

DOINGS OF WOMEN

JEALOUSY AND HAPPY LIFE.

THAT is the question that bothers many a wife. To be loved devotedly is the ambition of every woman, but to have that love take the form of exacting suspicion, or a sort of affectionate fallship, is not always desirable. Opinions galore are given on this topic and we can only judge from the lives that come closest to us, in fact the lives that are lived under our observation.

To begin with, there is a couple happy as two young lovers, the husband, however, so insanely jealous of his wife that he has broken off even her women friendships. If she were to walk as far as the gate with another man a tragedy would be the almost certain result. Yet, as we said before, they are both serenely happy. Would they be so if circumstances brought about a new existence and set up new conditions? Let us hope so, for it would be a pity to spoil their illusions. From them the thought wanders to another couple, who see no reason, because they care more for each other than anyone else in the world, why all the other pleasant people should be excluded from their companionship. The wife dances, talks and drives with other men. The husband dances, talks and drives with other women. There is no question of jealousy because there is perfect confidence. When they are together they are not bored. The husband is pleased to have his wife admired and she is happy to find that she has not married a freak whom no one else would want. It is a hard question to decide and one upon which the parties themselves alone should sit in judgment, but it is our belief that jealousy is but another name for selfishness, rather than an indication of any overpowering affection.—Philadelphia Times.

Scientific Shirking.
No woman's strength is equal to the demands made upon it by claims—domestic, social and intellectual—of these latter days, and since this fact is indisputable why not look the problem squarely in the face and decide calmly when to shirk? The question, of course, chiefly concerns the housekeeper; she who endeavors to keep a house up to concert pitch of tidiness and not just occasionally and in spots, either; but all over and all the time. Besides the mere sweeping, dusting, arranging and men-providing to be superintended, there are, too, the hospitality that she must be ever ready to offer smilingly, and the duties to herself—not to speak of church and charitable work, club life and the claims of society. One cannot do everything; why try? Of course, the question at once presents itself: Where shall the remedy be applied? In answer to which common sense, system, a right estimate of essentials and self-control may be suggested as the best aids to the conscience in deciding what shall be left undone. With a judicious application of "scientific shirking" there need be no lasting truth to this statement. However degenerate it may sound, "shirking" is the only thing by which a woman can, under the pressure of present living, hope to keep her health and to escape a care-crazed brain.

Care of the Hands.
The first necessity in the care of the hands is to keep them white and clean. For the roughest of the housework as much as for the most delicate, the hands should be protected with gloves. With the determination to do so, it will be surprising how few of these daily occupations cannot be literally "handled with gloves."

The difference in the texture of the skin, and the ability to cleanse it, will amply repay the housewife for the sacrifice of her old gloves and prejudices. As a rule, for washing the hands, neither very hot nor very cold water should be used. A few drops of ammonia or a small quantity of borax may be added to soften the water. Ground mustard is excellent for cleaning the hands after having handled strong-smelling substances. After having the hands a long time in water, rub with a little vinegar or lemon juice, and then with oatmeal.

Chokers and Ties.
Collars of dresses are made very plain and smooth. The latest one is of velvet folded plaitly about the throat without a bow, and planned with a round jeweled clasp. Tallor gowns and skating costumes are worn with a big eravat bow of plaid silk or velvet, or a large, rich-looking scarf pinned about the throat, the long ends reaching to the waist. Capes of fur and velvet are worn with a lace scarf with a big bow in front.

Chapped Hands.
Chapped hands are the bete noire of the average woman during cold weather, but a little care will soon obviate the difficulty. Wipe quite dry after washing, and then rub in a few drops of glycerine diluted with water, wiping thoroughly again, and taking care to wear none but loose gloves when out of doors.

Woman in Business.
She had served acceptably as treasurer of the club for a little over a year, and that was an exceptional record, observes the Chicago Post. "Don't you have difficulty in balancing your books?" they asked. "Oh, dear, no," she replied. "Why, it's the easiest

thing in the world. I just add up what I have received and subtract from that what I have paid out to show what is due the club, and then I make my husband give me a check for the amount. There's really nothing hard about keeping books when you know how."

Therapist Wives of Famous Men.
Ben Jonson had a shrew for a wife, who used to go to the ale room after him and bring him home, scolding all the way.

Boswell, Johnson's biographer, married a scold, and in his "Uxoria" recorded faithfully all her snappish sayings and his own answers.

Rohault, the philosopher, had a wife whose opinion of him was so high that she sat at the door of his lecture-room and refused to admit any but well-dressed persons.

The great Dr. Cadogan married a lady several years older than himself. She was jealous, and in company accused him of poisoning her; whereupon he told the company they were welcome to open her at once and show her her mistake.

The famous Rev. Andrew Bell had a virago wife, who left him and then devoted her time to abusing him by mail. She once addressed a letter to him: "To that Supreme of Rogues, who looks the Haug-dog that he is, Doctor Andrew Bell."

British Woman Lawyer.
The first and only woman allowed to practice in a supreme court in British dominions is Miss Ethel R. Benjamin, who last year graduated from Ottaga University at the head of her class in

every branch of the law. The New Zealand courts immediately admitted her to the bar, although in Great Britain and British possessions there is a prejudice or conservatism that has prevented any other woman from being thus honored.

Senora De Lome.
Senora De Lome, as the wife of the blundering Spanish minister is called, suffered greatly on account of the disgrace and humiliation which her husband brought upon his family and country by the writing of the foolish letter. The senora was one of the most popular women in Washington. If De Lome had submitted that letter to his wife it probably would not have been sent to Spain.

A Costly Veil.
It required 500 hands to make the bridal veil of the Princess Margaret of Prussia. It was composed of 500 different pieces, all the work being done with the needle. The several pieces, each of which required ten days for completion, were joined by the most skillful lace-makers in a pattern which appeared to be all the work of the same pair of hands.

Women Laborers in Germany.
There are in Germany no less than 2,000 women marble workers, 379 female blacksmiths, 300 petticoated masons, 147 female tinners, besides 50 roadmakers, 53 slaters, 19 clockmakers, 7 armorers, all of the gentler sex, also 3 lady chimney sweepers, and a number of quarry women and female workers in sewers.

Diet in Cold Weather.
If you would preserve the beauty of your skin do not indulge too freely on cold winter mornings in over-rich food, such as buckwheat cakes and sausages. And remember that fruit is just as essential to your diet in cold weather as in warm—indeed, more so, as we have fewer green vegetables.

Of Interest to Women.
A girl has only to start some unusual enterprise, and publish the fact that she is doing it to get money to send her self to college. In order to be overwhelmed with all manner of proposals of marriage.

Mrs. Lucretia B. Hubbell, the first American woman aeronaut, once made a balloon ascension during which the balloon burst, floated seven miles and finally let her down unhurt in a New Jersey clover field.

WHAT ONE TORPEDO DID.

Knocked a Great Hole in Steel Bottom of the Rebel Brazilian Aquidaban.

Before the rebel Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, under Admiral De Gama, surrendered in 1894, Rebel Admiral Mello had sailed out of the harbor in the Aquidaban. The torpedo boats sent by the Brazilian government to find the ship came upon her in the harbor of Desterro, down the coast. The Gustavo Sampio, which did the torpedoing, is a torpedo gunboat, having a bow tube and two broadside launching tubes, two twenty-pounder rapid firing guns and four three-inch rifles. She, in company with a torpedo boat—something after the style of the Cushing, entered the Desterro harbor, where the Aquidaban was at anchor, shortly after midnight April 16. The torpedo boat advanced and at 100 meters she launched her broadside. Both missed. The Sampio then advanced and at 75 meters fired her bow torpedo, which missed, and at 50 meters her port broadside. The last torpedo struck the Aquidaban about ten feet below the water line and twenty-five feet abaft the bow, making a hole twelve feet square on the port side and a round hole three feet in diameter on the starboard side. The plates for several feet around the hole on the port side were crushed in.

The Aquidaban sank in shallow water and was afterward raised and repaired. The cut published herewith is from a photograph taken of the Aquidaban when she had been placed in dry dock for repairs, and gives an excellent idea of what kind of hole is made in the bottom of a steel ship when a Whitehead torpedo strikes her.

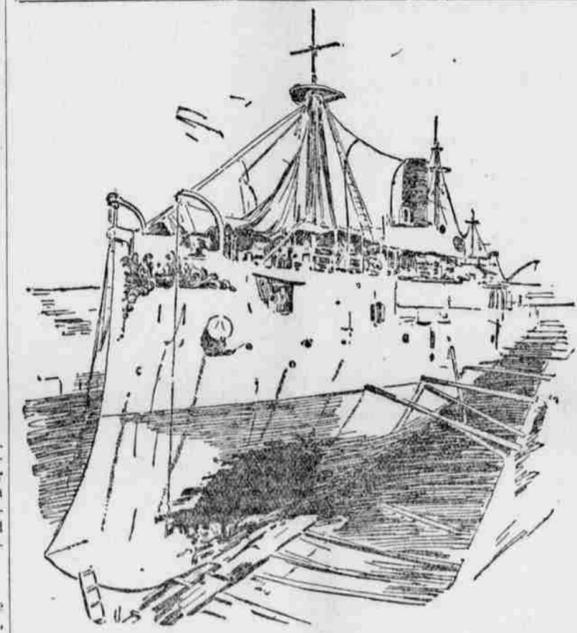
In the civil war in Chile, in 1891, the government cruiser Blanco Encalada was sunk by a torpedo in the harbor of Valparaiso. It was at night and she was lying at anchor with no searchlights going and no torpedos nets down. An insurgent ship came steaming in

so that by turning his head slightly inside the helmet the diver can see for some distance around him.

The air tubing is of strong, flexible rubber, through which the fresh air from above is driven down by means of a pump. This tube, before reaching the opening in the helmet through which the air is supplied to the diver, is carried through a ring on the breast-plate at the diver's left shoulder. This is so that he may be able to grasp it quickly, without having to grope for it, in case he needs to signal to those at the pump above. One pull on the tube means that he wants more air and two pulls warn the pumpers that he is getting too much. If the air were supplied in excess the suit would become so buoyant that it would tend to rise. After being passed through the shoulder ring the tube goes around and enters the helmet at the back. From here the air passes through a flat rubber tube to the top of the helmet, where the single tube divides into three branches, one of which goes down to the nostrils and the other to the ears.

After the air has been breathed it passes on down inside the suit, inflating this sufficiently to overcome a certain degree of the hydrostatic pressure. Without air inside it the rubber would be pressed against the diver's body and limbs by the weight of the water, and would drive the blood up into his head. There is another opening in the back of the helmet, through which the foul air finds its escape. This may be seen coming up to the top of the water in the form of bubbles. The life rope by which the diver is lowered and raised is about as thick as an ordinary clothes line. It is wound securely about his waist and fastened under his arms. Three pulls upon it signify to those above that the diver wishes to come up.

Temperature of Food.
The temperature of the things we eat and drink is hardly ever noticed; still, it is of considerable importance that food or drink should be of the right



WHAT A TORPEDO DID TO THE AQUIDABAN.

and fired three torpedos at her in rapid succession. One of them hit and the Blanco Encalada sank rapidly. She went down in deep water and could not be raised.

The first torpedo of which there is any record in warfare was one which blew up a British armed schooner off New London in 1777. It was a floating torpedo, which was sent against the British ship by the tide.

DIVER'S WORKING SUIT.

It is Made of India Rubber and is Enough to care the Fish.

The work of a diver is attended by many risks, but dangers become familiar through long custom, so his task usually has few terrors for him. He descends trusting to the proper working



ENOUGH TO SCARE THE FISH.

of the mechanism by which he is supplied with air and to the strength of the life line, which lowers and pulls him up.

The diving suit, which is the one generally used now, is made of India rubber, with a helmet and breastplate of copper. Outside of the rubber, to protect it from hard usage, an extra suit of canvas overalls is worn, and after a rough piece of work this canvas is frequently torn to shreds. Around his waist the diver wears a belt made of bars of lead fastened crosswise on a leather band. His shoes are of metal, heavily weighted, so that he can maintain an erect position easily, and the entire suit with which he enters the water weighs about 175 pounds. This is necessary to enable him to sink to the required depth. The helmet is supplied with windows of thick glass, one in front and two others at each side of it,

temperature. For healthy people hot articles of food should be served at a temperature about that of the blood, but for infants it is imperative that milk should be given at blood heat. Drinks intended to quench thirst are about right at a temperature of from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Drink or food at extremely high or extremely low temperatures may do great damage, and are most harmful when swallowed rapidly. Drinking water is best taken at 55 degrees, seltzers and soda water should be slightly warmer and beer should not be cooled to more than 60 degrees; red wine is best at 65 degrees; white wine at 50; champagne is the one liquor which is best at the lowest temperature allowed, but should not be taken colder than 45 degrees. Coffee and tea should not be taken hotter than from 105 to 120 degrees; milk is considered cold at 60 degrees, when it will be found to have the best aroma.

There Were No Postage Stamps.
In these days postage stamps are a familiar necessity. Their loss would occasion almost as much confusion and difficulty as the loss of our money system; and yet, fifty years ago the world never had seen a postage stamp nor even an envelope.

Before the days of postage stamps it was customary to pay in cash at the postoffice the charges for transporting the letter, and the postmaster stamped the word "paid" above the address. Our first stamps were of two denominations, 5 and 10 cents. The first bore the likeness of Franklin in rose color, and the second that of Washington. Envelopes were not in use in those days, but a sheet of paper was carefully folded and sealed with a red wafer. For a letter of one sheet of paper for a distance less than 300 miles the 5-cent stamp sufficed. When envelopes, including the stamped envelope, came in in 1831, a revision of postal practices was necessary, and weight, instead of the number of sheets of paper, became the standard of measure. Postage was in that year very much reduced, and the 3-cent price for the half-ounce letter was adopted.

Peaches Once Poison.
The peach was originally a poison-almond. Its fruit parts were used to poison arrows, and for that purpose were introduced into Persia. Transplantation and cultivation have not only removed its poisonous qualities, but turned it into the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

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