

WOMAN'S WORLD.

TO SPEND WINTER EVENINGS PLEASANTLY AND PROFITABLY.

A Working Woman's Appeal—English Women's Taste—A Woman Designer. Offered to Young Women—An Interesting Traveler—The Golden Rose.

It is against my principles to do much real work in the evening unless particularly rushed, but I do like a little fancy work or work not so fancy, but light and easily handled, that I can pick up a few minutes when I have an industrious streak; and I know there are some sisters who must do such work evenings, or not at all.

I made a night dress yoke of crocheted wheels. The manner of doing it is this. Take No. 80 or 88 thread, wind the end around your finger eight or ten times, slip the ring off your finger and crochet single stitch closely around it, till it is stiff and round; then make the wheel larger with any stitch you choose, adding stitches enough to keep the wheel smooth and flat. Fill the hole in the middle with rickrack stitch or the spider web used in drawn work, and they look quite antique. Sew together to form the yokes, children's collars, ties, scarf ends, etc.

The other evening sister was home, and she has just commenced house-keeping for two she has an eye for furnishings of every shape and complexion. We had a spell—rattled up in the store-room, scammed down again with a clothes basket full of rags, planted ourselves near the hanging lamp and proceeded to braid a rug or a border for one.

We took quite a large piece of ingrain for the middle, rounded the ends a little, lined it with a piece of rag carpet to make it as thick as our braid, then laid it on the dining table and sewed the braid on around it. We happened to choose colors for the braid like those in the ingrain, so the rug was really pretty, very substantial, and didn't cost \$10. She only had one fur and one Smyrna rug, and wanted one she was not afraid to step on accidentally. Mother caught the fever, and is cutting leaves out of heavy cloth, buttonholing them with colored yarns, and declares she is going to have a rug with ingrain center too.

Last winter I made a baby yoke of novelty braid, the kind used for insertion, with picotee. I crocheted strips of it together with a zigzag chain, using two or three stitches in the chain, and the effect was that of drawn work, as you could hardly see where it was joined.

I bought a new pair of shoes the other day, and the dealer gave me some pretty cards, baby faces on starshaped, and one cherub peeping over the moon. These were on a panel with a calendar in one corner, and I am just going to politely amputate them from this advertisement and put them on plush panels for the gratification of my own self.—Cor. Housekeepers' Weekly.

A Working Woman's Appeal. The working girls' clubs have been considering for some time the different reasons why people of leisure look down with a sense of superiority upon self supporting women. In Far and Near, the organ of the association of clubs, a working woman, Lucy A. Warner, makes an eloquent appeal to the world for the answer of the question, which to them is hard to understand.

"Is it because we lack natural ability?" she asks, and proceeds to call attention to the delicate and difficult work accomplished by women requiring the help of eye and hand and brain, stating concisely: "There is no copyright on brains. God is no respecter of persons, and so to us working girls he has entrusted one, two, and to some even five talents."

"Is it because we lack education?" she continues, and tells of many working girls who spend all their leisure in study because it is a delight to them.

"Is it because we lack virtue?" A noted man once said, "Not even the famed Hebrew maiden as she stood on the giddy turret more sacredly guarded her honor than does many a half starved sewing woman in the streets of New York." We are proud of our honor, we are as careful of our reputation as our sisters who dress in purple and fine linen. It is true there are exceptions, but has not the immortal working girl her rivals among women who should be her teachers in all pure and noble living?

"Is it because we work?" she concludes, and speaks of the professional people whom the world honors and yet who are all busy workers. Working women have discovered to their sorrow that there is a difference between brain work and manual toil. "The teacher considers herself superior to the sewing girl, and the sewing girl thinks herself above the mill girl, and the mill girl thinks the girl who does general housework beneath her, and Miss Flora McFlimsey, who toils not, neither does she spin, thinks herself superior to them all. Is one kind of work any more honorable than another? Is any honest work degrading?"

Danger in Milk.

But probably more danger lurks in milk than in water. Milking is done very largely by men whose persons are uncleanly, and who have no proper ideas of purity and neatness. But if we can once get it to the house without its being contaminated there is no surety that it will remain safe for human use. It is quick to absorb impurities from the air, and milk forms an admirable breeding place for numerous enemies to health. It is certain that many an epidemic of scarlet fever and probably many a death from typhoid fever might have been prevented if the contaminations of milk and their easy transportation from house to house had been clearly understood.

Several cases of outbreaks of typhoid fever have within a few years been traced to the water placed in milk by dishonest dealers, and taken from polluted wells or streams. The washing of cans even in infected water is sufficient to transmit the germs of disease. Scarlet fever is now, perhaps, the most dread-

ed foe of our households, and is known to be communicated by means of minute particles of the sloughed off skin of the patient. These infinitesimal particles are easily taken in by exposed fluids. Cows also are subject to this fever, and so the danger is vastly increased. Diphtheria has also been proven to be carried about in milk, and, last of all, the bacillus tuberculosis of consumption.

Many physicians, including Dr. Bissell, believe that using milk from cows affected with lung diseases is the cause of a large proportion of the pulmonary disease of human beings. Nothing should be taken for granted less easily than that milk is a safe food. I have seen enough of the pollution, dangerous or otherwise, at least disgusting, connected with ordinary milking by average farm hands to assure me that it is impossible to be too careful what is bought of this article and what consumed. In one case of 1,000 quarts carefully examined two handfuls of solid filth remained after distillation. This danger is by no means confined to city purchasers.—Physician in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Women's Taste.

Nowhere in the world can so many handsome, tasteful women be seen as in London during the season. Of course some are foreigners, and Americans are generally among the most attractive, and it must be remembered that the British kingdom sends its fairest flowers to town at that time; but the fact remains that many English women know how to dress well. Nor is it true that small feet are an American monopoly. The model of Lady Holland's foot is one of the attractions of Holland House. She is not alone in her beauty. English women have been careless in the matter of shoes, and shoes make a deal of difference in the appearance of feet.

What I like in the English is that they can't be bullied out of their convictions. Morris, Rossetti, Ruskin begin a crusade against the Philistines, against stupid ugliness, against blind adoration of conventionality. Women join their ranks and attempt to make poetry out of millinery. Some of their efforts are very ridiculous, but out of these efforts have come Gainsboro hats and charming costumes, making the wearers look like fascinating old pictures instead of fashion plates. For the first time England is exercising an influence upon France.

Aestheticism includes too much beauty to be ignored, and Parisian modistes are taking lessons of their despised neighbors. If I were asked which women today had the more taste in dress, American or English, I should say the English, because they are beginning to think, and are striving to be individual. In the chaff of affectation there is the grain of an honest ideal.—Kate Field's Washington.

What a Society Girl Can Do.

What society young ladies can do sometimes is well illustrated by the career of a Washington young lady. She had lived in Washington for a number of years. She has had independent means, and has lived under the care of relatives and friends, having no immediate family. She was well known in Washington society. No one ever would have thought her capable of running a western ranch. To jump from the gayeties of Washington to the back of a horse in Texas was a long leap, and yet this is what this young lady has done. When forced by circumstances to go to Texas to look after her own affairs, she invested a part of her fortune in a Texas cattle ranch at a time when such investments were all the rage.

She found some time ago that her investment in this direction was bringing in nothing, and probably would be a loss. As she was a fine horsewoman she made up her mind to utilize this practical part of her education, and she left Washington to take charge of her ranch. She has just returned after having made a successful trip and demonstrated, after a year of trial, her capacity to run successfully a Texas cattle ranch. She spent hours out of doors every day on horseback, and for her pluck and courage she has had the hearty support of the neighborhood for miles around her ranch. It is a novel experience for her, but as it has taught her the most interesting lesson of independence, her story should make a good subject for a play.—Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A Woman Designer.

We have in Boston a young woman of the name of Miss Mary O'Connor, who at one time was employed on Broadway, New York. She was brought to the attention of Mr. Belcher, of the firm of B. H. White & Co., of this city, about a year ago, and he at once recognized her ability as a designer. He offered her a place in his big establishment, which she readily accepted. The firm sent her to Paris and other European cities for the purpose of studying up styles and becoming inoculated, if possible, with the spirit of that creative genius with which the foreign atmosphere is charged. She developed wonderfully sensitive receptive qualities, and when she returned home was running over with ideas. She began at once to put them into practical use, and the result has been not only flattering to herself but a source of great profit to her employers, as well as awakening a sense of never-ending gratitude in the ladies she has served. Many of her conceits would fill the heart of a Parisian designer with the greenest kind of envy, and alarm him with fear for the future of his own city.—Boston Cor. Cloak and Suit Review.

Offered to Young Women.

C. C. Wood, a retired New York banker, now living in Brooklyn, has tendered, through his wife, \$125,000 to the Young Women's Christian association of Brooklyn, to put up a new building for the association. The building will be erected on the three lots on Schermerhorn street, between Third and Flatbush avenues, which were bequeathed to the association by the late S. B. Chittenden.

Mr. Wood had been contemplating the gift for some time, and decided to make it if \$100,000 could be raised for a per-

PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

METHODS THEY PURSUED IN COOKING THEIR FOODS.

A Synopsis of a Lecture by Professor Morse—The Antiquity of Cooking—Original Manner of Applying Heat to Meats and Vegetables—Esquimaux Huts.

Professor Morse gave his second lecture on "Primitive People" at Academy hall, and spoke particularly of fireplaces and stoves. In opening he briefly reviewed his first lecture, making special reference to the fact that men and animals adapt themselves to their surroundings. Thus dogs and cats in civilized homes eat corn and oatmeal, while cows in Iceland will eat salt fish as a steady diet, though neither of these animals would eat such food in the ordinary natural state.

Proceeding to the subject in hand, Professor Morse cited the finding of baked cakes with the Egyptian mummies as evidence of the antiquity of cooked food, and of the universal primitive fashion among savage or primitive peoples of cooking food in vessels resting on three rounded stones, which man very early found out were better than four. This method was employed by the North American Indians, the Esquimaux, the modern Finns, and even by the Irish in the Seventeenth century.

Another method employed was the cooking of meats in baskets of water with hot stones. Some tribes of the North American Indians cooked corn, grasshoppers, and perhaps other delicacies by placing them in clay lined baskets, with red hot coals, and shaking the baskets back and forth and blowing off the ashes and cinders till the contents were done to what the Indians probably considered a turn.

ESQUIMAUX HUTS.

The kitchens of New Zealand and Ceylon are but rough primitive forms of many that are seen in Germany and England, except that in the former cases the fires are out of doors. English and German fireplaces are far behind the American stove and cooking range, and are really survivals of prehistoric times though the hearths for the fires are raised and arrangements made for the escape of the smoke.

Succeeding the period of placing pots on three stones over the fire comes their suspension by some support, a familiar method being by means of three sticks fastened together at the top. The Esquimaux suspends his kettle from the ceiling of his ice hut by means of cord or hide. And here the lecturer departed from his subject to describe how the hut is built—spirally, with blocks of ice and of dome shape. The hut is lined with skins, so that what little of the ice melts will not drop down on the occupants in the form of water.

These huts are warmed by open crude oil lamps, in which is moss saturated with oil, and over them are suspended the kettles. The oil comes from the blubber of the whale, seal and similar animals, and is obtained by the women and children, whose principal business it is in the winter time to chew blubber to get the oil. Under the hut there is usually a large supply of blubber stored for winter use.

Professor Morse describes the stoves of China and Japan, and showed two patterns of what appeared to be earthenware portable stoves, about the size of bean pots. Other stoves are rough clay or brick affairs, with openings for wood and varying numbers of holes on top for the accommodation of cooking utensils, and none have arrangements for the direct escape of the smoke out of doors.

EARLY METHODS OF GETTING FIRE.

Some of these eastern stoves have shrines or symbols over the fireplaces to keep out evil spirits, and in some of them a light is kept burning, or a little food or some other trifle placed by way of invoking the care of some good spirit over the food that is to be cooked.

In closing, the lecturer had something to say about primitive modes of creating and preserving fire, followed by some interesting experiments with crude appliances. The origin of fire is not known, nor its first discoverer, but the discovery must have been followed by a tremendous stride of advancement by the human race. Probably fire was first used as a religious rite, and by many savage nations it has been worshipped as a god; after that it was probably used for cooking, and then for other purposes.

Some people never learned the art of making fire, but took good care never to be without it. Emin Pasha, whose rescue from the heart of Africa Stanley sought, vouches for wondrous tales in that region to the effect that in some sections of Central Africa bands of chimpanzees occasionally raid the native villages with lighted torches.

Professor Morse illustrated three methods of starting fires—one by rubbing a piece of bamboo with a sharp edged stick; another by rubbing a stick in a groove on a piece of wood, and a third by means of a fire drill. None of these methods brings a direct blaze, but will produce a spark from which a fire may be brought by coaxing with tinder. The fire drill was the most successful of the experiments on this occasion, and was accompanied by considerable smoke, but no fire. The drill is a simple arrangement of wood and cord, by which a stick is kept rapidly revolving on a piece of wood, and in a fraction of a minute creates smoke and sparks.—Salem Gazette.

Queer Remedies.

For cramps a ring is frequently worn upon the finger, but to possess the requisite virtue it is necessary that the ring should be made of some metal taken by stealth, without discovery. The great Boyle recommended for certain diseases "a little bag hung about the neck, containing the powder made of a live toad burnt in a new pot."—London Tit-Bits.

If you put a spoon in a glass before pouring in the water the glass will not crack, even if the water is boiling. But if there is no spoon used it takes a new glass to every hot drink.

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