

# WOMAN AND HOME.

## CANNOT LEAVE THE BABIES TO GO OUT WITH HUSBANDS.

### Work of a Teacher—Habit of Dressing Well—Exercise for Growing Girls—Dress of English Women—Women Who Manage—For the Housekeeper.

How often do mothers with grown up families look back upon that period when the children were small and they were obliged to stay at home to watch over the care of the first little one wrought in the mother's bosom?

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# THOSE CLAY EATERS.

## A STRANGE COLONY IN GEORGIA AND HOW THEY LIVE.

### A Habit Which Holds Its Vantage in an Old City—A Race of People Surrounded by Civilization and Enlightenment, but Who Live Like Primitive Animals.

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# WOMEN AND JOURNALISM.

## A Field Which Has Attracted Very Many Bright Creators.

There seems to be a great setting in of the tide of working women toward journalism. It is a little curious that women who have failed in many methods of breadwinning should think it easy to write for the newspapers and edit great journals. Possibly the easy style that is in reality the perfection of good journalism seems to require only a ready pen and a moderate fund of general information. Women soon learn their mistake. They learn that absolute correctness, reliability, punctuality, and, above all, adaptiveness, are absolutely necessary to even moderate success. Besides this they must have what is technically known in the profession as "a liking for the business" and a willingness to do that which they can do best.

It will not do for a fashion writer to "write up" a great religious or political convention, although women's versatility in journalism is a source of never ending surprise to men. A housewife woman will write a pathetic sketch, report a fashionable wedding, make up a practicable menu, give a charming account of some other woman's new gown with fidelity to details in many cases quite beyond a man's comprehension or ability, write up the season's openings, compile a fashion article correct as to style and novelty, and in addition write advertisements, read proof, set type, do typewriting, write on a patch a creditable editorial, and in the interim attend to her household and social duties.

The successful editor of today recognizes that the home and the fireside must receive due and proper attention in his paper, and that what may be called "women's news" has developed wonderfully in the last few years. Matter about and for women that is helpful and instructive must appear in each issue. Who so capable of writing for women as a woman?

As to the individual success of women and their compensation, nothing very positive can be asserted. In no other profession does ability so quickly receive recognition as in journalism. There are not so many bright minds or good ideas in the profession that both should not be eagerly grasped at and well paid for by the editor. The ability to express a great deal in a few words is not usually a woman's forte; rather is she inclined to use a great many words and express very little. Strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with the fact, there is a limit even to a newspaper's capacity, and a flow of language, however eloquent, is far from being the great essential.

The story of the poet who took a canto of fifteen verses to an editor for publication and was told to boil it down and extract the sentiment is very applicable. After repeated efforts he failed to satisfy the editor and finally told the latter to do it himself. "Do you love me? No! Then go," was the gist of the matter, and while this may be extreme the principle of *multum in parvo* is a good one for women who desire success as newspaper workers.—St. Louis Star-Buzz.

### Campbell Business Notes.

A number of business announcements are to be found at Campbell, that brisk little city to whose daily life the energy of Vesuvius has lent a kind of immortality. Here we get a large number of miscellaneous inscriptions dealing with matters of daily life, announcements of forthcoming gladiatorial games, edicts of magistrates, wise sellers' attempts to captivate customers, rewards for lost or stolen property, houses for sale or to be let and other things of that sort.

We learn from one announcement that a glass of wine could be got for 1 as—about 3 farthings—while for 4 asses one could drink real Falernian. Another inscription informs us that a denarius—about 7 1/2 cents—was paid for washing a tunic, and the date, the 18th of April, is carefully recorded by the writer. Whether she was the laundress or the owner of the tunic must be left undecided, but it seems at least that she was in the habit of marking up her washing account on the walls of her house.

There are several such inscriptions on the same wall of this particular house, all dated—the 20th of April, a tunic and pallium; on the 7th of May, an article which need not be particularized, while on the day following two tunics are scored.—Macmillan's Magazine.

### Cool Tax Dyes.

Some new dyes for cool dyes have lately been added to the well known numerous class of that description. The new dyes are closely allied to the indolines in their chemical composition. One is a body that forms a red lake, crystalline in mass, with a peculiar but dull luster, capable of dyeing tannin mordanted cotton and silk in red shades and is obtained from a body known as phenylanthrone. By sulfonation this red is converted into another coloring matter, capable of dyeing wool or silk from acid lakes in bright red shades, somewhat yellow in tone than those obtained from azo carmine. Some additional products in this line also are being obtained from allurine sources, strongly fuming sulphuric acid being employed as the medium for a few hours, the result being an intermediate substance which may be isolated in the form of a dark brown powder, possessing some dyeing powers. This, however, on being next treated with ordinary sulphuric acid is converted into a new substance—a brown powder—soluble with soap in light red shades, somewhat yellow in tone than those obtained from azo carmine. Some additional products in this line also are being obtained from allurine sources, strongly fuming sulphuric acid being employed as the medium for a few hours, the result being an intermediate substance which may be isolated in the form of a dark brown powder, possessing some dyeing powers. This, however, on being next treated with ordinary sulphuric acid is converted into a new substance—a brown powder—soluble with soap in light red shades, somewhat yellow in tone than those obtained from azo carmine.—New York Sun.