

WOMAN'S WORLD.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Is Woman a Citizen? Sorosis' Birthday Party - A Twentieth Century Girl - Calhoun's Sweetheart - More Charming Than Ever - Godet Skirt and Knee Coat.

The election of Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson as president of the National Council of Women removes the central office of that body to New York city. This, it is conceded by a majority of the members, will be a decided advantage in many material respects.

Mrs. Dickinson is in every way admirably suited to the new honor thus



MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

thrust upon her. She has long been identified with the most representative educational and philanthropic interests of the country.

She is best known as the general secretary of the organization of the King's Daughters, which office she has held since the foundation of that order.

Not long since she was made dean of the University of Denver. She is a skilled parliamentarian, a fine speaker and a cultivated and appreciative woman.

Is Woman a Citizen?

The question just now agitating the women of Indiana is, Will we gain the right to vote?

In the constitution of the United States we find that to be senator a person must have been a citizen of the United States nine years. The statute does not say "male inhabitant." Now what is to prevent woman from filling this office? Again, in the fourteenth amendment we find: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." According to the fifteenth amendment, the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It seems that if we are citizens, which we are according to the fourteenth amendment, the point is already gained, not only in Indiana, but in all of the states, and the next thing is to induce congress to enforce our rights to vote and hold office by appropriate legislation, or prove to us we are not citizens.

In all of our colleges, academies and even common schools we find girls gaining higher percents than boys of the same age, so it seems that the road is being paved for us to prove our equality if not superiority over man intellectually. That we are morally has never been a question. That has been awarded us through all time. Physical endurance is something of a stumbling block, but I think if the chance is given we will stand the strain of office seeking and holding as well as the sterner sex.

If our right to citizenship is proved, there will dawn a new era politically, socially and financially. As mothers and wives we would broaden our range of vision, and with the intuition characteristic of woman grasp the situation and be master of the field. I do not think we could ever be dispensed with, and in five years men would be as strong advocates of woman suffrage as the earnest, loyal, patriotic women now engaged in this movement. The question would better be decided by the United States according to the constitution, thus gaining the whole at once simply by decision on the question, "Is woman a citizen?" It will be such a long time before the sum of the parts equal the whole if we only acquire suffrage state by state.—Lizzie F. Atkinson in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sorosis' Birthday Party.

Sorosis, as befitting an organization which has arrived at grandparental years and dignities, celebrated its twenty-seventh birthday on March 18 by gathering together its friends and descendants and feasting with them. Sorosis has long been known by the proud title of the mother of women's clubs, but it remained for Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, the newly elected president of the National Council of Women, to call attention to the fact that the National Council, being the daughter of various clubs itself, made Sorosis a grandmother.

The big ballroom at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, New York, where the birthday party was given, was bright with raffles and ferns, to say nothing of splendid array and smiling faces. There were numberless round tables, each seating eight persons, and one long table where the chief officers and guests sat. On Mrs. Helmut's right sat Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, on her left Mrs. William S. Rainsford. At this table were also Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Miss Margaret Loye, Miss Adele Fieldie, Countess Gilda Rota, Mrs. Abbe Miller, Miss Mauda Banks, Miss Dorothea Lummis, Mme.

Kate Rolla, Mme. Alice de Plongeon and Miss Cecelia Gaines.

After the dinner came the installation of the new officers.

"I have had the honor of re-election," said Mrs. Helmut, "and therefore have the great pleasure of installing myself." The other officers were drawn up in a line before the long table and had conferred upon them the powers and privileges of their various offices. Speeches, songs and recitations followed, and the birthday party broke up with assurances of renewed efforts for the good and welfare of woman.

"A Twentieth Century Girl."

The sphere of woman's usefulness is constantly widening. We have had many instances of women becoming learned doctors and famous lawyers, but until lately we have seldom heard of a successful woman commercial traveler. Miss Ella Stewart, a modest, attractive and winsome young lady of Cleveland, has been on the road for the past five years, and her efforts have been attended with success.

She is at present representing a Rome (N. Y.) company, the products of which concern include a large variety of hardware specialties of copper material. Her territory includes the states of New York and Pennsylvania and a portion of Ohio. Miss Stewart has been employed by the company for about a year. She is exceedingly modest about speaking of her work and the success that has attended it. "Before I started on the road," she said, "I felt very sensitive about the way in which my departure from the beaten track of women's work would be received by the commercial men with whom I would be brought more or less into competition. I dreaded the possibility of encountering the sneering glances and remarks of commercial men, whom I thought would resent the intrusion of a woman into their ranks. But that is all past and gone now. I found that my fears were unwarranted, for I never received anything but the most courteous treatment. I like my work, and I feel that I am healthier and happier than I would be if tied down to office work."—Hardware.

Calhoun's Sweetheart.

There is an old lady at the Louise home in Washington named Miss Hartley Graham, who was a belle in South Carolina 60 years ago and was betrothed to John C. Calhoun when he was at the height of his prominence. But for some reason he married another woman, and she has remained a maiden to this day. She has a bracelet made of his hair, which was a fashionable sort of keepsake in those days, and a daguerrotype that he gave her shortly after they became engaged. She spent much of her girlhood and her womanhood in Washington, where she knew Clay and Webster and danced with Buchanan at the navy yard balls before anybody dreamed he would be president, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record. But in her jewel box, with other mementoes, are several notes from Mrs. Cleveland, which she prizes more than anything else. The last one was dated a few days after the president's wife returned from Gray Gables last November, and it reads:

DEAR MISS GRAHAM—I have just gathered these flowers at Woodley, and I thought I would send them to you this morning as a reminder of my return. Yours sincerely, FRANCES CLEVELAND.

More Charming Than Ever.

Mrs. Cleveland has never in her life looked as beautiful and as happy as she does this season. At Mrs. Carlisle's reception the other night one marveled when this woman would cease to grow charming, for every year she seems to have increased in loveliness. It may have been her gown, it may have been the new way in which she dresses her hair, but she certainly looked years younger than she did at the beginning of this administration, and her smile seemed brighter, fresher and more seductive than ever. Her gown was made of spangled moire antique of a pinkish mauve shade, the bodice tint now so fashionable. The bodice was low, with high puffed short sleeves and dangling pearl strands trimming it. A double strand of diamonds was woven into a coronet, and, while looking simple, she also looked superb. She had assumed position immediately under the large life size painting of Mrs. Washington, and the picture of this ancient lady seemed smiling upon the fairest of her successors.—New York Telegram.

Godet Skirt and Knee Coat.

The godet skirt will remain in vogue, and the fashionable modistes are inserting steels that reach up almost to the knee, setting them in the seams lengthwise to cause it to flare, writes Isabel A. Mallon in The Ladies' Home Journal. Facings that are light, and which at the same time stiffen are put in the back breadths quite up to the belt and in the front and side breadths to just above the knees.

What are known as "knee coats," and which button across the bust, but are cut out at the throat and below the two buttons which fasten it, so that the fancy waistcoat shows, are much liked. Very often, if the waistcoat is detachable, three or four will accompany one gown, and then for a change, and to be assumed in place of the waistcoat, there will be a loose silk shirt waist. In the coat designs there is also a new cutaway coat which is only long enough to reach between the hip and the knee. This is generally becoming and very smart when developed either in broadcloth or mohair.

Sarah McLean Hardy.

Miss Sarah McLean Hardy, fellow in political economy in the University of Chicago, has been appointed instructor in that subject in Wellesley college during the absence of Professor Catherine Comans in Europe. Miss Hardy graduated in 1893 from the University of California. The following year she took graduate work in the University of Chicago and received a regular university fellowship in political economy. Miss Hardy is connected with several leading

women's clubs in the university. In the current number of The Journal of Political Economy Miss Hardy has an article on "The Quantity of Money and Prices From 1860 to 1891." Her appointment at Wellesley takes effect in September.

Dressing Fashion Dolls.

A new employment, which requires skill and cleverness rather than means, is the dressing of fashion dolls for store windows, the idea having developed rapidly since the exhibit of historic French dolls at the Chicago fair. A woman with real taste in dress can thus find scope for her talent in designing pretty costumes for little figures, which must be just as chic in every detail as the full sized ones. These please the eye and are a great help in selling goods, laces and dress trimmings, so that proprietors are glad to make a feature of all new displays. The models are about 15 inches high, representing the latest fashions accurately.—Chicago Record.

A Cardinal's Views.

Cardinal Kopp has issued a pastoral letter concerning woman's rights and the agitation in favor of equal political privileges for all. He says: "It is against the order of the world that the emancipation of woman should mean her absolute equality with men. God's will is that woman should be the helpmate. She is bodily unfit for man's work, and her emancipation, to the end that she might work side by side with man, would mean the deterioration of the Christianity that freed her from slavery and made her man's social equal. Unrestricted equality would mean woman's ruin."

She Leads in Ohio.

Mrs. Crawbaugh of Cleveland is the first woman in Ohio to register as a qualified voter. She went to the board of election rooms in Cleveland the other day and remarked that she desired to register, as she would be out of the city on the regular registration days. She said she was 61 years old. Secretary Rowbottom placed the pen which was used in the safe and will present it to the Western Reserve Historical society.

Eva T. Cook.

Mrs. Eva T. Cook of Gloucester, the newly elected department president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, is a very popular member of the order and has long been devoted to the work for the veterans. She has delivered many Memorial day addresses throughout the state and is described as a gentle and kindly woman, possessing great executive ability and much enthusiasm in good work.—Woman.

Atlanta's Leading Woman.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, who has been elected president of the board of women managers of the Atlanta exposition, is a very beautiful and accomplished woman and is described as a woman of striking personality, of culture and refinement and the possessor of an indomitable will. She has a marvelous aptitude for business and is never at a loss on questions that come before board meetings.

Miss Hetty Parker.

Miss Hetty Parker of Lancaster, Pa., recently received the congratulations of many friends on the occasion of her nineteenth birthday. She was housekeeper for President Buchanan during his administration and after his retirement to private life. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan and mistress of the White House during his term, was among Miss Parker's recent guests.

Pretty Mrs. Gebhard.

I saw Freddy's pretty wife the other day. She has a graceful figure, lovely complexion, soft, well burnished brown hair and sweet blue eyes. She was voluptuously attired in deep blue velvet trimmed with black bear. She is a great social favorite and is much admired both for her beauty and her delightfully womanly qualities.—Chicago Times-Herald's Newport Letter.

Women in Botanical Honors.

The highest graduate in botany in the recent biological examination at the University of Pennsylvania was a woman, with an average of 100. The next, averaging 99, was also a woman. A man also received 99. The next in honors, 95, was a man.—Meehan's Monthly.

Emma F. Bates.

The North Dakota correspondent of The Journal of Education says that Miss Emma F. Bates, the newly elected state superintendent, is highly praised for the industry and spirit with which she has entered upon her duties.

At Concord, N. H., March 11 the house adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Spring of Lebanon, instructing the judiciary committee to report necessary legislation to enable the women of Nashua to vote for school officers.

The lycenaps, young men's debating clubs and literary societies are all debating woman suffrage. This question never attracted so much attention in this state before.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Miss Louise Foskette, who graduated from the Chicago College of Law last year and was admitted to the bar, is now practicing law.

Miss Bessie Davis, the bright young register in chancery for Limestone county, Ala., has been reappointed by Judge W. H. Simpson.

The New Jersey assembly has passed a bill making women eligible to attorney and counselor examinations and licenses.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin will remain east in the interest of the Federation of Clubs until the last of April.

Frances Willard sailed for England with Lady Henry Somerset March 6.

BREVETTES

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

William K. Vanderbilt has recently developed quite a fondness for lawn tennis.

M. W. Paine, the late lawyer millionaire, owned land in every state in the Union except one.

J. L. Warren of Pettis county, Mo., is only 30 years old, but his son has a pair of twin babies.

John E. Hudson, president of the Bell Telephone company, is one of the best Greek scholars in America.

The Hon. T. B. Reed has had the honor of having an engine company in West Kennebunk, Me., named after him.

Chief Justice Fuller says that, as a rule, when a supreme court justice retires from the bench he lives but a very short time.

W. R. Hearst of San Francisco has one of the largest and most valuable collections of extra illustrated books in the United States.

Simon Wolf, one of the leading lawyers of Washington, and himself a Hebrew, is about to publish a work entitled "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen."

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, has, it is said, broken her engagement with Wat Hardin, Jr., of Danville, Ky., the cause assigned being ill health.

Sir Henry Hawkins, who won his international fame as the advocate for the crown in the Tichborne claimant case, is now an octogenarian. He was appointed a judge in 1876.

Lady Wolsley, the wife of the new commander in chief of the British army, was a Miss Louise Erskine, a Scotchwoman. Her husband was Colonel Wolsley when she married him, in 1867.

Walter Besant sticks up for the principle that the literary laborer is worthy of his hire. He won't write a line under the settled rate of 10 guineas (\$32.50) per 1,000 words, and none of the publishers has struck against it.

Jeremiah Greening, a noted hunter, died recently at Milford, Pa. He is believed to have killed more bears and deer than any other man in the state. Mr. Greening was never sick until two weeks before his death. He was 73 years old.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field proposes to write a biography of his brother, the late David Dudley Field. For the purpose he will spend the season in Washington, where he will be near his brother, Justice Field of the United States supreme court.

U. S. Grant, Jr., has purchased the Horton House in San Diego, and will convert the property into a first class hotel. This is the third considerable investment made by the Grants in business property in that city, where they also own three fine residences.

STAGE GLINTS.

Maud Granger will go with the Marie Jansen company.

David R. Young has been engaged for the "For Fair Virginia" company.

Fay Templeton, Theresa Vaughn and Walter Jones will all appear in "Excelsior, Jr."

Minnie Seligman has left the stage for good. She is now in Munich, and it was she herself who imparted this information.

Lulu Glaser of the Francis Wilson company will shortly be married to a wealthy Pittsburg man and probably leave the stage.

Mary Anderson (Mme. De Navarro), whose autobiography is announced for publication, has entitled her work "A Few Memories."

Robert Mantell has begun rehearsals of his new play, "The Queen's Garter," but will not produce it until about the 1st of December.

Edward C. White has canceled the tour of Lawrence Hanley and resigned from the latter's management, and the company has disbanded.

Eva Vincent, well known throughout the west for years as a co-star with John Vincent, is now playing a character part in "The Rising Generation."

Jennie O'Neill Potter, who has recently undergone a most serious surgical operation, is rapidly recovering. She will resume her theatrical work about Nov. 1.

Louise Beaudet, John Peachey and J. A. Robertson, the musical director, are members of the "Artist's Model" No. 1 provincial company, now touring in England.

DAINTY JEWELS.

A wishbone inlaid with diamonds seems certain to bring good luck.

Crescent pins have appeared in colored enamels, over which is delicate incised ornament in gold.

The number of new charms brought out seems to indicate that queen chains are going to be more worn.

Combs, brushes and the various articles of the toilet conform to the mode. The backs glisten like a looking glass, and the edges are slightly raised.

The Tribly pearls seem to have enough personal popularity to warrant making them of gold and sinking into the metal a number of small stones of different colors.

A novel decoration on a watch case is a crescent moon of diamonds with the profile of the man in the moon of white shaded enamel above. As if just arisen from a seat on his nose is a tiny boy with a fishing rod and just about to land a star. The star is a diamond.

TURF TOPICS.

Columbus, O., wants a place in the grand circuit.

Oregon wheat, cut in the milk, is what Klamath eats instead of hay.

Roland Wilkes, 2:17 1/2, is one of Brown Wilkes' promising new ones this year.

Some people don't know the difference between a hippodrome and a horse race.

Thirty of the Village Farm horses will go to Europe in charge of the "stilet man."

Azote's winnings foot up a little less than \$8,000 this season. They ought to be \$15,000.

Ex-Mayor Grant is building a barn on his stock farm at Oradell, N. J., costing \$6,000.

Robbie P, the well known western free for all horse, has reduced his record to 2:10 1/2 in a winning race.

Stambell, the good New York colt, by Stambow (son of Stamboul, 2:07 1/2), is said to be equal to a mile in 2:15.

The estimated cost of the new track and grounds of the New England Breeders' association, at Newville, Mass., is \$100,000.

Time was when a man who stole a horse was sent to the penitentiary, but he would now be sent to the home for feeble minded.

Coletta, by Indianapolis, is reported to be able to pace at a two minute gate. She is in the stable of J. C. Pender of Johnstown, Pa.

When the old gray horse Guy won his race last week at Indianapolis and paced the first heat in 2:07 1/2, he proved conclusively that he is as good as he ever was.—Turf, Field and Farm.

DENOMINATIONAL NAMES.

The Donatists were the followers of Donatus, the bishop of Numidia.

The Presbyterians took their name from a Greek word meaning "elder."

The Cistercian monks took their name from Citeaux, where their order was first established.

The Old Catholics were so called by the German Dr. Dollinger, born in 1799, died in 1890.

The Apollinarians were thus called because the originator of their sect was Apollinarius, the bishop of Laodicea.

The Labadists, a body of German religionists of the seventeenth century, were named from their leader, Labadie.

The Camisards, a French religious sect, were so called from the smock frock worn by the peasants, who constituted the larger part of their numbers.

The Episcopallians are so called from their belief in an episcopal form of church government—that is, a system providing for bishops and archbishops.

The Mohammedans were so called because they were the followers of Mohammed and believers in his doctrine as revealed in the Koran. Mohammed was born 571 A. D. and died 632 A. D.

The Carthusians were so called from their most celebrated monastery, La Chartreuse, near Grenoble. The famous liqueur known as a chartreuse was manufactured by the monks of this establishment.

Zoroastrianism was the doctrine of Zoroaster, who lived about 500 B. C. It was the prevalent religion in Persia for many centuries and still lingers among the sun and fire worshippers of that country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FASHION PLATE.

The fashion of having a fitted fur bodice with cloth skirt and sleeves may again become popular.

Black pinks are the novelty for princess gowns, the ground of faille, the large bars of black satin.

The long sealskin coat seems to have gone out, all the long wraps being circular capes. The short, tight fitting jackets are modishly cut in the latest fashion.

A stylish jacket is close fitting, with slightly double front and very wide collar turning over the sleeve tops. This collar is of velvet, and the wide lapels extending below the waist line are also of velvet.

A pretty autumn hat is in sailor shape, with very low crown. The back is slightly turned up, and the trimming is made in the shape of enormous fans, with a rosette where the ends of the fans join.

Zibeline is the French word for sable, and a fleece of fur distinguishes many new stiffs, some of the zibelines looking not unlike the familiar canton flannel on account of the length and smoothness of the fleece.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Street refuse in Italy is sold at public auction.

Chicago has a bird hospital, the only one of its kind, it is said, in this country. Here sick and wounded birds are received and cared for.

The most easterly point in the United States is Quoddy head, Me.; the most westerly, Attou island, Alaska; the most northerly Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West.

It is estimated that a capital of £70,000,000 is invested in the linen industry in Ireland, which gives employment to an army of skilled workers at its 850,000 spindles and 28,000 power looms.

A homicide of 25 for horses has been started in England. Its object is to take care of horses suffering from lameness, sores or overwork until they are fit to work again, the owner being supplied with a sound horse in the interval.

Playing cards were invented toward the close of the fourteenth century. Being drawn and painted by hand, they were proportionately dear and not in general use until the reign of Edward IV. The price of a single pack was 18s. 16d., a considerable sum in those days.

THAT IRON CROWN.

IT RESTS ON A VELVET CUSHION IN THE CATHEDRAL AT MONZA.

It Was Used In Crowning Thirty-four Monarchs—Conflicting Theories Regarding Its Origin—Other Treasures Guarded In the Church at Monza.

"Let no other hand dare to touch it," said Napoleon as he placed the iron crown upon his brow.

It seems to have been a weakness of the great Napoleon to crown himself, for he also performed the act in the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. In the instance he rudely repulsed a bishop, and in the other a pope, who were about to place a crown upon his head.

The mystery of the origin of the crown, the interesting history connected with it, the noble—and ignoble—heads it has adorned, all make it an object of importance.

Now, after crowning 34 monarchs, it rests on a velvet cushion in a locked case in the cathedral at Monza, gilded and sealed and guarded. Only by the payment of \$1 can the curious obtain even a glimpse of it. It is composed of six quadrangular pieces of gold united by hinges and is adorned with 22 gems of various colors and 24 enameled jewels.

Lining the inner part is the much disputed strip of iron. The popular tradition that this strip is made out of a nail from the true cross is gradually becoming disbelieved, although the clergy still maintain the right of the strip to be considered holy.

The story is that Helena, the mother of Constantine, found the nails with which Christ was crucified, and of one of them made a horseshoe and of the other a diadem. The diadem, all of gold, but lined in the interior with a thin strip of iron, was given by Pope Gregory the Great to Theodolinda, and by her to the Church of San Giovanni Battista, which she had founded at Monza. There is another crown in the church given by Theodolinda and called for her, but it is of gold and makes no claim to being holy, being simply a votive offering, no particular interest attaches to it.

Some writers say that the nail was not placed in the iron crown, but in the helm of Constantine; that the lining strip of iron is simply a band to hold the inflexible crown in shape. It is only since 1717 that the crown has been considered a sacred relic, and discussion and suppositions have been advanced in regard to it. It is not mentioned in the reign of Theodolinda, nor until some centuries afterward. Those who oppose the idea that the lining strip of iron is the holy nail say that if it was, the Milanese would have resented with the sword the calling of it a crown of straw as did Rafael Toscani in his verses:

With iron here (in Milan) they enslave the crown,
With straw in Monza and with glittering gold in Rome.

There were other iron crowns in the history of the past, among them the one made for Henry VII, in the form of a garland of laurels, ornamented with rich and precious stones, but all of these have been lost or stolen, so that those at Monza alone remain.

Between the years of 1859 and 1860 the iron crown was absent from the little velvet cushion in Monza. It was carried off by the Austrians, but was returned in 1866 to the king of Italy. The portraits of all the kings who have worn this crown are also preserved in the cathedral at Monza. The last three were Charles V, at Bologna in 1530; Napoleon, May 26, 1805, in the famous pinnacled cathedral at Milan, and in the same place Ferdinand I, Sept. 6, 1858.

There are no other treasures guarded in the church at Monza—chalices and holy vessels, gems and crowns of silver and gold. These are venerated and worshipped, and many of them have been there since the time of Theodolinda, but others have been placed there at different times by the Lombardian sovereigns.

There was formerly a crown in the church that had been given as a votive offering by Agilulfo, the husband of Theodolinda. It contained the inscription, "Agilulfo, by the grace of the glorious man and king of Italy, offering to San Giovanni in the church of Monza." The inscription was noteworthy because it was used for the first time the words "gratia Dei" (by the grace of God), which have since been adopted by all the sovereigns. This crown was melted and sold in 1804, the year before Napoleon was crowned with the iron crown.

Napoleon founded an order of knighthood and called it the Order of Iron Crown.

Monza, the sleepy old town containing the cathedral that guards this historic crown, lies in the shadow of the Alps. Looking toward them one sees the snow glistening on their peaks. Turning in the opposite direction the pinnacles of Milan's cathedral can be seen white and shining in the sunlight while above the sky is blue, and at one foot flows the peaceful Lambro. It is scene of quiet beauty and suggests thoughts of stormy times and great revolutions, and yet such have taken place in and about Monza. In late years many momentous questions of state have been settled here.—Chicago Record.

If the Rope Broke.

A visitor to Niagara once got a reputation which was by no means the answer he expected. He was watching the current which is raised or lowered on the inclined plane by steam power, but, liking the look of the track, did not get down himself. After the car had started he turned to the man in charge and said, "Suppose, sir, that the rope should break?" The visitor was thinking of possible danger, the man only thought of business and replied, "Oh, they would be soothed an answer, as the question might naturally have expected."—Cornhill Magazine.