

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

## A BRILLIANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS SEEN IN HER HOME.

Women Stenographers—When Is a Woman as Old Maid?—The Suspender Garter and Buckle—Suffrage as a Boon to Women. Sixty Years Ago and Now.

Mrs. Hugh Reginald Haweis is one of the best known women in the professional and literary circles of London. Her home is 52, Cheyne walk and in the very heart where Dante Gabriel Rossetti dreamed away the 18 years of life allotted to him after he had buried the love poems inspired by an adored wife in her grave at Highgate.

Mrs. Haweis had bidden me to come at 5 o'clock. It was her last day in London, she said, before going to Scotland for August and September.

Mrs. Haweis grasps my hand warmly, and I gaze into the face of a woman who expounds liberal ideas on the subject of divorce and occupies a good deal of the attention of reform workers. That Mrs. Haweis is a fluent talker is at once apparent. She is very direct in movement and speech, and, although she is a member of the Pioneer Club, her garb is neither masculine nor uncon-



MRS. HUGH REGINALD HAWEIS. The waving hair of brown is drawn back from rather a square face, from which look eyes of grayish blue. Some everyday gossip seems to have been interrupted by my arrival, and, after remarking it in a demure way for a few moments, the other women go, leaving me alone with Mrs. Haweis.

I find that my hostess has seen much of America. During the World's fair she had been the guest in Chicago of Mrs. A. A. Sprague of Prairie avenue. Mrs. Haweis found less fault with America and American institutions than any English woman I had ever met. The American woman, she said, was a "fascinating subject."

"Giri or wife," said she, "her average place intellectually, and therefore morally, is higher than ours. The average American woman reads and thinks more and expresses herself better than the average English woman. Her social place is immeasurably superior. She has long been regarded as a free and responsible moral agent, and therefore her wife have ripened."

Mrs. Haweis has her private study on one of the upper floors. There she has written most of her books on house decoration, domestic economy and reform subjects, as well as the clever papers she reads from time to time before the Authors' and Writers' clubs, to which she belongs.—London Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

### Women Stenographers.

There are two kinds of stenographers here, those who are employed in offices as assistants and those who are their own mistresses and take work at fixed rates from all who have it to give. Some of these have built up very good independent businesses, and through pluck, industry and brains have acquired a recognition in the business world which insures them a comfortable income and as much independence as any business man enjoys.

The typewriting offices of New York are unique institutions. I know of one firm of stenographers which controls large offices in two of the most important business buildings of the city and is known in all the newspaper offices and most of the law offices in the lower part of the town. These women employ a number of assistants, and their business is conducted with just as much system and attention to details as if it were controlled by men. The work is done in the offices chiefly, although stenographers and typewriters can be obtained from there to do work anywhere. The expense of conducting that business amounts to some thousands of dollars, and the risks are the same that any business man would incur.

Considering that these women started in New York entirely unknown and worked their way into favor by honorable business methods and strict attention to their work, it can be readily seen that they must have had some anxious moments before they reached their present position. The character of the work which these women have had to do must surely have had an excellent influence upon their minds. In their offices dictations have been given upon almost every subject imaginable. Literary men, newspaper writers, dramatists and lawyers have all done their work there. Many of the stories that have been printed in the magazines were written there, and one of the most successful plays now on the boards was constructed in one of their offices.—New York Letter in Providence Journal.

### When Is a Woman an Old Maid?

The old maid limit has at last been fixed. For many years there was nothing settled or definite about the thing. Every one was well aware of an age line beyond which an unmarried woman was an old maid and within which she was a young one, but just what that age was remained a mystery. From a

woman's viewpoint it was very apt to vary with her own age. In both masculine and feminine minds it was a line purely imaginary, like the equator and the tropic of Capricorn. But now comes a final decision upon the subject from no less an authority than the French courts, fixing the limit at 80 years. So far at least as the *Mlle. Crapau* is concerned, it is not only definite, but final. At 20 years, 11 months and 29 days she is still a young maid, 48 or 24 hours later and she is an old one.

The way that the thing happened to go to court at all and so become a fixture is as follows: A certain Old Maids' home in France found itself overrun with applicants of all ages, sizes and necessities, the term "old maid" seeming to have no terrors for them when it comprehended so much in the way of leisure and shelter that was to be had for nothing. The managers of the home, in order to protect themselves, were therefore obliged to fix an age limit, and that this might be accomplished definitely and authoritatively the courts were asked to determine it. After lengthy and due consideration this body put the limit at 80 years. What effect the decision will have upon the women of France remains to be seen. So far as applicants for the Old Maids' home are concerned, it will be an incentive to truth telling. But what will the new women, particularly those who are past 80, have to say?—New York Sun.

### The Suspender Garter and Buckle.

Notwithstanding the homelike aspect of the suspender garter, it is now made very attractive. There are two kinds of stocking supporters. One fastens around the waist with a satin belt, very narrow in front and behind and coming well down over the hips, where the elastic is attached. One piece of elastic comes down half way to the knee, and there another piece is attached with a buckle so as to form two supports for the stocking. And here's where a woman's handsome buckles from her once beloved round garters come in.

She has one attached on each suspender where the two pieces of elastic are joined, and they allow the elastic to be shortened or lengthened at will. The stocking is caught in handsome buckle or held in place by means of a gold or silver button and loop. The other style is more popular with stout women. The suspenders are not fastened together by means of the belt, but each is attached to the side of the corset with a small gold or silver safety pin. Otherwise they are like the ones just described.

Since the demand for handsome suspender garters has increased rapidly many beautiful designs have been brought out in gold and silver. The prices vary from \$8 to \$100 a pair. Usually these handsome buckles are mounted on plain narrow silk elastic, because they are supposed to make a better show that way. Most women do not think so, however, and they no sooner get hold of a pair before they have the plain elastic covered with silk, satin ribbon or lace and decorated with bows of very narrow ribbon.—Philadelphia Press.

### Suffrage as a Boon to Women.

One of the strongest practical reasons for extending suffrage to women is in order to make mental and physical activity fashionable. In "society," so called, today women are respected, not as workers, but as idlers, not as bees, but as butterflies. The result is a class of women no longer young or beautiful, usually the daughters of rich parents, who have grown up without objects or occupations. They live lazy lives, a weariness to themselves and a torment to their relatives. Often they become morbid and hysterical and fancy themselves the victims of heart disease or nervous prostration. If physicians and trained nurses should divulge professional experiences, the number of such victims of perverted "femininity" would startle the community.

We very properly deplore the hard lives and meager pay of shopgirls and factory operatives. But, had as their condition often is, it is infinitely preferable to the lazy, trifling, selfish, exhausting lives of women who are not forced to earn their daily bread and who are not compelled with household or family cares. Such women brood over real or imaginary ailments. Without aims or interests, they are like stranded ships, unable to sail the sea of honorable activity. Such women are always and everywhere in sympathy with the remonstrants and would be benefited by being enrolled and set to work as such. Of course their male relatives are usually enthusiastic supporters of the Man Suffrage association.—H. R. B. in Woman's Journal.

### Sixty Years Ago and Now.

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1876 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1878 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883 and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was granted in Washington and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Ontario and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended in Kansas to all women and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a

limited municipal suffrage in Iowa and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage has been extended to the women of Utah—Alice Stone Blackwell.

### A Clubwoman.

Mrs. Annie D. West is the subject of a sketch by Mrs. Barbara Galpin in the *Somerville (Mass.) Journal*. Mrs. West has been a member of the New England Women's club for 12 years and has served as a member of the discussion committee for eight years. She was one of the first presidents of the Once a Year club, a society composed of women who were former residents of Concord, N. H., now residing in Boston and which has a membership of 150.

When the Hepterson club of Somerville was formed, a year and a half ago, Mrs. West was elected to the presidency, and last spring she was unanimously re-elected. The Hepterson club is one of the finest in New England, and much of its success is due to the executive ability, the judgment and tact of its president.

Mrs. West is an associate member of New Hampshire's Daughters; also of the Ladies' Aid association, the Woman's alliance, the Woman's Suffrage league and the Moral Educational society. Although a clubwoman in the broadest and best sense, a prominent society woman and a leader in the affairs of the First Unitarian church, yet her home is always her first thought, and in it her friends see many tender womanly ways, which are properly reserved for the home life.

### One View of the New Woman.

The new woman is oftentimes the victim of strange hallucinations. She persists in calling herself a "slave," despite her high position and great opportunities, and she maintains that because she cannot vote she is classed with lunatics and idiots, until those weary of hearing her constant iterations of these themes feel that if the classification were true it might not be unjust. Still it has not been clearly shown that withholding the ballot from women in common with lunatics and idiots necessarily makes her one. Women and cripples are exempt from working on roads. Does it follow that all women are cripples? Is a woman a bird because she walks on two legs? This hackneyed cry about lunatics and idiots, which has been uttered by nearly all writers and speakers favoring woman suffrage, appears to prejudice rather than to enlighten.

If the world were female politicians, ignoring woman's great opportunities, special privileges and the silent testimony of countless happy wives, choosing to consider themselves "slaves" and to announce whenever they speak that they are classed with lunatics and idiots because they are denied the ballot, they are certainly entitled to all the enjoyment they can get out of the delusion. Sensible people know that such statements are false.—Furness.

### The Oakley Bicycle Skirt.

Dr. Fanny R. Oakley of Brooklyn, who was the first woman to ride a wheel in New York city, has invented a bicycle skirt that is admirable. She and her daughter ride a tandem, and they are the only two women who continue to ride a tandem in skirts. It has been declared impossible for women to ride tandem except in bloomers. Dr. Oakley has shown the fallacy of this declaration, and it is expected that the Oakley skirt will become popular as soon as its construction is understood. The skirt is divided. It is circular in form and very full in the front and back. When it is on it does not show that it is divided. It is plain at the sides. It is the only skirt, Dr. Oakley says, that hides the movement of the limbs in driving the pedals. It is, therefore, modest as well as convenient. It cannot catch in the sprocket or chain and is quite safe. Women who have seen the skirt speak enthusiastically of its merits. Dr. Oakley has applied for a patent, and it appears as if it would be a useful and profitable possession. She always has advocated the use of the bicycle for women, considering it the most healthful form of recreation. She thinks nothing of a 45 mile spin herself, and her health is splendid.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### An Ingenious Profession.

It has taken the ingenuity of a London woman to transcend all previous efforts of either sex to crystallize the intangible and turn the emotions into a source of revenue. She has consoling for sale, sympathy packages, so to speak, at so much a pound. Her advertisement reads: "Sympathy offered to those who are in trouble and have no one to whom they can tell their sorrow. Interviews by appointment."

Wash goods liable to fade should be washed in a strong solution of salt, allowing a cup of salt to a quart of hot water. While the water is warm put the material in and let it lie for a time, then take out and wash in the usual way.

A most welcome fashion is the one making street gowns to clear the ground very decidedly, and some of them are even shorter in the back than in front, so the skirt which trails ever a little bit is altogether out of fashion.

When the elder down comfort loses its elasticity, hang it on the line where the air and sunshine can get full sweep at it, and in a few hours it will be restored.

Sprinkle the carpet lightly with salt every week before sweeping. This not only destroys moths, but brightens the colors in the carpet.

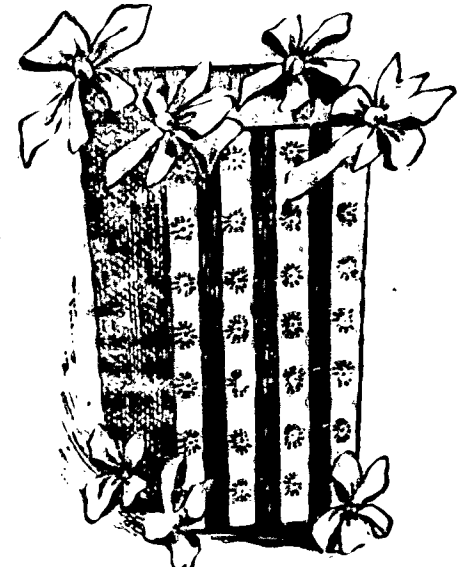
If a dish of cold water is kept in a cakebox, it will keep the cake fresh and moist. The water should be renewed every 24 hours.

A female farm laborer in Austria gets from 35 cents to 40 cents a day.

## A TOILET TIDY.

An Article of Convenience in the House That Is Easily Made.

This is quickly made with four pieces of carotai covered with fancy material and sewed together at the sides. A bottom to the tidy must be also provided, and this may be of plain card board, uncovered. The variety in such tidies can be enormous if only a lit-



tle thought is exercised. For instance, three tidies may be made exactly alike in shape and size, but one should be covered with orange silk, showing in the front stripes of black satin ribbon and on the intermediate panels stars of black crevel silk embroidered at equal distances. The second tidy could be of cherry colored satin, with black stripes and stars, and the third of pale can devit, also with black stripes and stars. Bows of ribbon should be added at each corner and these may be in a mixture of two colorings.

### Sarah Grand's Views.

Mrs. Sarah Grand has made an ingenious suggestion to the interviewer of *The Humanitarian*. In response to the question whether she favored the admission of women to parliament came the reply: "It is perhaps a little early in the day to discuss that question. We must get the franchise first and then consider the further step, but I tell you what I should like, and that is to do away with the house of lords and establish a house of ladies."

"The method of doing it," she went on, "I leave to the wisecracks, but it has often occurred to me that a chamber composed of women qualified to watch legislation as it affects their own sex and to report their ideas to the house of commons would be doing more useful work on behalf of the general community than the present house of lords is doing. Having a separate chamber for women would meet the objection of those who dislike the idea of mixing the sexes in parliament, although these objections seem to forget that women serve along with men on all our local governing bodies, and the arrangement appears to answer very well. However, a house of ladies would be able to discuss many questions which call for reform with greater freedom than women could in a mixed assembly. Our influence would be chiefly felt upon questions of morality, and would, I believe, tend to purify the political atmosphere."

### Women and Aesthetics.

Mr. Havelock Ellis, in his interesting book "Man and Woman, a Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters," shows that woman, far from being "undeveloped man," is really leading evolution in various ways, mental and physical. To the proofs of this position given by him might be added the appreciation of literature and music. Books are read almost exclusively by women, and if women gave up going to concerts and operas such entertainments would collapse immediately. At evening entertainments there is indeed a sprinkling of men, but at matinees—a Philharmonic, Paderewski, etc.—there are always 95 to 99 women among a hundred spectators. It is useless to say that men are too busy to seek amusement in the daytime. Thousands are rich enough to afford shortening the work for a few hours, and if they were so civilized as the women they would do so. Men are apparently becoming more and more absorbed in business, politics, gambling, racing, athletics and various other amusements which the lowest intellects can share with them, whereas it would seem as if the future of matters aesthetic lay entirely in the hands of women.

### The Wife and the Home.

That the wife should run the home has been affirmed by no less an authority than the supreme court of the state of New York. One justice of the appellate division wrote the following opinion in a recent case for separation, and two of his four associates concurred in it: "While in a legal sense the husband is the head of the family and has the right to rule the household and compel his wife as well as his children to obey him and submit to his dictation the details of the management of the house and servants, still the practical view of the marital relations usually is that within her peculiar sphere, the home, the wife should have her own way and be allowed to manage and control the details of housekeeping and servants. An intelligent woman should certainly not be subjected in the presence of servants and guests to humiliation and ill treatment by her husband by the offensive assertion that he is master and she must in all things obey him."

### To a Nutsell.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family" and other beautiful religious stories, was among the English advocates of suffrage for women. She put the matter in a nutshell when she said: "A public spirit, a genuine interest in all questions of national or social importance, is as essential a part of true womanhood as of true manhood, and women ought not to be exempt from the duty of voting."

## Women and Insurance.

Any woman who stops at the ticket window at a railroad station and asks for an accident insurance ticket will be refused. She will be told that her legs and arms are not valuable to her, in a money sense of the world, and that as she earns no money, her death would be no financial catastrophe. There is no insurance legislation, as well as decisions of the courts, which give liberal treatment of women, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently made an important decision relating to the money value of life. The court held that a woman's members or life, as held by the court referred to that, as the statutes of the state empower a married woman to use her time for the purpose of earning money on her separate account, the impairment of her capacity for labor may be considered as an element of damage in an action by her for private injuries. It is so not to have been considered that at all times a married woman is the partner of her husband, and that while her labor may not be rewarded with a wage, her services are none the less valuable to her husband partner and to herself. In the event of her disability the labor which is her share must be performed by another at a varying cost—sometimes a great cost. She is therefore valuable in a money way to her husband and to herself, even though she be not a wage earner.—Omaha World-Herald.

### Saving Women's Time.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery lately delivered an address at the benevolent street M. E. church, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the National Reform association, on "Woman Suffrage and Its Relation to the Home." Among other things, she said:

The home is not fully represented in the government by the votes of men alone. The mothers who now spend weary hours in caring for sick children, made sick by the unsanitary conditions of our city, would do well to consider that it would take less of their time and certainly be better for their little ones for them to consider the needs of the city and help elect to power men who would regard their work as a public duty, to be done honestly and fairly, rather than for their own greatest personal advantage. People think the women suffrage workers are not interested in the children and the home. What else made them work last year in this state to secure the law which now stands on our statute books making mothers equal owners with fathers of the children born in wedlock. Every mother here is the gainer by this law, but in many states the father has the power to will away the children in case of his death before the mother or to separate the mother from them during the life of both parents if he so chooses.

### As an Innovation.

Not only is it now becoming customary to invite women to the annual dinners held by various London clubs, where they have never appeared before save as spectators from afar. The Playgoers' club has established a still greater innovation. At several important meetings women have been invited to take the chair. This is one of the leading theatrical clubs, and it should be said that as a class both men and women actors in London are persons of high culture and of brilliant social qualities. At the last meeting, where a paper was read by James Welch on "Beginners on the Stage," Miss Evelyn Millard presided. In introducing Mr. Welch she wittily observed that it was the first time that she had ever been cast for the part of a chairman, but as she was in this capacity a beginner herself there was a certain fitness in her playing the role. As Americans may infer, from their acquaintance with Mrs. Kendal, Miss Netherwale, Mrs. Beerboom Tree and others, in intellect, in grace and in the English actor, a fact which is never disputed. The experiment thus far has been so successful, adding so much to the literary manna for which the Playgoers' club is famous, that there is little doubt that its example will be followed in other exclusive quarters.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Women Typewriters.

It is rather a strange thing that more women seeking an opportunity to earn a livelihood do not learn to set type. In cities typewriting machines are common, but throughout the country there is no likelihood that their expense will make them possible for long years to come. Nor is it usual any longer for a boy with a common school education to learn the printer's trade. He aspires nowadays to a profession.

Through all the suburban newspaper offices one hears the same lament—the well nigh impossibility of getting intelligent and reliable compositors. Isn't this the feminine chance? Setting type is hard work, but so is standing behind a counter and reaching up for goods upon the shelves, and the pay is better, besides the opportunities for something toward advancement.

At least it is worth each struggling woman's thought, if she cannot do something for herself in that direction. Her average superior wit and general superiority in education, with her better character and the feeling that she may be depended upon, should help her here.—Philadelphia Press.

### Shoulder Seams.

Have your shoulder seams cut exceedingly long. In having your new frock made be sure to bear in mind this trivial point, that may give you a great deal of comfort. You know, it is the small details of fashion that show the well gowned woman.

Let them come to the extreme edge of the shoulder. This gives breadth to the shoulder, makes the deep bosomed women appear more slender and gives the sleeves the chance to obtain the fashionable droop to the elbow which all well fashioned evening sleeves do.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### OHIO'S BOY TEACHER.

Only Eleven Years Old, but Has a Man's Head on His Shoulders.

Winchester, O., has a prodigy in Master Marion Glasgow, the 11-year-old son of E. M. Glasgow. Seventeen days before he was 11 years of age, which was in November last, Master Glasgow was granted a teacher's certificate for one year. He is now preparing to take the examination for another certificate and expects to keep one in his possession as long as he lives. So far as is known he is the youngest person to whom a certificate was ever granted. When he went to take his examination, the boy was unaccompanied by parents or friends. He finished the first session before any of the old teachers and was the



MARION GLASGOW.

first to return for the afternoon session. All of his learning, aside from his individual study, has been derived from an ungraded country school, which he began attending in his sixth year.

Master Glasgow is a prodigy in other ways. On a railroad train recently the newsboy furnished him with the subject for a phillipic, which he delivered to a stranger who occupied a seat with him, and he concluded by saying there ought to be a national law enacted abolishing the news agent nuisance. Thereupon he drew from his pocket a bill for that purpose, which he had prepared. Master Glasgow has also made a study of politics and talks learnedly on the subject. He is the author of a democratic colloquy, which begins "To vote or not to vote."

Master Glasgow's father is a traveling salesman for a thrashing machine company, and his mother is a school teacher.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### How Tiptoes Carried a Letter.

Little Mary and her kitten Tiptoes were very fond of each other, and when Mary had to be sent to her uncle's, four miles from home, to attend school one of the hardest things for her to do was to part with Tiptoes.

A few days after she had left home, as she was walking slowly toward school one morning, what should she see in the road a few feet from her but Tiptoes, trotting straight toward her uncle's house. She ran and caught her up in her arms and laughed and almost cried at the same time.

But this was not the strangest part of what Tiptoes did, for kittens often find their way over long distances. When Mary returned from school that night, she wrote a letter to her mamma, telling her of the kitten's adventure, and then tied the letter with a ribbon around Tiptoes' neck and told her that she must go back home and carry the letter to mamma. And what do you suppose, for this is a true story?

A few days later Mary received a letter through the mail from mamma, saying that Tiptoes had come home and delivered the letter safely.

Now don't you think that Mary has reason to think Tiptoes a pretty smart cat?—Youth's Companion.

### A Poet's Gifts to His Little Friends.

As we all know, Eugene Field was ever gentle and tender to the little ones. If they were in any way weak or afflicted, they appealed all the more strongly to the love of which his heart was so full. His nature was as simple as a child's, and he loved the children's boys as much as they did. His sympathetic enjoyment of their pleasure in any new toy was a revelation to the everyday man or woman. One day I went with him into a toy store to get some little things for the babies, as he rarely went home empty handed. After he had purchased several things he ordered a dozen medium sized bisque dolls. I wondered what he was going to do with so many and put the question to him. He answered, "Oh, I like to have them, and when little girls come to see me I can give them a dolly to take home." Some time after his death the family found the box that had contained the dolls. There was only one left, and that one in some way had been broken.

It was only a few weeks before his life ended that he bought these dolls, so he must have had many visits from his little friends.—Martha Nelson Yewowine in St. Nicholas.

### A Proper Reason.

Great-grandma said (and she's always right), "A proper child must be polite." And teacher said (for I wrote it down), "Katharine is a proper noun." That's another grammar. So you see, I'll not be polite as I can be, Katharine's not the name for me.—Anna M. Pratt in Youth's Companion.

### Like Lightning.

Take a small quantity of hot water in a glass tumbler into a dark room and add to it two or three small lumps of phosphide of lime. Little flashes of light, starting like petty lightning and ascending in curling clouds, then appear.