

WOMAN'S WORLD.

LUCY STONE'S NAME ON THE LIST OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.

Fields in Which Women Are Rapidly Pushing Forward—Seasonable Suggestions For Homemakers—Interesting Personalities About Women.

This distinguished woman died at Boston on Wednesday at the age of 75 years. As a pioneer in the movement for the legal and political elevation of women she had lived through ridicule, obloquy and even persecution, until at last she was honored and revered as the heroine of a great, beneficent and actually accomplished revolution.

The young people of this generation cannot properly appreciate the persistent courage displayed by Lucy Stone and her sister women's rights agitators when they started out in that movement 40 years ago. All the prejudices of society were against them. They were looked upon as monsters, as women who had unsexed themselves and as enemies of every conservative social institution. They were jeered, hooted, mobbed and insulted. Lucy Stone was a name of derision. She was despised and obfuscated. The sight of a woman as a speaker on a public platform or as an officer of a public meeting provoked astonishment and contempt. At this time, when every right advocated by Lucy Stone is granted to women and is exercised by them as a matter of course, such unreasoning and tumultuous opposition at a period so recent seems inconceivable.

Complete woman suffrage exists in only the two states of Kansas and Wyoming, but in 32 states of the Union some degree of woman suffrage is allowed, and in all of them women can have every political privilege on an entire equality with men whenever they ask for it, and they will in no wise suffer either in masculine reverence and admiration or in public estimation because they make the demand. Every legal right sought by Lucy Stone has been granted to women. They are even treated with partiality by the laws, as compared with men. Their individuality is respected. It is not lost in marriage.

Every avenue of activity is open to them, and they can pursue it without reproach or criticism—without even attracting attention because of their innovation. They are as free as men to earn their living in any lawful way they please. They are not debarred by any social prejudice simply because they are women from following any honorable career, public or private, which they may desire. They are debarred only by the natural physical limitations which shut them out from employments requiring great strength and endurance.

Lucy Stone's name must be enrolled on the list of illustrious Americans.—New York Sun.

Vassar Students' Aid Society.

A scholarship of \$200 is offered by the Vassar Students' Aid society to the student passing the best examination for admission to the freshman class of Vassar college, the examinations to be held in June, 1894.

This scholarship covers one-half of all charges made by Vassar college for one year's board and tuition. It is offered as a loan, not as a gift, but no interest is asked, and no date of payment is fixed.

Examinations will be held in Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, Louisville, Detroit, Omaha, San Francisco, and, if necessary, arrangements may be made for examinations in other localities.

Applications for this scholarship must be made before April 1, 1894.

All applications and all requests for information must be addressed to the chairman of the committee on the announcement of scholarships, Miss Jessie F. Smith, Suffield, Conn.—Detroit Free Press.

No Buttons.

An idle observer of "trifles light as air," in a walk down Chestnut street recently, made a study of the various methods that women make use of in fastening the backs of their shirts, and with these results: From Broad street to Eighth 64 cases were encountered, and of this number 6 had regular hooks and eyes, 39 declared in favor of the common pin, and in 32 instances the pin held, while in the remaining 7 it dangled uselessly; 8 made no attempt to solve the problem, but just trusted to luck; 3 used black hatpins, woven in and out with great skill; 11 impressed the safety pin into service, black ones and small; 2 utilized the ever convenient hairpin; 1 pinched the edges together with a clasp, and another used the gold pin of what was apparently a brooch on the inside of the dress. A curious fact was that not one used a button.—Philadelphia Record.

Happiness Begets Cleverness.

It should never be forgotten that the happier a child is the cleverer he will be. This is not only because in a state of happiness the mind is free and at liberty for the exercise of its faculties instead of spending its thoughts and energies in brooding over troubles, but also because the action of the brain is stronger when the frame is in a state of hilarity; the ideas are more clear; impressions of outward objects are more vivid, and the memory will not let them slip.

This is reason enough for the mother to take some care that she is the cheerful guide and comforter of her child. If she is anxious or fatigued, she will exercise some control over herself and speak cheerfully and try to enter freely into the subject of the moment; to meet the child's mind, in short, instead of making him sink for want of companionship.—Exchange.

A Pie Box.

If one has not much pantry or cupboard room, "the handiest thing in the world" is a pie box. To make one, take an ordinary box 15 inches square and put in five or six thin shelves. The bottom of the box and each shelf will then hold one pie on its plate, the box making

a tight, clean, handy receptacle for six or seven pies, and will, if set on a pantry shelf, take up less room than two pies would. It may be nailed to the wall and thus utilize space otherwise wasted, or it might be hung in the cellar or cellarway. A stout strap nailed to the top will be convenient in carrying it from place to place, if it is not stationary. Instead of hinging one side of the box on for a door, it would be well to make a frame to fit and cover it with wire netting and hinge this on for a door.—Housekeeper.

Handsome Garter Clasps.

Garter clasps are really works of art in these days. They flash as many jewels as the pendant which milady wears suspended from her throat. The latest novelty is a Roman gold snake wound up in an angry manner for the special purpose of displaying the brilliancy of its diamond eye. The garter to which it is attached is a wide piece of black silk elastic. A new set of silver garter clasps are heart shaped, framed in turquoise. The garter itself matches the color of the stone. The sensible woman clings persistently to the side clasps. In coloring they are as gay as her fancy dictates, and the safety pin and fastenings are in sterling silver.—New York Advertiser.

A Busy English Woman.

Miss May Abraham, the first woman factory inspector in England, began with a private secretaryship to Lady Dilke, where she obtained an insight into studies of practical economics. Next she became honorary treasurer of the Women's Trades Union league, and in her official capacity visited all the industries where women were combining to protect their interest. Seeing the great need of legislation, she went at the head of deputations to the home secretary. She organized and addressed a great labor demonstration in Hyde park. As inspector she has been thoroughly investigating some of the most dangerous industries, with a view to remedying their worst features.—London Letter.

A Wail From Canada.

Women in France take charge of newspaper stands and are constantly employed in counting houses. At Havre the ticket office is in charge of a woman. In Canada nearly all classes of clerical work are rapidly passing into the hands of women. Two young women now enter the civil service at Ottawa to one young man. Mark the result. Shops and offices are all but closed to young men. Bright young fellows are forced to toil for long hours, often at night, for the meagre salary of \$15 a month. Marriages are on the decrease in proportion to the population—a most lamentable result, to be seriously considered by all women earning their own livelihood.—Canadian Exchange.

Don't Polish Your Nails.

If you want to be quite up to date don't polish your finger nails any more. It isn't considered good style to have them shine as though they had just been dipped in the butter. And leave it to nature to tint them, which she will do quite sufficiently if you have any good, healthy blood in your veins. The pink salves and powder and the polishing are meretricious and in bad taste, and were invented by the maniacs to make people believe they were getting something for their money when they sat for an hour letting a young woman fuss over their hands and do what they could just as well have done for themselves in half the time and at no expense.—Chicago Tribune.

Blacky Kansas Women.

The Sixth District Equal Suffrage association has voted to hold a convention in Osborne this fall. A vast amount of speaking must be done in the 13 months that remain before the amendment is voted upon, and it is designed to press into the service all the home talent, both men and women, who have any gift in that direction. Almost any woman can tell why she wants to vote, and most men can find words to assent to the propriety and justice of the demand women are making for the ballot. Even the children can recite and sing for it. "Neither delay nor rest" should be our motto till the polls close in 1894.—Lincoln (Kan.) Beacon.

Bostonese.

The typical Bostonese young women are presumably making up their programmes for the coming season. What with morning lectures and readings, club and social teas, house musicales and charity sales for the afternoon, and theater, concert, opera and party for the evening, the young woman of the period has a busy time of it from November to May. Dante and Browning rather lead Shakespeare, it appears, in the number of classes and clubs whose purpose is the elucidation of the obscure. Browning and Dante, it is said, stand for culture and are, in a way, safe. Put them down, therefore, young ladies, on the list.—Boston Herald.

Chaplain Harriet Bodge.

Mrs. Harriet J. Bodge, the new chaplain of the national department Woman's Relief corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, who was installed at Indianapolis, is the wife of George B. Bodge of Hartford. She was department president of the Connecticut corps for two years, completing the second term last spring, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Augusta Hammond of Rockville, wife of President A. Park Hammond of the First National bank in that city. Mrs. Bodge is a native of Massachusetts, but has spent most of her life in Hartford.—Exchange.

A Window Garden.

Take a large "waiter," make a mound of leaf mold and carefully plant the ferns, arbutus, violets, hepaticas and other things, finishing the surface with mosses and placing running evergreen around the edges. Sprinkle and set on a table at the northwest window. Many happy hours may be spent watching that bit of green during cold, stormy days, when it is unsafe to go out of doors, and

the tiny buds of the arbutus and violets will swell and finally bloom while the winter snow still lingers on the hills.—Good Housekeeping.

A Woman's Device.

A trunk that can be elevated to a desired height for convenience in packing and unpacking is the recent invention of a Philadelphia woman. It will appeal to all persons who travel, as it completely obviates the necessity of bending over into a back breaking position and is most easily operated. The inventor, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Palmer, says that she originated the idea while recovering from a severe illness that was wholly the result of a hard day's packing.

Mrs. Dr. Beecher's Sentiments.

Dr. A. M. Beecher, a woman physician of Newtonville, Mass., is a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, and has the typical Beecher face and, it may be added, the typical Beecher straightforwardness. Recently before a club, in the course of an address, Dr. Beecher created a decided sensation by putting herself on record with the opinion: "No woman who has the spirit or instinct of motherhood can fail to mother something. Better a pet dog than nothing at all."

Chicago Has Six Women Barbers.

Mrs. M. E. Willard keeps a barber shop in Chicago. There are six chairs in the shop, and each is attended by a woman. The names of these are Mrs. Kitty Carr, Mrs. Emma Chase, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hannah Lalonde and Miss Stina Erlandsen. They attend strictly to business, hone their razors and take tips like little men. They get \$12 a week and work from 7 a. m. till 9 p. m. and half of Sunday.—Chicago Correspondent.

Helping One Another.

Miss Sallie Lou Breit of Thomaston has been elected the beneficiary of the Georgia Weekly Press association at the State Industrial school at Milledgeville. Miss Ellen Dortch of the Milledgeville Chronicle proposed at the last meeting the plan of giving \$100 from the treasury of the association to assist a deserving girl. The beneficiary is to refund the money when she has passed through the school, and it will then be used to help some other girl.

That's Another Story.

The popular crusade against the slaughter of birds for their plumage has been resumed in London. Even the ponderous Times has turned its editorial thunders against the feminine vanity which gratifies itself at the expense of such cruelty. The frantic indignation has not included a single voice of protest against the annual slaughter of tame birds, which, under the name of sport, is now going on all over the land.—London Letter.

Woman's Outlook.

Woman must and will have a more determined place. She has always had control of the family. She has always had an interest in the aggregation of families which we call society. Now the outlook broadens. I believe women should control school boards. As mayor of Chicago I nominated last season, despite much opposition and much to the chagrin of politicians, a woman on the school board.—Carter Harrison.

An Elevator Girl.

There is a hotel in Saratoga in which the passenger elevator is run by a girl. There is only one other elevator in the United States run by a girl, and she officiates at a hotel out in Colorado. The Saratoga House has to have a special clause in its insurance policy permitting the girl to run the elevator. It may be that a new field of employment for women has thus been opened up.

Enfranchisement and Peace.

Mrs. Warner Snood has been elected president of the International Women's union, a powerful association for the enfranchisement of women and the preservation of peace. It was founded after the Chicago congress by a number of distinguished suffragists who hail from all four quarters of the globe.

Empress Elizabeth's Wish.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria lately built at an enormous cost a magnificent marble villa at Corfu and christened it "L'Acidillon." Her majesty has made the following codicil to her will: "I wish to be interred at Corfu, near the river, so that the waves can continually break on my tomb."

High Praise.

Dr. Julia Washburn of Lexington, Ky., read a paper on "Women and Medicine" before the recent annual convention of the Kentucky Homeopathic society. The Medical Century says of it that it was a masterpiece and was read without fault.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a slow writer, elaborating with great care, and only publishing when every one of the half dozen critics who frequent her boudoir have pronounced her every word the best that could have been selected.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has in England a woman's branch. The queen has consented to become the patroness of the branch, which has the distinctive title of the court of Victoria.

Knitted corsets are an invention which comes from England and are of service to the weak and nervous who cannot bear any pressure of tight or unyielding clothing about them.

The women of Iceland have had municipal suffrage for more than 20 years. They are now eligible to municipal offices.

It is said that the Duke of York has requested his bride not to wear the fashionable big sleeves, and she has obeyed.

The women of Kansas cast 43 per cent of the total school vote this year. The vote increased 100 per cent in a year.

The National League of Women Lawyers is the latest organization reported.

AN ARTIFICIAL LARYNX.

A Highly Interesting and Successful Experiment on the Human Throat.

At one of the recent sessions of the French Academy of Medicine Dr. Perier, surgeon of the Lariboisiere hospital, presented for the examination of his colleagues a mute who expressed all his ideas by speech—that is to say, by modulated sounds. The history of this man is most curious and interesting from a scientific point of view.

He was habitually enjoying robust health when he was stricken with an incurable affection of the larynx, the first symptoms of which were observed in January, 1891. Tired of the treatment that he had to undergo for two years, he expressed a desire to be operated upon as radically as possible.

Fortified with such authorization, Dr. Perier proceeded on the 12th of June last to operate upon him for the total extirpation of the larynx. Every one knows that the region of the larynx contains the very organ of the voice, and that the vocal apparatus of man, if it is indisputably the most delicate, is the most perfect of that of the higher beings. Its destruction through disease or accident is consequently followed by aphony. The operation once terminated according to the rules of art, the skillful surgeon formed in the anterior wall of the neck a small orifice, which he left open. This opening, consequently communicating with both the exterior and the pharynx, was reserved for experiments upon the re-establishment of the voice by means of an artificial larynx. Convalescence proceeded quickly, and on the 28th of June the health of the patient was sufficiently re-established to permit of such experiments.

In concert with Mr. Aubry, manufacturer of surgical instruments, Dr. Perier directed these tentatives toward the adaptation of an artificial larynx, actuated by a blowing device, and not by the air issuing from the trachea. The apparatus—relatively simple—that they decided to adopt, consists of a metallic reed inclosed in a tube, and the plates of which, arranged in contrary directions, obliterate half of the light at each extremity. This tube terminates above in a spherical surface, capable of being applied hermetically to the orifice in the front of the neck. Below it is connected with two elastic reservoirs, coupled and mounted upon a metallic S shaped armature, permitting of one communicating with the other in order to obtain a continuous current of air of mean intensity. One of the reservoirs is put in communication with a blowing device formed of a bulb similar to those that actuate vaporizers. Under the effect of the current of air the metallic reed enters into vibration and emits a constant note of uniform tonality, which is approximately that of the ordinary diapason. The sound thus produced is led, so to speak, into the buccal cavity.

It remains, then, in order to convert it into true spoken language, only to make it undergo, through the intermedium of the tongue, lips and teeth, as in ordinary phonation, the series of modulations that produce the nuances and the difference in the pronunciation of words. These nuances, as incredible as the fact may seem at first sight, are, it appears, obtained quite easily. An education of a few days suffices.

The individual who was the object of the communication made to the Paris Academy of Medicine was able, amid the plaudits of the whole assemblage, after recounting his operation with emotion, to retrace the history and detailed phases of his painful disease with a voice that was distinct, although of a low and monotonous tone.—Magasin Pittoresque.

Persian Roses at Fitzgerald's Grave.

An interesting ceremony was performed last month at Boulogne, a little village near Woodbridge. In the churchyard there is the grave of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of the works of the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam. In 1884 Mr. William Simpson, the veteran artist of The Illustrated London News, while out with the Afghan boundary commission, discovered the grave of Omar Khayyam and gathered from it the seeds of a rose which flourished there. He brought them home, and plants from the seeds being reared by Mr. Thiselton Dyer of Kew gardens, it was resolved to place two bushes at the head of Fitzgerald's grave. The trees were planted in the presence of Mr. Quaritch, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Edward Clodd, Mr. Clement Shorter, Mr. Moncreux Conway and Mr. George Whale, vice president of the Omar Khayyam club. Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Grant Allen contributed verses for the occasion, and Mr. Moncreux Conway spoke in the poet's praise on behalf of his admirers in America.—London Times.

Women In California.

Here is an interesting list of the occupations in which women are engaged in California: The manufacture of agricultural implements, machinery, files, tacks, nails, harness, paper and wooden boxes, type, wood cuts and printers' supplies, tents, bags, umbrellas, valises and trunks; in japanning and tin work; gold polishing; in cotton mills, jute mills, soap and salt works, fruit canneries, hop fields, vineyards and orchards; women are butchers, market vendors, blacksmiths, farmers, straw hat makers, cigar makers, bookbinders, compositors and proofreaders, pressfeeders, lithographers and engravers. They find employment, too, as clerks, cashiers, medical nurses, missionaries, photographers, retouchers and colorers, teachers, dentists, lawyers, doctors, musicians, telegraph operators, typewriters, stenographers, wood and metal engravers, canvassers, collectors, merchants. They are ministers, lecturers, dancers, athletes, acrobats, pugilists, inventors, politicians and notaries public.—San Francisco Correspondent.

Where They Come From.

"I always wondered where all the Smiths came from until my recent visit to the city."
"And then what happened?"
"Then I saw a sign 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'"—Exchange.

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