

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FILLS A CHAIR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

Woman's Fitness for the Law. Mrs. H. H. Hinds on the Club Movement—Fashions in Boys' Clothing—Bloomers in Church.

In the state of Wyoming women have voted on equal terms with men since 1870, and a number of women occupy important official positions. But this lady, Miss Cora M. McDonald, fills a somewhat unique office for a woman, occupying the chair of English in the state university of Wyoming. She was born in Tallmadge, O., and attended school at Salem, Columbiana county, O., graduating from the high school there with honor. She afterward attended Oberlin college and the University of Wooster, receiving from the last named institution the degree of A. M. She was principal of the high school at Delaware



MISS CORA M. McDONALD

for eight years, resigning to assume the principalship of the Boone (Pa.) high school. At the end of three years she became principal of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) high school, holding that position for a like term of years. She was then called to the state university, first to the principalship of the academic department and the work of instructor in history. Two years ago she was appointed to fill the chair of English.

Miss McDonald was chosen to represent Wyoming at the World's fair, delivering an address in the Woman's building on "Literature for the Young." She has all that enthusiasm which comes to the born educator in the giving and acquiring of knowledge, and for the past two summer terms has attended the University of Chicago, working for the degree of Ph. D.—New York Journal.

Woman's Fitness for the Law. The vantage ground of the true lawyer is not the busy forenoon, but his private office, in whose seclusion he consults authorities, analyzes facts and carefully weighs the evidence bearing on his case. Realizing the dignity of his profession and his responsibility as a man of honor, he aims, through wise counsel, to prevent litigation rather than to promote it. As Blackstone defines the law, it is:

"A science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong, which tends to establish the one and prevent, punish or redress the other, which employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exercises in its practice the cardinal virtues of the heart; a science which is universal in its use and extent, accommodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community."

Judged in this light, it is a suitable vocation for women. Especially fitted for her are those branches of the profession which do not necessitate appearance in the courts. For the office work, the most important work of the jurist, she can fit herself just as well as man. As a counselor she would be offended sought by women, who have a horror of confiding their legal crosses and difficulties to a lawyer of the sterner sex. In the business of drawing up briefs, abstracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., women can attain the same facility as men.

In several of the states of the Union women are now eligible for admission to the bar. The enormous exertions of the profession will prevent its ever being crowded by the physically weaker sex, but those who have a taste for hard study, who possess that power of concentrated thought and that clearness of vision which constitute what is called the legal mind—those who are willing to work, and whose mental qualifications are backed by robust physical health—need not hesitate to enter the legal profession. The woman possessing these traits, and with them a perseverance that laughs at difficulties and a patience content to wait, if need be, long years for success, really has the requisites that make the first class jurist.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Mrs. Henrietta on the Club Movement. Mrs. Henrietta, in her annual address to the general federation, said of women's clubs:

"The woman's club movement has been one of the educational factors of the century. Woman, being above all practical, desired to put in action some of the many theories in which she had become interested, and most of the clubs began work on philanthropic lines, and they have enlarged their scope till the club catchers now embrace civics, household economies, education, sociology, literature, art and science.

"In many cities the clubs have formed federations, which are usually divided into departments covering the interests of the city. The village and town improvement associations are doing excellent work on the same lines, and all testify to the growing interest of women in civics. When the older club members recall how jealously in the past club privileges were guarded, they will perceive from the advance made how rapidly the feeling of reciprocity has developed in the clubs. To women who live in cities the semine-

monotony of life in country places is difficult to appreciate. A city woman needs her club, but to the country woman it is essential, for life with her runs in a groove, and she is in danger of dropping into the personal and individual life. The club takes the interest outside of the narrow individual life and brings it into union with the community life, and through the state and general federation the community life comes into unity with the national life."

Peach Basket Clothing.

For soiled clothes, garments in want of mending, unfinished sewing, general odds and ends you can make a light, handy and slightly receptive by spending a little time and labor upon an ordinary peach basket.

Get the basket first and see that it is firm and not lopsided. Scrub it inside and out with hot suds and set it upside down where it will drain and dry quickly—in the sunshine if possible. Then buy a few yards of pretty broad cloth and a few yards of ribbon.

From it cut three broad strips, a half length longer than twice the depth of your basket. Sew them together, bag fashion, fold along the middle and run a case for a drawing string, leaving a double heading an inch deep. Run another case at the bottom end, but make the ruffle three-fourths of an inch deep. For the sides and double the cloth down the center, and stitch it down nearly to the rim, leaving an inch in the double part two inches below the edge.

Line the basket inside with the same cloth, put in a lining and sewing well over the upper rim. Tack it fast, then put on the ruffle, drawing the middle tape tight and sewing it to the basket rim, so the heading shall stand above it. The bottom one needs simply to be drawn and tied, as the slope of the basket will keep it in place. In the double casing put narrow ribbons, arranging them to draw on opposite sides like the strings of a reticule. They close the mouth of the bag formed by the upper part, which more than doubles the basket's capacity and saves its contents from dust, dirt and prying eyes.

Girls in Boys' Clothes.

Little girls, children of the well-to-do, mind you, not waifs without clothes to their backs, are dressing daily for their play times in boys' trousers with out skirts!

And these trousers are not cast off articles of their brothers—oh, no, thank you—they are new ones, made to order, and they reach from the waist to the ankles, where they end, not in a ruffle, but just with a hem or a button or two like those of any boy. Then the legs fit left bare down to the feet, which extend only a few inches above the ankles.

For waifs these small girls wear blouses identical with their brothers', and their heads are topped with the rebellious sailor hats, which refuse half the time to keep company even with tempting curls.

I hope I am making it plain that suddenly, without fuss or bawling, mothers in the upper classes are dressing their young daughters during play time exactly as they do their sons. Not that the mode is general. My, no! If it were, you would have heard of it, and I should be writing with less indelicacy of the innovation.

How many little girls there are in this city who have put aside petticoats during exercise hours I do not know. Perhaps there is only a small number. But the fashion is maintained by members of that class of women who set the mode, and it would be strange if it were not followed immediately by those who like to feel that they have worthy models.—New York Press.

Bloomers in Church.

The question as to whether bloomers should be worn to church by young ladies who are fond of bicycling and would go to church a wheel is one which is just now agitating the feminine mind. The question is a many-sided one. There are bloomers and bloomers. A flashy pair of tight fitting ones would be improper almost anywhere and add nothing to the attractiveness of the otherwise beautiful wearer, but a modest, tasteful, full, appropriate bloomer suit may be comfortable and less objectionable and surely ought not to exclude from the services of the sanctuary one who chooses to go there upon a bicycle.

It might be that a young lady in bloomers would attract attention in some of our churches, and perhaps her presence would invite remark, but if her dress and her demeanor were modest and it were apparent that she was in a devotional spirit no well educated person would object. The fact is, a young lady's dress and manner reveal her true self to others, whether it be at church or elsewhere.

If she appears in a crowded thoroughfare upon a bicycle, dressed in any loud fashion, behaving in a boisterous, hoidenish manner, she may think she is attracting attention, and she is, but it is an attention unfavorable to her, for sensible, well bred people are offended by her and pronounce her uncultured and crude. On the other hand, if she were to attend church in a modest bicycle suit, when it was apparent that she was not trying to produce a sensation, but only enjoying the privileges of a place of worship, then sensible, well bred people would commend and not condemn.—Rev. J. H. Parks, D. D., New York.

The Woman Political Orator.

The Australian correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist sees changes for the better as results of woman suffrage in that country. He writes in the issue of June 25:

In April last for the first time women voted for members of parliament in South Australia. The number of votes was raised from a little over 70,000 to

nearly 127,000. There were no such startling results from the women's votes as in some sections to anticipate. The minority, whose policy is so strongly a socialistic one, as to be scarcely distinguishable from that of the "Labor party," came back to power, and the women do not seem to have materially affected the status quo in politics.

One result of womanhood suffrage has been to make parliamentary elections more orderly. This seems generally conceded. Another has been to introduce new kinds of political machinery. Afternoon teas and similar social functions are now made by enterprising Australian political women effective campaigning agencies. Regarded by the cup that covers but not inclines, political male orators are led to the sisters of their party to speak for the good of the cause. There are not wanting signs that the political female orator will be, if she has not already been, developed.

Learn to Dress Your Hair.

Everything can be learned nowadays, or it might be more accurate to say that everything is taught. A hair-dressing school was one of the acquisitions to the city's list of temples of knowledge last winter. Only women were admitted, and only the care and dressing of ladies' hair was taught. The pupils practice on dummy wooden heads that are provided with wigs. Most of the classes were made up of lady's maids or women who wished to learn the trade of hair-dressing to adopt as an occupation, but a considerable number took the two weeks' course solely to learn how to dress their own hair. It is a fact, often painfully self-evident, that many women go through life without gaining any knowledge of what is to themselves a becoming coiffure—high foreheads accentuated, low ones spoiled, and hidden and other offending errors committed day after day and until they dusty women who, if they had known a becoming way to dress their hair, might have added much to their personal appearance.—New York Letter.

Mrs. Waring's Invention.

Mrs. Colonel Waring, wife of Colonel Waring, New York street commissioner, has demonstrated the fact that women cope successfully with intricate municipal problems. She has invented an iron hand truck for the individual use of the street sweeper. The invention consists of a two wheeled truck with comparatively large light wheels. The body of the truck is composed of two iron rings one above the other. Into these rings fits a bag about the size of a coffee sack, the upper edge of which is turned over the upper rings and fastened by little hooks and so adjusted that the bottom of the bag just escapes the pavement. The street sweeper puts his sweepings into the bag as he goes along until filled, when he releases it, ties it up and rests it on the curb to await the collection wagon. He affixes another bag in the truck and continues the operation. The truck is so light that ten empty sacks are easily carried strapped to the handles. The enthusiasm of Mrs. Waring prompted her to make the city a present of her invention.

Miss Sophia B. Wright.

Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded and is yet at the head of the Home Institute in New Orleans, takes a high rank among generous and courageous southern women who have helped poor children and working people to educate themselves for higher vocations and better fields of usefulness in life. Miss Wright has both day and night schools and is now accommodating 850 pupils. Those who are able to pay something do so, but those too poor to spare any part of their scanty earnings are admitted free. Miss Wright is one of the most energetic workers in the temperance field.—Woman's Journal.

Penn. Woman's Press Association.

The latest addition to the National Woman's Press association is the auxiliary recently formed in Pennsylvania and known as the Penn. Woman's Press Association. The object of the association is to encourage and advance literary work among women; to promote fraternal intercourse and to secure the advantages that arise from organized effort. The meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings at a hotel in Philadelphia. The association is officered as follows: President, Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt; vice president, Miss Elisabeth C. Storey; secretary, Mrs. E. P. Mustin; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Weber.

Baby Afghan.

Baby afghans for summer use, says a New York writer, are made of white, pink or blue pique edged with a white insertion and a fringe of white embroidery. The band put across the front of the carriage is of the pique, overlaid with an open insertion. A new art linen that is as yet a novelty, and which is used for picture frames, sachets and writing desk sets, is called pampellan red.

If the refrigerator is too small to hold a watermelon which you wish to keep cold, roll the melon in wet cloths and place it in the sun. The process of evaporation will cool the melon. Wet the cloth on the outside as it becomes dry.

Magdalena Thoreson, the Norwegian poetess, lives at an advanced age at Bergen, Norway. One of her plays, "Inden Dore" ("Indoors"), has been recently given at the Dagmar theater in Copenhagen.

For removing grease stains on matting try wetting the spot with alcohol and then rubbing with white castile soap. Let the soap dry and then wash it off with warm salt water.

Madison, Mo., has a woman barber who is so successful she's driven all other barbers out of town.

The Massachusetts Eclectic Medical society has decided to admit women.

MARY FRENCH.

The Daughter of the Old French, the Gilded and Attractive Young Woman.

Eugene Field's eldest daughter, the French Field, is about to make her debut as a public reader. She is a strikingly attractive young woman, who is said to possess in an unusual degree the magnetic personality which made her father one of the most popular men of the times. Miss Field is tall and of a



most attractive presence. She has delighted her family and her intimate friends by her readings for some time past and has a well-deserved reputation for her use of the platform. As a singer her favorite selections are from her father's works. She reads his poems with great sympathy and a heart appreciation.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Made-Up Faces. Constantly the statement is made that New York society women "make-up" their faces for the season and then wash it fully as actresses do.

Mrs. John Sherwood's remark on this point is quite interesting. "I know of but two women moving in the best society," she said in an interview once, "who use rouge. Cosmetics are shunned by those who observe form and are detested in every shape. The object of those who aspire to world power among the upper ten thousand is to accentuate the difference between themselves and the questionables just as far as possible, and the truly high bred woman would scorn to look positively ugly than have any doubts raised as to the genuineness of her skin, big hints or absence of hair."—New York Times.

A Reasonable Luxury. This is the sort of weather that makes a deodorizer essential for health as well as comfort. The compounds known to housekeepers are innumerable, but more or less valuable. One of the best is lavender salts, which any one can prepare. In a wide mouthed bottle drop lumps of ammonia and pour over them sprays of lavender as the bottle will hold. Fifty cents worth of material will furnish purgents for months. When a room or wardrobe needs refreshing, place the bottle in it, remove the stopper and leave it open for an hour. The evaporation not only sweetens, but purifies. The open bottle placed near a lounge or bed will have a pleasant, soothing effect on a tired lounge.—New York Journal.

Wiring Window Screens. Wire mends and breaks, which facts are well known to flies, who take advantage of loopholes in doors and windows. It is no easy task to recover frames, but any girl can patch if she will follow these directions. Cut a piece of wire netting considerably larger than the hole. Fray the ends, top and bottom and sides, exactly as you would ravel a material for fringe. Place the patch over the hole, then bend the wire fringe and pass it through the wire of the screen. You can exercise your ingenuity by twisting and turning the stiff threads so as to make the screen neat in appearance. The device is sure to be effective.

Portable Pockets. One of the newest fancies in Paris is to have a pretty little dress pocket attached to the waist by an ornamental belt. These pockets are made in all shades to correspond with the dress, and very pretty the effect is upon many costumes. These little receptacles are used to carry cardcases, pocketbooks, tiny fans and scent bottles or salts and are fastened to the belt with a little gold chain sometimes set with jewels.

Day of the Narrow Belt. Goody to the broad belt. Mere twists of ribbon band the waist of the modern gown. If trimly worn they give the Frenchy, long waisted effect so much sought after, but when a large woman with clothes by no means snug in fit puts on a narrow ribbon twisted belt she has very much the appearance of a bolster tied in the middle.

Will Try Again. The latest development of the new woman is a mariner. The colony of Victoria boasts of one woman who is ambitious to become second mate on a foreign going steamship. She made a formal application for examination, which was refused by the marine board, but she is not discouraged and intends to try in England.

Feather Pillows. Old feather pillows should be put out on the grass during summer rain and allowed to become thoroughly wet occasionally, then taken and fastened on the clothesline, dried in the wind and sun and beaten with a small stick to stir up the feathers and freshen them.

A Coffee Hint. During damp weather in the summer coffee often loses its flavor and strength. An old housekeeper says that if the quantity of coffee berries needed for breakfast be put into a bowl, covered closely, and put into the warming oven over night the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

A New Spirit in Housekeeping.

There are hopeful signs that the boarding house, epoch is giving way to an era of light housekeeping, and the economic importance of the change can hardly be overestimated. Not only does it indicate that the wealth producing population is being increased by large numbers of its former residents, but it means that the intelligence of the country is coming to be enlisted in scientific methods of housekeeping. It insures the introduction of new inventions and best appliances in the home. The New England matron may regulate the complex machinery of extensive household affairs according to the most approved methods, but it is nevertheless true that science in domestic matters has been awaiting the era of light housekeeping. Ignorance and cheap labor are the natural enemies of invention, and in the field of woman's industry the battle is not yet fought, although labor saving appliances are at last slowly winning their way in the home.—Twentieth Century Cookery.

The Tip Tilted Hat. The tip tilted hat is likely to destroy many a reputation for beauty as few women apparently study profile efforts in the mirror. Along with the tooth and the nail brush the use of the handglass ought to be obligatory. Then would we be spared the sight of passe women, possessed of sunny locks, dragging their scanty locks to the top of their heads and supporting the tiny knot with a millinery structure which accentuates the hollowiness of their cheeks and the un-ymmetry of their noses. But to return to the hat thrust over the eyes, exceptional will be she whose good looks can withstand the culture arrangement necessary for the proper adjustment of these wavy tresses. A painstaking study of handglass reflection is recommended to even the pretty girl if she wishes to retain her belle-ship.—Vogue.

Piazza Chair Cushions. Head rests or cushions for piazza chairs are covered with cream lineas and grasscloth. They are embroidered in wash silks, and when soiled may be washed and made to look fresh and new. The cushion is made in the shape of a half circle, but the cover is straight and cut seven inches longer than the cushion, the ends being finished with a half inch, hemstitched border. The cover is drawn up at each end, leaving a three inch frill, and is tied with linen cords and tassels, by which the cushion is hung to the chair. A very dainty cover is made of deep cream colored linen, embroidered across one end with a hip vine and flowers in delicate greens. A grass linen cover has a graceful spray of red poppies worked across the top.

A Proud Record. The showing of the English women's colleges this year is a record of which all women should be proud. Girton and Newnham colleges have each produced a wrangler. Miss Gertrude Langbottom is placed between the twelfth and thirteenth wranglers, only three women, Miss Fawcett, Miss Johnson and Miss Scott, have hitherto gained higher honors in the mathematical tripos. Miss Langbottom was educated at the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and went up to Girton in 1893. Miss Lazenby, who is declared equal to the twenty-sixth wrangler, belongs to Newnham college. Twelve other ladies have been successful in this tripos; ten have obtained a second and two a third class.

Rouge Trimmings. The revival of the rouge as a trimming should be hailed with delight by the amateur, so easily is it made, so effective is it. Of its popularity, therefore, there can be no doubt, and already it is much in evidence. A Paris model gown seen the other day had every skirt seam outlined with ruchings, its sleeve epaulettes being adorned in the same manner. These ruchings may be made of lace or sarcenet, silk or even the thinner kinds of ribbon. Sometimes they match, sometimes they contrast with the frock they trim, but of whatever shade or fabric they give the latest up to date touch to any costume.

The Corset. A well known New York corsetiere, says a New York paper, who sympathizes with the woman who must be economical, says that when a corset is seen to be losing its shapeliness it can be steamed until the bones are flexible, and then over a flat iron the bones can be restored to their correct shape. This is only possible, however, where the best materials are used, so that the actual shapening of the corset was done in cutting the forms, the bones being used merely to hold the pieces in place. If corsets were worn in sight, as bonnets are, what a revolution there would be in their appearance!

Neckties. With some of the latest shirt waists and new collars it is almost impossible to fasten a tie properly. It is a fashion of slipping up or down, and do what one will, the ends cannot be drawn together without breaking the stiff collar. The simplest way to remedy this is to fasten the tie at the back. A few stitches will do it. In putting it round the neck button the left end of the collar first; then the right, being passed over it, will hold it in place while you are wrestling with the tie.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pretty Mantle Decoration. A pretty decoration for the shelf of a mantel in a summer room is a low metal tray, as wide and as long as the shelf, filled with ferns, mosses and vines that need very little light and considerable moisture. If before a mirror, such a decoration has a cool, delightful effect.

The High Collar. One virtue the uncomfortable high collar may be said to possess—it forces its wearer to hold her head high, with a slightly backward tip, and may influence that graceful carriage of the head which is so pleasing, which should not be a matter of props and stays.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A BOY POET.

He Lives in London, and His Verses Have Made Him Some Good Friends.

There is a boy over in London who writes such good poetry that all of the newspapers are talking about him. He is only 15 years old, and he was born and brought up among the soap and candle factories of the great city. His father is an uneducated Irishman, who lost all of his money years ago and who has been compelled to work for his living in the factories ever since. Edmund Curtis, for that is the young poet's name, has been employed since he was able to do anything in a gutta serena manufactory. But in spite of the long hours and the hard work the boy has found time for reading and writing his loved verses. And he kept at it so steadily that not long ago his work came to the notice of the editor of a weekly paper called London, and since then many of the literary men of London have read Edmund's verses and praised them.

He is a bright, gray eyed boy with a fresh, clear complexion and a modest air. His new friends are going to get



EDMUND CURTIS

him out of the city and send him to school, so that he may develop his remarkable faculties. Although Edmund is too poor to ride the bicycle, yet he has written some good verses on the subject. Here is one of them:

IF THE COULDS OF AN EVENING
And the sun across the heavens
His allotted hour has run—
Oh, the sweetest hour of twilight,
Then to mount the moonlike steed,
Down the lane of summer verdure,
Like a specter faint to speed;
Down the road where blushing roses,
Largest red or daintiest white,
Crown their partly petals gently,
As they seem to say good night,
And the lowing of the cattle
Comes from over the distant hill,
And the lark above the cattle
To lament and sing that thrill.
Edmund's success shows what grit and perseverance can do even when everything is against a boy.—Chicago Record.

For Boys Who Swim.

A physician, talking last week to the editor, said: "Advice all boys who are looking forward to swimming every day this summer that in fresh water 20 minutes should be the limit of time for the daily bath. Boys think because they feel all right at the moment that it is proper to stay in the water as long as they like. This is a great mistake. They do not feel the ill effects at the time, but afterward. I have recently lost a young patient, a lad of whom I was very fond, whose death was directly due to imprudence in bathing last summer. Not always fatal results ensue, but more often than boys are aware very serious consequences follow. I know of a boy who has a permanent affection of the hip, which has lamed him for life, that was produced by persistently remaining too long in the water. The many cases of fever which the early fall months develop are largely accounted for in the same way. Swimming is fine sport—there's none better—but it should be enjoyed rationally and not abused."—New York Times.

A Pretty Experiment.

Take a common tumbler, partly fill it with clear water and place upon its surface some pieces of gum camphor. Immediately they will begin to swim around the water, and if the camphor be lighted they will look like balls of fire floating upon the water. Put a few drops of oil (of any kind) into the water, and the camphor will cease moving at once. And while you have the camphor at hand put a little in a clear bottle, cork it and place it in the sun for a few hours. Then you will notice beautiful, white, silky needles begin to appear around the neck of the bottle, which are so delicate and fragile in appearance that you would hardly think they could hold together.

Cows That Could Count.

Cows are not the only animals that can count. Cows know something about arithmetic too. In Wisconsin they lived a farmer who kept a large herd of intelligent Jerseys in a back pasture. Once a week, on Sunday morning, it was his custom to give them salt at the gate at the end of the lane. And regularly on Sunday mornings the cows came down and waited for their treat. On no other mornings did they appear, nor did they seem to make a mistake. How could they have known that it was Sunday morning, or salt morning, unless they counted? So you see cows know a good deal too.—Exchange.

The Tiger.

The tiger is a fearsome beast, who comes when you expect him least. For if you kneel to say your prayers He comes galumphing up the stairs, And if you hide beneath the clothes He nozzles at you with his nose, And should you dare to call for worse, It only makes the matter worse.—London Sketch.

Hear the Sound Waves.

Fasten a fork or spoon to a thread, the ends of which are held in the ears; slightly swing it until it touches the table. A series of pleasing sounds will be produced, reminding one of the notes of a great organ.