scathing but amusing criticism, and the literary individual who traffics with his emotions, the speaker believed, was indigenous to a highly cultivated social soil. The Pioneers, however, would have none of this adverse criticism, and taking Miss O'Connor Eccles' persiflage au grand serioux proceeded to explain at some length that the only fault with us at present was that we were not yet civilized enough. The notion of pioneering backward did not commend itself to the company at Burton street.—London Queen.

Mrs. W. D. Egenhoff.

Mrs. W. D. Egenhoff has been superintendent of public instruction for Mariposa county, Cal., for eight years. She was left a widow at 22, with two young sons. A correspondent in Mariposa writes: "Elected to office a year or two after her husband's death, she has proved a capable superintendent, an excellent teacher and a first class mother. There is not a railroad in the county. Sometimes alone, sometimes with a lady friend, Mrs. Egenhoff has driven 150 miles at one trip over steep roads skirting dizzy precipices to visit the schools. Nearly every school in the county has been visited annually, including the one in the Yosemite valley. Mrs. Egenhoff is physically fragile and is very quiet and unassuming. As she declined to serve another term, another very capable woman has been elected to succeed her."

Successful Teachers.

Three of the best known young women of Cincinnati have taken the Hopkins house, immediately opposite the entrance to Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and have opened a school to prepare girls for that famous institution. These are the Misses Shipley, daughters of Mr. Murray Shipley, widely known in business and benevolent circles. Miss Lizzie Shipley was a graduate of Wesleyan and subsequently pursued special studies in Germany. Each has eminent qualifications for the undertaking. Their idea is to study the special aptitudes of each student, while preparing her for advanced collegiate work, with the view to aid her in wisely choosing her electives. The capacity of their school is already taxed to accommodate the applicants.—Central Christian Advocate.

Women Win In London.

Women succeeded in putting two of their number into the new school board for London. Fifty-five members were to be chosen for the new board, and there were 90 candidates. The two women who were successful ran on the progressive ticket. That party was beaten last year, and this year failed of a majority in the board, but out of 1,606,788 votes cast received 817,632. Five years ago the progressives polled only 261,000 votes. Miss Davenport-Hill, who was elected for the city proper, received 18,932 votes, and Mrs. Maitland, who stood for Chelsea, was honored with more than 30,000.

Women Architects.

Mary N. Gannon and Alice J. Hands, who are seniors of the New York School of Applied Design For Women, have designed the Women's building for the Cotton States and International exhibition at Atlanta in 1895. The work took them three weeks and is figured out to the smallest detail, while their estimates are $3,000 below the $20,000 limit. These young women won last summer five out of seven competitions with other New York architects.

The Czarina Slide.

The czarina slide goes on conquering and to conquer. The wreath and Italian forms, with their foliations, prevail. An exceedingly pretty ornament used for the same purpose is the upright bar of gems or rhinestones. At least two of these are essential, one each being placed at the side wings. Occasionally a slide is placed in the center.—Jewelers' Circular.

A moon faced woman, with a broad comb surmounting her head, is not a thing of beauty, though she flatters herself that she is a "glass of fashion." In reality she would look much better if she pierced her slender empire twist with a long slender pin.

Portieres are now suspended from the hanging crane of carved wood and can close a doorway, shut off a cozy corner, or, at pleasure, fold back, making a wall hanging without taking up any space.

A smoky lamp is often the result of a dirty and clogged wick. Steep the wick in a little strong washing soda and hot water. Then dry thoroughly, and the lamp will burn much better.

Do you use kerosene to clean windows? Try it. Use a little in warm water, a clean cloth and no soap. The result is fine.

Of the 250 successful candidates for the degree of B. A. from the London university 81 were women.

Hand painted silks, so it is said, are to be worn by ladies for evening dress.

KASSON'S GOOD IDEA.

IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RULES.

The Next Convention of the Universal Postal Union Will Be Held In Washington In May, 1896—Something About the Work Then to Be Done.

Of all the co-operative schemes that have been set in motion by mankind, it is probable that the world's postal system, everything considered, is the most satisfactory in its operations. So accustomed, however, have we become to its almost perfect workings that we marvel not daily at the astonishing fact that for a paltry 2 cents a letter may be sent to any part of the United States and for slightly larger sums to any part of the earth; that the amorous epistle of the lover, the important communication of the business man, and the dainty social missive, no matter how long may be their journey, are all quite as safe as if sent by the hand of a private messenger, probably safer, and surely, as a rule, delivered more promptly.

Like many another of our highly prized modern institutions the postal system of the present is relatively of

HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

very recent date. For thousands of years mankind got along without any postal system at all. For thousands of years ordinary letters were carried by whomever chanced to be journeying in the direction they must be sent. Extraordinary letters, those upon business of the state and the truly great of the earth were sent by carriers. The first of these two methods was very uncertain and the second altogether too expensive for general adoption, and hence it fell out that few, even of the "classes," wrote often, while, among the masses, he who had in his life written and dispatched a half dozen letters was a rare exception. But as the enlightenment of the masses, infectionlike, spread from land to land, the world's postal system was developed. First, letters were regularly borne from place to place for hire by common carriers; then, little by little, governments took up letter transportation, and, by 1860, each nation had a complete postal system within its own borders.

Still there was no uniformity of rates between nations, and in 1862 John A. Kasson, then in congress from Iowa, suggested to Postmaster General Montgomery Blair that the complexities and inconveniences of international mail delivery might greatly be lessened by the holding of a world's convention of postal officials. This seemed well to Mr. Blair, and he, in turn, mentioned the proposition to William A. Seward, then secretary of state. He communicated with the postal authorities of various nations and so many favorable replies were received that on May 11, 1863, the first postal congress began its sessions in Paris, delegates being present from 15 countries, chiefly European.

Though but little was accomplished by the deliberations of that first congress, the ice was broken, so to speak, and the way paved for more fruitful sessions in the future. During the next six years the United States authorities did a lot of postal reformatory work by dint of pure American pluck, persuasion and perseverance—a trio that will often win when well handled. By 1870 reductions in postage between the United States and some half hundred other nations had been effected. The rate to Germany was cut down from 28 cents to 7, that to Great Britain from 24 to 6, etc. In 1874 a second postal congress was held, this time at Bern, Switzerland, representatives of numerous governments being present, and organizations being effected under the title of the General Postal union. Very much was accomplished at this gathering, most important perhaps being the adoption of a uniform half ounce letter rate of 5 cents or 25 centimes, and 1 cent or 5 centimes for each two ounces or 60 grams of printed matter. In 1878 at the third congress the name was changed to the Universal Postal union, and provision for registration was made, and at still subsequent congresses held in London in 1885 and Vienna in 1891 other improvements were adopted. The next congress is to be held in Washington in May, 1896, and Edmund Hoehn, the director of the international bureau of the Universal Postal union, with headquarters at Bern, Switzerland, has recently visited the United States in order to make preparations for the coming gathering.

The chief objects of the international bureau of the union are to gather and publish all sorts of information concerning postal matters, to arrange differences between postal authorities of various countries, to disseminate information regarding new rules—in short, to act as a sort of clearing house for the world's postal business. One of the things to be considered at the coming congress is the proposition to reduce the international rate to 2 cents a half ounce, another the proposition for an international postage stamp and another the adoption of a written constitution.

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Young Men Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and these old doctors will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at their success in curing SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL LOSSES, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, and other effects.

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