

# WOMAN AND HER WAYS.

## AFTER THEY ARE DIVORCED.

THE eleventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor contains in tabulated form, reduced to exact percentages, a statement showing the occupations of divorced women. The divorced women constitute nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the female population of ten years of age or over in the United States, and they are distributed throughout various occupations, which the statistical experts have endeavored to state with undeviating exactness. Of the total number of divorced women employed, it seems that 21 per cent. are bookbinders, .98 are shoemakers and .69 are corset-makers. A much smaller proportion, .42, are saleswomen, while .60 are telegraph and telephone operators. Stenographers and typewriters make up .64 per cent. and .58 are mill hands; 1.23 of the divorced women of the United States who have any business occupation are merchants, 1.04 are carpet-makers and .40 are hat and cap makers. Milliners come under a separate division, their percentage of divorced women being 1.32. Of seamstresses there are 1.35, and of clerks and copyists, 51. Moreover, .29 are boxmakers, .08 printers, .31 cigarette and tobacco makers, .64 in the confectionery business, 1.43 dressmakers, .46 paper mill operators and 1.5 silk mills. The professions have a considerable number of divorced women, 1.24 being music teachers and 1.18 teachers of art. There are 3.33 per cent. described as hotel, restaurant and saloon keepers and barkeepers, and a somewhat larger proportion as boarding or lodging house keepers; 1.62 as laundresses, 1.80 as nurses and .51 as agricultural laborers.

### Woman Golf Champion.

An 18-year-old girl, Miss Bentrux Hoyt, holds the title of woman golf champion of America. She has held the title for more than a year, although it is only two years since her first appearance on any link. During the summer of 1896 she made the woman's record over both the short and the long course, which record stood until this summer, when she herself lowered that of the shorter course to 38. Her second success was in winning the ladies'



MISS BEATRIX HOYT.

championship of the shinnecock Hills Golf Club, but this was only a preamble to her greater triumph in the national championship of 1896 at Morristown. In the tournament at Manchester Miss Hoyt again upheld her prestige with the lowest of all scores. She defeated Miss N. C. Sargent on Friday, Aug. 27, thereby securing the woman's amateur golf championship for 1897. Miss Hoyt lives at Westchester, N. Y., and learned the game on the grounds of the Country Club there.

### Stowaway in Petticoats.

Stowaways are generally accredited to be boys, but when the steamer Eugene was thirty miles away from Portland, Ore., on her voyage to the Klondike recently, a woman was found stowed away in the engine room. She was Mrs. H. E. Stetson, the wife of a man aboard the steamer, who was going to look for a fortune in the gold fields. Her husband had decided to leave her at home, believing that she could not withstand the dangers and hardships of life in Alaska. She thought otherwise, and, accordingly, hid herself away in the ship. The husband was dumfounded when his wife was brought on deck. He gladly forgave her for hiding herself on board, and paid her fare.

### No Waiting Nowadays.

The dancing congresses and the dancing teachers may consider the waltz in all its aspects and send forth rules and regulations as to how and when and where it is to be danced, but as a matter of fact the waltz is not danced at all, says the New York Evening Sun. The dodo is hardly more extinct. It is two-step, two-step, two-step nowadays. A ballroom orchestra may now and then, at judiciously long intervals, strike up a waltz, but only to have the floor remain deserted until they resume the quicker tempo that has become so dear to dancing feet. The one or two pairs who may gyrate a few times while the waltz is in progress are sure to belong to an elder age, and the eyes of the youngsters follow them wonderingly as the waltzers might the mares of an ancient minstrel. It is the two-step or nothing nowadays.

Any up-to-date pair that deigns to indulge in the waltz does so with a sort of two-step adaptation; the old-time gliding morlow has been discarded altogether. Smart cotillions nowadays are always danced to the two-step.

### Reason Is Restored.

The ex-Empress of Mexico, sister of the King of the Belgians, who lost her reason when her husband was shot, has been under restraint for many years, and her estate has been consid-



EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

ered hopeless. She has now so far recovered that it is thought a visit to Mexico will replace many missing links in her mind, and she will probably be under the charge of a trusty friend and reliable attendant before long.

### To Mend Mackintoshes.

To men mackintoshes procure a small tin of pure India rubber cement, or dissolve some strips of pure India rubber in naphtha, then apply a little of the material to the surface of a strip of the material of which the mackintosh is made; this can be purchased by the yard from the waterproofer. Also apply a little of the cement on each side of the torn part and bring the edges together, and place over them the patch, which requires to be kept in position for a few days, until quite hard, by placing a weight over it.

### To Make the Hair Soft.

It is not generally known that washing the hair in rain water and soft soap and rinsing in cold, ordinary water, makes the hair soft and silky.

### The New Woman.

Miss E. A. Green has been appointed a transient agent by the Chicago Board of Education.

The women of Hiawatha, Kan., have started the innovation of appearing in church with hats off.

Miss Bertha Opper has been appointed postmistress at Granville, Ill., and Laura L. Hoak at Ustick, Ill.

Miss Chellier, a graduate of the University of Paris, has been given charge of a medical mission in the mountains of Biskra, by the governor general of Algeria.

Mrs. N. Honsinger and her daughter Maud, of Missoula, Mont., are employed by the State Land Department in drawing township plats at the different land offices.

A woman clerk is editor of the Official Postal Guide, with its 80,000 offices. A man clerk, whom she formerly assisted, received \$1,000. She now does his work and her own and gets \$1,400.

One hundred Catholic women in Chicago, Mass., have subscribed one dollar each for the new Trinity College for Women in Washington, and have pledged themselves to send a like amount annually for nine years.

Mrs. Agnes K. Mullican is a successful real estate broker in upper New York, and is the only woman member of the New York Real Estate Exchange, that honor having been accorded her for accomplishing one of the largest deals in real estate history, to the discomfort of her male competitors. Miss Bertha V. Thompson has been appointed city physician at Oshkosh, Wis., by Mayor Ideson, to succeed Dr. R. N. Nitzel, the regular city physician, who has been suspended from duty pending an investigation. Dr. Thompson is the first woman to hold the office of city physician in the State of Wisconsin.

### To Market by Trolley.

An English trolley line, plying between Bessbrook and Newry, through a rich farming district, makes a substantial addition to its receipts by hauling farm wagons over its lines attached to the motor car, in the place of the trailer which is sometimes seen. In order to keep the wagons on the track a second pair of rails is laid inside the working tracks and slightly higher.

The towns at either end of the line are both market towns, and the line runs directly to the business center, where the wagons are drawn aside and run into their places by a half-dozen sturdy men, who are paid a few pence each by the countrymen for this service. It is, therefore, possible for a farmer to bring his produce to market and dispose of it without the aid of his horses. It is not an uncommon sight, and always a rather amusing one, to see a lumbering farm wagon loaded with hay or produce flying along behind the motor car on its way to market. The farmers take kindly to this scheme, as it is a saving of money as well as horseflesh.

# Anecdote AND Incident

Senator Evans, upon being asked if he did not find the drinking of "different wines at a dinner" injurious, replied: "No, it is the indifferent wines which trouble me."

James Payn tells of a divine who, on passing a strange house, heard a voice which said: "Go down and speak the things which I bid thee." He was naturally surprised, and exclaimed (natively enough): "O Lord, I don't know the people!" However, the injunction was repeated, and he obeyed it, with most excellent results.

P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, once walked into Dr. Collyer's church just as the preacher entered the pulpit. Barnum was put in a back seat. The clergyman recognized him, and, leaning over the reading desk, said: "Will that usher please take Mr. Barnum to my pew? When I go to his show he will always give me a front seat. I don't see why he shouldn't fare equally well at my show."

In a letter to one of his children Gulzot tells how on his first visit to Windsor he lost his way and opened a wrong door and beheld for a moment a lady having her hair brushed. The next day the queen, for it was she, joked him about it, and he says: "I ended by asking her leave, if ever I wrote my memoirs, like Sully or St. Simon, to mention how, at midnight, I opened the door of the queen of England. She laughingly gave me the desired permission."

James Payn recalls that, when young and romantic, he agreed with a friend to ascend Helvellyn from Thirlmere to see the sun rise. The guide called them, as it seemed to Mr. Payn, in the middle of the night, and he quite agreed with his friend, when the latter persuasively asked the guide, who was expatiating on the beauties of the dawn: "Don't you think that the sunset would be almost as beautiful?" This recalls the undergraduate, who, when rebuked by the dean of the college for not coming to morning chapel, replied: "But 7 o'clock is such an inconvenient hour, sir. If it were 4, or even 5, one could sit up for it."

The late Prof. Jowett, during his connection with Balliol College, had occasion to visit some of the farms belonging to the college near the Scottish borders. One of the leading tenants was deputed to take the professor round. A long tramp they had, in the course of which Jowett uttered not a word, while the farmer was too much stricken with awe to venture a remark. But when the walk was almost done, the professor was roused to speech. Looking over a stone wall, over a goodly field of vivid green, he abruptly said: "Fine potatoes." Quoth the farmer: "Yon'turmetts." Not a word more was spoken between them.

Among the curious answers given by children at examinations the following, perhaps, are not the least amusing: At a country school the other day the infants were put through their paces. When they came to natural history the teacher placed the colored picture of a goat before the children. The first tiny mite pronounced it to be a camel, the next quite seriously expressed the opinion that it was a pigeon! A list of curious answers made by children include: "Charlestown is a naval arsenal," "A buckbiter is a flea," "Blacksmith is a place where they make horses, because you can see them nailing the feet on," "The nest-egg is the one the hen measures by," and "The four seasons are pepper, salt, mustard and vinegar."

Dr. Thompson, the famous master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is regarded chiefly as the sayer of sharp, witty and often bitter epigrams. He said of Ely, where, as professor of Greek, he held a canonry: "The place is so damp that even my sermon won't keep dry there," and at a college meeting, where some of the young fellows were treating with very little respect the opinions of their seniors, he said: "None of us is quite infallible, not even the youngest." Of an amiable and excellent scholar, he said: "The time that he spends on the neglect of his duties he wastes on the adornment of his person," and of an eminent professor, whose first lecture he attended: "I little thought that we should so soon have cause to regret his predecessor, Professor —."

A charming anecdote is going the rounds, which proves the devotion of the German empress to her consort, Kaiser Wilhelm was not long ago about to leave Berlin and as he returned from his daily drive he stopped at the Austrian embassy to visit the ambassador before his departure. Some interesting political event had just occurred and the diplomat and his august visitor became so engrossed in conversation that time sped on unnoticed. Suddenly the emperor started and, glancing at his watch, exclaimed with genuine consternation: "I am too late! Pray connect the telephone with the palace; I should like at least to take leave of my wife in that way." His majesty's wish was instantly fulfilled and affectionate messages were sent to and fro from the imperial abode. When the last words had been spoken the kaiser said, laughingly: "That is all right; we have still a few minutes left to continue what we were saying." Almost immediately after, as the emperor was in the act of taking leave of his host, one of the palace carriages dashed up to the embassy and before he and the ambassador understood what had happened the empress stood before them in a gorgeous dressing gown and with an ermine-lined cloak—the first thing which came to hand—hastily thrown over her should-

ders. With one of her delightful smiles she apologized for her sudden advent, saying: "I beg Austria-Hungary's pardon for appearing in morning toilet, but I cannot let my husband depart without bidding him farewell."

### Handwriting of Famous People.

A Paris correspondent of London Truth, discussing the handwriting of famous people, says: Moliere autographs are extremely rare and the most valuable of those of the authors of le grand siecle. The National Library has one only—a receipt written by somebody else and signed J. B. P. Moliere. It is clear, strong, well accentuated, full of character and resembles Ferdinand de Lesseps. Louis XIV's autograph is that of an extremely busy man who had to write a great deal. But it expresses a strong personality. Napoleon's snagged autograph is as well known as Shakespeare's. So is Queen Elizabeth's. She wrote often to Catherine de Medici and her sons. Elizabeth's signature was always majestic and, so to speak, in full dress. But when she was on some crooked scheme intend the body of the letter was the merest shorthand. It must have been trying to read her letters. They had to be read to be answered. But they generally beat about the bush and were involved, unless she was in a passion. Then she went straight and swift to the point and the handwriting was as clear as her words.

Marie Stuart was an ancestress through the Lorraines of Marie Antoinette. The handwritings of both Queens are alike. Mme. de Sevigne, I am sure, feared that if she were not legible her daughter would complain and perhaps throw her letter aside. The daughter was not an amiable person, and was prone to find fault. The mother tried often to improve her heart. Her moral reflections are nicely baited with crisp gossip. If they were not, would they be read? Mme. de Sevigne is not so legible or so gossipy when she writes to her son, or her uncle, the abbe, or to her cousin, Bussy de Rabutin, but is not less lovely, and rises to higher heights of thought and feeling. Mme. de Grignan was a prig. How strange that such a mother could have had a priggish daughter! Perhaps she was changed at nurse. The son was charming, but a ne'er-do-well. Mme. de Maintenon was an able woman and a good woman of business. She was dignified in manner, prudent, and, indeed, cautious. One sees that she weighed her words well before she committed them to paper. There is dash and strength in the calligraphy of the Princess des Ursins. She drew her inspiration from her inkpot, and felt quite sure that her pen would not hurry her into any blunder. Victor Hugo wrote largely to keep his sight. He reached the age of 82 without ever wearing spectacles. He also wrote standing, so as to be able to walk about when ideas did not run freely to the point of his pen.

Louis Philippe also wrote big—very big—and without glasses. Louis Napoleon's signature is remarkable, but otherwise he wrote like a clerk. The "N" is daring, the other letters steal quickly and unobtrusively on, and then there is a great flourish at the end. One sees the author of the Strasburg attempt and of the coup d'etat in the first and last letters of his name. The quiet conspirator is betrayed in the others.

### Sugar Invigorates the Body.

Experiments of an interesting nature have lately been made at the instigation of the Prussian war office to endeavor to decide the question as to whether the consumption of small quantities of sugar renders the tired muscles capable of renewed exertion. In order to obtain a practical result, the person who was made the subject of the experiment was kept totally ignorant of the object of the experiments. On one day a sweet liquor was administered, containing thirty grams of sugar; on the next day a similar liquid, containing a sufficient amount of saccharine to render it indistinguishable from the other as regarded taste. After a very large amount of muscular work had been performed it was found that better results could be obtained on the days when the sugar was given than on the days when saccharine was given. The blood had become very poor in sugar in consequence of the severe muscular effort and the administration of a comparatively small quantity of sugar had a markedly invigorating effect.—New York Medical Record.

### Wealth Sunk in the Ocean.

Some of the famous treasure ships which lie at the bottom of the sea include L'Orient, sunk by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, with \$3,000,000 aboard; the Latone, sunk in the Zuyder Zee with \$7,000,000 in her hold; the De Brake, lost off Delaware Bay with Spanish bullion; and the ship Golden Gate, which went down off Cape Hatteras while returning from California in the 50's loaded with gold. Official statistics show that 2,000 vessels are sunk annually, the vessels and cargoes being valued at \$100,000,000. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are strewn with old and new wrecks, many laden with valuable cargoes.

### Its Origin.

Teacher (of class in rhetoric)—What is your idea of the derivation and significance of the expression, "a train of thought?"

Gifted Pupil—It's got somethin' to do with a feller havin' wheels in his head, ain't it?—Chicago Tribune.

### The Sour-Grape Habit.

The people should quit the sour-grape habit; it is likely to cause appendicitis.—Atholton Globe.

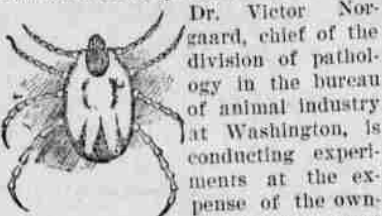
### Queen Cleopatra's Remains.

All that remains of Queen Cleopatra is an ugly mummy in a glass case in the British Museum.



### Dipping Cattle.

Texas is fighting upon her own ground this terrible little tick which is now believed to spread the cattle fever.



Dr. Victor Norgaard, chief of the division of pathology in the bureau of animal industry at Washington, is conducting experiments at the expense of the owners of the great stock yards at Fort Worth. The method is to swim the cattle through a large tank containing a mixture which it is hoped will destroy the ticks on them. These experiments are made by dipping the cattle infested with ticks into a carbolic preparation, "chloro-naphtholeum," manufactured by a New York company. To properly make these interesting tests required the building of special pens and shoots and a large vat to contain the chemical for dipping.



DIPPING APPARATUS.

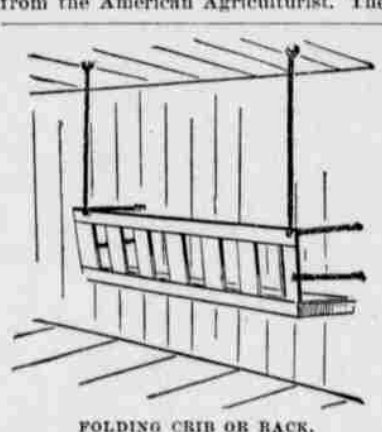
The actual work of dipping the cattle is interesting. They were driven by way of a shoot into the pen at the head of the vat. From this they were driven through the narrow shoot, one at a time, on to a metal covered trapdoor that lies horizontally with one end projecting over the vat. This door is fixed on a horizontal pivot, and when the animal reached the far end his weight would bear it down and before he would know it he would plunge head first into the chemical bath below.

The animal is completely submerged by the fall into the six feet of fluid and upon rising cannot escape from the involuntary bath without swimming over twenty feet to the other end of the vat, where the ascent is an inclined plane provided with footholds. At the top the steer is allowed to stand for awhile and drip, when the gate is opened and he is allowed to go with his fellows into pens prepared for their reception. These pens are carefully examined at certain intervals after being dipped and notes taken. They are driven back to the vat and redipped if found necessary.

So far it does not appear that the experiments have proved a decided success, the end in view having been only partially attained. Experiments are now being continued, with the addition of West Virginia black oil, which, it is promised, will destroy all the ticks.

### A Folding Rack.

It is often convenient to have a rack or crib in a place that at other times must be used for other purposes. A folding rack will be found very convenient for such a situation. A design for this is shown in the sketch, taken from the American Agriculturist. The



FOLDING CRIB OR RACK.

bottom hinges at the back to the wall, and at the front it hinges to the front of the crib. The whole is held to the wall and ceilings as suggested. The ropes attached to the wall will not have to be unfastened in order to fold the rack down closely against the wall.

### Stunting Pigs Before Birth.

It is not so generally appreciated as it should be that the breeding sow while she is bearing her young needs just the kind of nutrition that the growing pig will require. Sows fed heavily on corn fatten, and bring thin, stunted pigs, with very little ability to care for themselves. Such pigs will never do so well as those whose dams were fed milk and wheat bran with some kind of roots while bearing their young. These will have good digestion, and will grow rapidly, while the stunted pig will never fully recover from the improper nutrition it received before it was farrowed.

### Better Mutton Sheep.

The agitation in favor of better sheep for mutton is changing the breeds on many farms. Farmers are not now as much interested in wool as

formerly, but are turning their attention to the production of mutton of the best quality. Although there are fewer sheep now than a few years ago, yet the value of sheep is much more. There is also an improvement in keeping and feeding sheep, the hill-sides, with exposure in winter, being the lot of sheep in former years.

### Few Potatoes Exhaust Land.

As the potato is so largely water it might be supposed that it is not at all exhaustive. But the potato crop is always sold from the land, instead of being fed on it. The only thing that the potato takes from the soil is potash, and this is largely found in its leaves and stems. The tubers also contain some potash, and it is this which blackens the knives and hands of those who peel and cut potatoes. A large crop of potatoes it is estimated will take one hundred pounds of potash per acre from the soil. Only heavy land can stand this drain. Even what potash such soils contain is largely unavailable, because it has combined with sand and has formed a silicate of potash. Sandy soils are generally deficient in potash, and what they have is not in an available form for use by crops.

### Overshirts for Stable Use.

There is much dirty work about the stable, which, together with hairs from animals, will make the clothes dirty and extremely offensive. It is the habit of some men who take pride in their personal appearance, as every one should, to have made two stout shirts, one of which can be slipped on quickly before the stable work is done. This prevents the necessity of carrying stable odors into the house. Most of the chores about the stable are done before breakfast, and there will be a better appetite for the first meal of the day if stable odors are kept out of the room. It will also effect a great saving of clothes to keep them free from these odors, which require frequent washing to remove.

### Scorched Grain for Hens.

Where hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked, and not thoroughly dried, their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat this scorched corn quite readily, and they will be the better for it. But partly burned oats where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grains are left are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give sufficient nutrition for the best egg production.

### Cheap Drinking Fountain.

Not every farm is supplied with running streams where the poultry can get good water when they want it, especially the young chickens, turkeys and goslings. A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer bought several three-gallon galvanized



DRINKING FOUNTAINS, pails for 17 cents each and some small pans for 10 cents. A small hole was made in the bottom of each pail, which was then filled with water and set in the middle of a shallow pan. A board cover was placed on top. A space of one and one-half inches between the pail and the outside of the pan is sufficient. This allows plenty of room for drinking, but the young birds cannot get into the water and foul it. Care should be taken to have the hole in the bottom of the pail quite small.

### Grains for Producing Pork.

Experiments in this country and Canada, extending over a period of several years, with different grains for producing pork show that to produce one pound of pork requires about 4 1/2 pounds of barley, which makes the barley worth 50 cents a bushel in the form of pork. With wheat a pound of pork was made from 4 1/2 pounds, returning 70 cents per bushel. Pork from corn required 4 1/2 pounds of corn, making the value of the corn in the form of pork 63 cents per bushel. At market prices—barley, 25 cents; wheat, 55 cents, and corn, 35 cents—the pork cost 2 1/2 cents from barley, 4 cents from wheat and 2.85 cents from corn.

### Potato Disease in Ireland.

The disease which is destroying the potato crop in Ireland is known as "Phytophthora infestans," and prevails more on moist soils than where the land is dry, though dry soils are not free from the disease. It generally affects the tubers late in the season, and frequently the attack is sudden and fatal. It begins as a single spot on the leaf, spreading to the entire plant, prevailing mostly during damp weather. Where the potatoes have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture the disease seems to be checked.

### Banking Barns with Stone.

When basement barns are built, it is often necessary to bank up against them to make a driveway on the first floor. Loose stones are often used for this purpose, but this is sure to be repented of later, as the loose stones make a refuge for rats from which it is almost impossible to dislodge them.