

WOMEN AT HOME

WOMAN TRAIN DISPATCHER.

MISS BYRD WATKINS, of Topeka, has the distinction of being the only woman train dispatcher, on a single track, in the United States, and the responsibility of such a position attaches no little importance to the young woman who holds it. Miss Watkins is stationed at Junction City, on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway, a through line from Kansas City to Denver, and its branches, the Junction City and Fort Kearney branch, from Solomon City to Beloit, and the Salina and Southwestern branch, from Salina to McPherson.

Miss Watkins is one of three "shifts" working eight hours each, and is on the second "trick," as the time between a flock in the afternoon and midnight is called. She is in full charge of the office during that time. Her duties as dispatcher on a single track differ markedly from that of a double track dispatcher, as meeting points must be made for all trains going in opposite directions. She is a Kentuckian by birth. Her father, who was a lawyer, died fourteen years ago, leaving a wife and three daughters, of whom Miss Byrd is the eldest. She is just past 23, and her progress in the line of work she has chosen has been rapid. Her first situation was that of operator of the Union Pacific at Deer Tail, Col. From that place she went to Topeka and was employed by the same railroad there for four years, until October, 1894, when she was promoted to Junction City as train dispatcher. Few women have the clear head and steady nerve required to fill such a position. Miss Watkins is a nice-looking girl, with a tall, slender figure, and has blue eyes and light-brown hair. Her manner is pleasing and refined.

New Senator's Wife.

Mrs. Hernando D. Money, the wife of the new Senator from Mississippi, is what is usually called a typical Southern woman, to-wit, soft-voiced, gentle, tender, true-hearted, and full of spirit. Mrs. Money is a brunette, small, slight and willowy; face intellectual and full of animation. Her eyes are the color of pansies, and her hair very black. She was Miss Claudia Boddie of Jackson, Miss., and was educated in Kentucky. The Moneys have a delightful home at Carrollton, Miss., and a plantation of 2,000 acres on the Tallahatchee River. This plantation, which would be called a "ranch"



Mrs. HERNANDO MONEY.

In the West, is planted in cotton, partly, but has also many fine game preserves, in which stalk deer and other large game. There are bears, even, on the Money property. The Moneys have five children, one of whom is married—Miss Lillian of Winona. Miss Lillian, the elder of the two young ladies, will soon marry Beverly Reed, a relative of Governor Culberson, of Texas. Two sons live in the South.

He Could Not Take Pains.

"Do you take pains with your pictures, sir?" she asked the photographer. The picture taker failed to grasp her idea, for he answered: "Madam, if you have pains you should wait until you get rid of them before sitting for your pictures." Stabbing the photographer with the daggers in her eyes, she shot out:

Indian Girls as Teachers.

Two Indian girls who had just graduated from the Philadelphia Normal School left that institution recently to take appointments as teachers in Indian government schools of the West. Their English names are Lucy Gordon and Jane Eyre. For three years they had been pursuing their studies, giving great satisfaction to their teachers and earning the good will and affection of all their fellow pupils. The two girls have very pretty Indian names and interesting histories. Wincinca (Miss Gordon) is tall and lithe, with refined, interesting features and a retiring manner. She is of the Sioux nation and came from South Dakota when about 10 years old and has been living at the Lincoln Institution. She received a thorough preparatory course



JANE EYRE.

at the U. S. Grant School, which was also attended by Miss Eyre. The latter's name in the Indian language is Chiatkaha. Miss Eyre goes to Kansas to become an assistant teacher at the Pottawatomie agency board school. Miss Gordon has been appointed a teacher in the Fort Peck agency boarding school, Montana. They are the first of their race whom the Normal School sends back to become teachers of their own people.

Five Feminine Generations.

The State of Maine boasts a family showing five living generations. Mrs. Hannah A. Stearns, 91; Mrs. Francis F. Noyes, 86; Mrs. Ada May Barrett, 43; Mrs. Corna May Noyes, 25, and Della May Noyes, 5. Oddly enough, the long line is entirely feminine and the race appears to be a sturdy one. Mrs. Stearns puts all modern appliances for the keeping of perpetual youth to shame. She has never thought much about herself. She has eaten what was set before her with a thankful heart. She has known no toils and such simple remedies as herbs and herb teas. Yet she has never used eyeglasses or spectacles, and reads fine print with ease. She can do a day's housework that would simply make the modern woman a wreck. Her hearing is the only faculty impaired.

Mrs. Urisher has a Cat Farm. Mrs. W. D. Urisher, of Covington, Ky., has a cat farm on a small scale at her home. She raises only one breed of cats, the Angora. The cats are raised in an apartment arranged a good deal like a dog kennel. They require much care, and, like a high bred dog, will develop according to the attention given them.

THE HOUSE CLEANER

Put a few drops of turpentine in the water when clothes are put to soak; it whitens them.

Moderately strong salt water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for catarrhal cold.

No receptacle for soiled clothing, even if handsomely decorated, should be kept in a sleeping apartment.

To remove the fire and relieve the pain of a burn soak at once in cold water in which plenty of soda has been dissolved.

Eggs with very thin shells are not so likely to crack in boiling if they are put on in cold water and brought slowly to a boil.

A good housewife will protect her cake and bread from burning when the oven is too hot by placing a piece of brown paper lightly over it.

An excellent and simple remedy for a sprain is made by mixing the well-beaten whites of six eggs and a half cupful of table salt together. Apply between thin muslin cloths.

Here is the correct way to carve a fish: Run a knife down the back, cutting through the skin. Remove the fins. Then cut into even pieces on one side. When these pieces are served remove the bones and cut the under side in the same way.

Crumbs spread over the tops of dishes should be mixed evenly with melted butter over the fire. This is a better method than having lumps of butter dotted over the crumbs after they are spread. When the sauce bubbles through the crumbs on top of a scallop dish the cooking is completed.

What Women Are Doing.

Mrs. Hutcheson, wife of the Texas representative, is one of the most charming entertainers at the national capital.

Mrs. Martha Elvira Stone has been postmaster at North Oxford, Mass., for forty years. Franklin Pierce was the President who appointed her.

Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of the eminent publicist, is an authority on Chinese and Japanese art, and has one of the finest collections in the country.

Mme. Modjeska's ranch in California is one of the most beautiful estates on the Pacific coast. It comprises 600 acres, and includes a magnificent vineyard.

Thirteen months ago Mrs. Headrick Sult, living near Wilkesbarre, Pa., gave birth to twins, and the other day she became the mother of triplets. She is 35 years old, and has fourteen children.

Susan B. Anthony says it is all right for a woman to pop the question to a man she loves, whether it is leap year or not. Now that woman has become a breadwinner, she is no longer in a position to wait for proposals.

Since Cambridge University admitted women to the honor examinations fifteen years ago 630 women have obtained honors in mathematics, classics, moral and natural sciences, theology, history, law, and oriental, mediæval and modern languages.

A distinctly original idea is to be noted in connection with the international beauty competition that is to be held next summer in the neighborhood of Barcelona. With a view to obviating all suspicion of undue partiality on the part of any too-impressionable male judges, the "placing" of the rival beauties will be trusted to a jury of ladies.

The truth above love is so brutal that no one dares tell it.

SHOOTING STARS.

How These Odd and Erratic Baby Planets Blaze and Darken.

The shooting star is an oddity of the very oddest kind. It is a world of itself—a miniature planet—probably not larger than the paper mache globe on your study table or the rubber ball with which the schoolboys play "three cornered cat," but it is a world just the same. These baby planets are not always round, as planets are generally supposed to be, but are known to be in all sorts of queer shapes. Some are square, others octagonal; some irregular and many cornered, while one is occasionally met with which is smooth as a brick or a cement paving stone. Probably you have never heard of a man (or woman either, for that matter) "meeting with" a shooting star in any of his wanderings. Let us see how such a thing might be possible.

The shooting star is originally a miniature world, revolving around the sun with as much regularity as the earth, Jupiter, Venus or Mars. It keeps up this unerring flight thousands or even millions of years. Finally it reaches the limit of its existence. Suddenly and without any visible cause it shoots off at a tangent. It is now a "shooting star." Formerly it was a world, but even now it is not bright as other stars are. Let us see what will cause it to "flame up like a gigantic torch in the heavens." This particular body that we are talking about shot off from its orbit in the direction of our earth. Its speed is not less than 20 miles a second, probably five times that.

In the great outer sea of space it encounters no resistance to its headlong flight. But wait. It is nearing the envelope of atmosphere which surrounds our globe. What will be the result when it comes in contact with "the air we breathe?" The first stratum it strikes is so attenuated that its resistance is very slight. Yet the friction is great enough to instantly raise the temperature of the falling world. Within the hundredth part of a second the dense stratum of atmosphere has been encountered. The flight of the little world is now perceptibly checked; the result being a sudden firing of the mineral matters in the stone. There is an instantaneous burst of light, and then we see the doomed representative of the miniature planets in all its meteoric splendor. Possibly the streak of fire it leaves astward the heavens will not appear to be more than a few hundred feet long. Certainly it will be thin and short if the little world was not larger than a football—because it will be almost instantly consumed as soon as it strikes the denser portions of the atmosphere. On the other hand, if this world which has so suddenly come to an end was as large as a good sized barn when it started, fragments of it weighing from 10 to 1,000 pounds may reach the earth. It is from these fragments that we learn the shape and composition of the aerial phenomenon referred to as "shooting stars."—St. Louis Republic.

OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

Merits of the Kieffer Pear—Adding an Inexpensive Greenhouse to the Home—Warm and Well Ventilated Stables Prevent Tuberculosis.

The Kieffer Pear. Probably no one variety of fruit has given rise to as much discussion as to its merits, or wider divergencies of opinion as to its quality, as the Kieffer pear, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It has been the subject of unstinted praise, as well as the target for general abuse. The pear was originated by Mr. Peter Kieffer of Roxbury, near Philadelphia, and is a seedling of the worthless Chinese, Saad pear. Downing injudiciously that it was accidentally crossed with the Anjou—a thing with

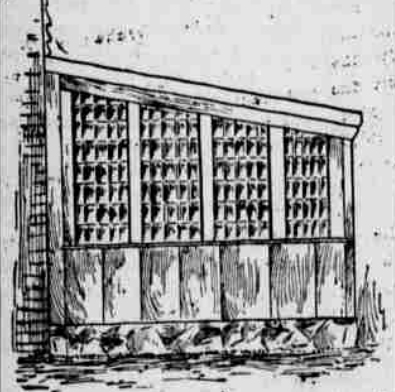


CROSS SECTION.

the possibilities. In its favor, the following may be said: It is a most vigorous grower, and it has a foliage that is unequalled by any of our standard varieties. It is also an early as well as a prolific yielder. In a large part of the country the fruit will not grade high as to quality. The specimen from which our illustration was made was grown in Columbia County, New York. Growers are firmly of the opinion that their Kieffers are much improved in quality when Bartlett's are grown near them, so that the pollen from the Bartlett's can reach and modify the Kieffer. The fruit is large and moderately long, round, full in the middle, and tapering to both ends. The skin is a deep, brilliant yellow, and such specimens as secure sunlight have a ruddy cheek. The stalk is stout and of moderate length, the calyx open in a medium, uneven basin. The flesh is white, a little coarse, and at its best very juicy and sprightly, with a decided quince flavor. It must be carefully ripened in the dark to attain its best condition—ripening at the north the last of October and early in November.

Adding a Plant Room.

If it were understood how easily, and at how little expense, a plant room can be added to an ordinary farm or village house, there would certainly be more of these useful and pleasure-giving adjuncts to country and suburban homes. The illustration gives a suggestion of a very neat and simple addition that will let in enough sunlight, even though the roof be of shingles instead of glass, to keep plants growing thrifflly all winter and to start a large assortment of plants for the kitchen garden, which will bring vegetables upon the table at least a month earlier than is now the case. In cold climates



INEXPENSIVE GREENHOUSE.

the season for garden growth is too short to give us the full benefit of fruits and vegetables. A sunny room like that figured here will very materially lengthen the season, and with a succession of plantings after the weather becomes warm; will make the garden a joy throughout the whole summer. An oil stove may be used for heating; or a hot water pipe, or a hot air flue from the furnace or boiler, if one is used for heating the house, may be carried into the plant room. Build tight to keep the wind out, and heating will be a comparatively easy matter.

Setting the Hens.

The early broods of chickens being the most money. As the eggs are daily gathered, place them carefully in a basket, lined with soft cotton, and keep them in a moderately warm room, say about the temperature of a stove to sixty degrees. With a lead pencil mark the day of the month on them when laid. Eggs over a month old should not be set, though it is often done. Before setting the hens' clean out the nests, then whitewash with hot wash, adding one pint of coal oil to a bucket of the wash. Have the bottom of nests well saturated with the wash. For making nests, sawdust, oat or wheat chaff are excellent; sprinkle a little sulphur through the chaff first. Be sure the hen wants to set her

eggs, when hen is ready to set, place thirteen eggs in nest. If the hen is a large one, fifteen eggs may be given her. Set three to five hens at a time, so that chickens may be given to two or three hens and the other hens shut up for a few days, until they forget about their chickens. Then they may be let out with the other hens; they will soon start laying. Mark on the box of each hen the day she was set and when she will hatch. After the hen is set, take a box and place it in the setting room. This room should be kept especially for the setting of hens; place fresh water and feed daily in room, and twice a week let the hens out to get fresh grass and exercise. The attendant must look after this business, if he hopes for success.—The American.

Tuberculosis in Cows.

In view of the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis, farmers, and others need to take especial care that their cows are kept under good sanitary conditions. In the case of prevention, as usual, far better and cheaper than cure, says E. E. Rockwood, of the New York Tribune. While actual infection may not come from foul stables, they certainly have a tendency to weaken the constitutions of the animals kept in them, thereby rendering them more liable to disease. Fresh air and sunshine are two of the best preventives. This does not mean that cows should be turned out of doors every day and all day during winter, but that their stables should be well provided with windows, where, if possible, the sun will shine directly on the animals for at least a portion of the time. The stables should be warm and free from draughts, yet it is better for the health of the cows that they be turned out of them for a while each pleasant day to give them a chance to breathe the pure outside air. Close, unventilated stables are a menace to the health of animals kept in them continually from fall to spring, as is the practice of some dairymen with their cows, under the impression that they get more milk by so doing. This may be, yet in the end I believe that they will be the gainer by giving the cows a moderate amount of exposure to the air, even in winter.

Location of the Vegetable Garden.

Garden land should face the south, or southwest. The land for the early vegetables especially should be high and dry. A sandy loam will grow early vegetables; a clay loam will not ripen the same vegetables as early by a week or ten days, but the vegetables will be of better quality and more of them, and the vines will continue longer in bearing. A thin sandy soil is best improved by applying twelve cords of cow manure to the acre upon the plowed land and harrowing it. A clay soil on the other hand should be given the same amount of long horse manure. This manure should be spread over the land and plowed down. After plowing, harrow, then spread six cords of street dirt and harrow it in. A few years of such treatment with deep plowing fall and spring will soon put the soil in a fine mellow tilth. All garden land should be plowed, if possible, with three strong horses, in the fall, then cross-plowed in the spring. There is a vast difference in the yield of the same land shallow plowed and badly fertilized and deeply plowed, mellowed and manured properly. It usually requires three years to get farm lands in condition to grow choice vegetables.—The American.

Fertilizers for Peaches.

Fertilizers for peach trees have been experimented with for eleven years on a farm well adapted for fruit, located on the trap-rock soil of Somerset County, New Jersey. The experiment station concludes that it pays to manure peach orchards, because it extends the profitable bearing period of the trees. Fertilizers or stable manure containing all the elements of plant food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—were more useful than any one or two of these elements. Chemical fertilizers proved more profitable than barnyard manure.

Moss Roses.

Moss roses are very hardy, but few of them flower after June. Still one must have them for the exquisite beauty of the buds, which are at their best for Memorial Day. I confess to a fondness for the sweetbrier, with its unequalled fragrance and dainty pink single flowers. Equally beautiful, but lacking the perfume of the sweetbrier, are the wild roses of our Indiana road-sides.

Potash and Bone for Fruit.

Generally, it is safe to say that potash and bone fertilizers are best adapted to fruits, and they are generally understood to be more lasting in their effects than most other commercial fertilizers; the potash can most readily be procured and applied in the form of muriate of potash, says the Country Gentleman.

Farm Notes.

Oats and peas on the same plot together may be seeded early as a source for supplying the cows with green food later on, as the combination has been tried with excellent results. Young goslings should not be permitted to go on ponds until they are well feathered, as they are easily chilled when the water is cold. The same applies to ducklings, which are subject to cramps. Professor Roberts, of Cornell University, says there are three implements that should be in every cow stable—the scales, the Babcock milk test and the shotgun. Oftentimes the profit of a herd of fifteen cows is being made by six.

A clay soil containing lime in abundance is the best for apples, according to the experience of a prominent grower, and the apples from land that has been limed have a better flavor; better color and better keeping qualities than those grown on unlimed lands.

THE BIG TOURNEY.

Three Games From St. Petersburg—Pillsbury Wins and Loses.



H. N. PILLSBURY.

The European mail has brought three chess games from the St. Petersburg chess tourney. The reader will find the scores of the games played by Pillsbury and Tschigorin and Lasker and Steinitz on Jan. 3 and the first game of the fourth round played between Pillsbury and Lasker on Jan. 5:

PILLSBURY'S DEFENSE.

WHITE.	PILLSBURY.	BLACK.	TSGHGORIN.	PILLSBURY.	BLACK.
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-QKt3	Q-K3		
2 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3		
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3		
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-K4	P-K4		
5 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	22 P-B4	P-Q4		
6 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	23 P-K4	P-K4		
7 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	24 P-K4	P-K4		
8 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	25 P-K4	P-K4		
9 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	26 P-K4	P-K4		
10 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	27 P-K4	P-K4		
11 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	28 P-K4	P-K4		
12 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	29 P-K4	P-K4		
13 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	30 P-K4	P-K4		
14 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	31 P-K4	P-K4		
15 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	32 P-K4	P-K4		
16 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	33 P-K4	P-K4		
17 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	34 P-K4	P-K4		

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S THIRTY-THIRD MOVE.

Black (Pillsbury)—Eight pieces.



White (Tschigorin)—Ten pieces.

83 Resigns.

WHITE.	STREINITZ.	BLACK.	HUY LOPEZ.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 P-K4	P-K4		
2 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-K4	P-K4		
3 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-K4	P-K4		
4 P-K4	P-K4	20 P-K4	P-K4		
5 P-K4	P-K4	21 P-K4	P-K4		
6 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-K4	P-K4		
7 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-K4	P-K4		
8 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-K4	P-K4		
9 P-K4	P-K4	25 P-K4	P-K4		
10 P-K4	P-K4	26 P-K4	P-K4		
11 P-K4	P-K4	27 P-K4	P-K4		
12 P-K4	P-K4	28 P-K4	P-K4		
13 P-K4	P-K4	29 P-K4	P-K4		
14 P-K4	P-K4	30 P-K4	P-K4		
15 P-K4	P-K4	31 P-K4	P-K4		
16 P-K4	P-K4	32 P-K4	P-K4		

POSITION AT END OF GAME.

Black (Streinitz)—Eleven pieces.



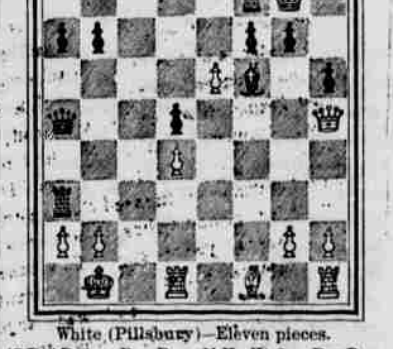
White (Lasker)—Ten pieces.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

PILLSBURY.	LASKER.	PILLSBURY.	LASKER.
1 P-Q4	P-K4	10 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-Q4	P-K4	11 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-K4	12 P-Q4	P-Q4
4 P-Q4	P-K4	13 P-Q4	P-Q4
5 P-Q4	P-K4	14 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 P-Q4	P-K4	15 P-Q4	P-Q4
7 P-Q4	P-K4	16 P-Q4	P-Q4
8 P-Q4	P-K4	17 P-Q4	P-Q4
9 P-Q4	P-K4	18 P-Q4	P-Q4

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S EIGHTEENTH MOVE.

Black (Lasker)—Eleven pieces.



White (Pillsbury)—Eleven pieces.

WHITE.	PILLSBURY.	BLACK.	LASKER.
19 P-K4	P-K4	20 P-K4	P-K4
21 P-K4	P-K4	22 P-K4	P-K4
23 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-K4	P-K4
25 P-K4	P-K4	26 P-K4	P-K4
27 P-K4	P-K4	28 P-K4	P-K4
29 P-K4	P-K4	30 P-K4	P-K4
31 P-K4	P-K4	32 P-K4	P-K4
33 P-K4	P-K4	34 P-K4	P-K4

Wants Big Damages.

The Lake Erie and Western Railway company has been made defendant in a damage suit at Lafayette, Ind., the claim being very large and the petition peculiar. The plaintiff is Hosea B. Tullis. Briefly, Mr. Tullis alleges that on Feb. 10 last year he was in the employ of the defendant company as a brakeman. There was a collision. Tullis was thrown a considerable distance, alighting upon the hard ground. He has ever since been an invalid. His left side and hand are paralyzed. He demands that the court give him \$50,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Quite a Cannonade.

The Cannon family is very solid in the new state of Utah. The elder Cannon having declined to stand for the United States senate, the legislature proceeds to nominate his son. It is quite a bombing of Cannon, as it were.—Boston Herald.

Judica Up to Date.

Jerusalem has 135 saloons.—Fair Play.