

# WOMEN AND HOME

To visit some homes where there are children is to undergo torture that has no equal, while in other cases the little folks are a joy and delight, and never, no matter what the license they enjoy, become annoying. Every mother, of course, has her own peculiar method of bringing up her little folks, and there is not one in the land that could be induced to acknowledge that by any possibility there could be the slightest flaw in her special plan. When, however, an outsider sees a group of well-trained children it is but natural to praise the system that produced such pleasing results.

The writer well remembers a recent sojourn in a family where there was an only child—a little boy, who proved to be the best behaved yet most thoroughly charming bit of humanity that she had ever seen. On visiting for the day the guest was informed by kind friends of the mother of this baby boy that he was simply ruled with a rod of iron, and that his exemplary conduct was due largely to a species of governmental cruelty exercised by his mother. Now we had been beneath the roof of the aforesaid cruel ruler for ten days and had not witnessed any of the torturing measures which were supposed to be used in order to reduce the dear little child to submission. What we did see was a mother gentle but firm, a mother who said yes or no, and meant definitely one or the other according to her expression. We saw a woman who did not believe in a baby's digestion being ruined by indiscriminate eating or a baby's bump of order being destroyed by the reckless scattering of toys or books. Now where was the cruelty in that systematic mode of government? The result was a happy, rosy-cheeked child, who was a pleasant companion rather than a trying nuisance. Far better would it be if more mothers would choose such a form of tyranny rather than think it necessary in order to enhance the child's happiness to indulge its every whim sans reason, sans judgment, making of a tractable human being a capricious, disagreeable creature, that in a short time no one but the parents can tolerate.

**Dr. Doctor from China.**  
About eleven years ago Hu King Eng, a little girl, came to this country to study medicine. Her father and grandfather were Christians in Foo Chow, the latter having been a Methodist minister in China for thirty years. One of her brothers also became a minister, and a sister teacher in a missionary school.

Hu King Eng, on her arrival in this country went to Delaware, where she learned the English language thoroughly. Then she entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, the oldest institution of its kind in the country, where she studied for several years, paying special attention to diseases of women and children, and to diseases of the eye. After a two-years visit to her home in China she returned to her studies. Last year she received her medical degree, and was chosen to serve on the polyclinic, where she took her postgraduate course, being an assistant in the eye clinic. She is now on her way back to China, having been sent there by the Foreign Board of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. She will become one of the internes in the Hospital for Women at Foo Chow. Only one other Chinese woman ever took a course of medicine in this country. She is Dr. King, and never practiced in China, being afraid of an aversive masculine rival.

**The Chiffon Veil.**  
The white chiffon veil still holds its own. There seems to be no symptom of its doing otherwise. About every other woman that you see upon the streets has her features so shrouded. The shops say that the supply is really not equal to the demand for the stuff. The reason for its popularity is self-evident—it is becoming, than which there can be none greater. It casts a rice-powdery glamour over the most indifferent features and the worst complexions. The summer girl swears by it and "girls" who are not especially summery find it both useful and ornamental.

**The Silk Petticoat.**  
The silk petticoat has become an article of artistic elegance, made of rich brocades and moire silk and trimmed with lace-covered ruffles and flounces of chiffon, and is almost as important an item of dress as the gown which is worn over it. A very dainty skirt is made of black and white striped silk, with a flounce of yellow satin at the bottom, over which is a plaited silk muslin ruffe, edged with narrow black guipure and beaded with black insertion and a ruche of muslin. White satin and white chiffon are the ideal combination for a bridal petticoat.

**Brains and Beauty.**  
The ancient belief that blue stockings were always attenuated, wore blue garters and that well-educated women wore necessarily plain and unattractive, is receiving many rude shocks nowadays. One English paper notices with surprise that Miss Grace Chisholm, a young woman of Britain, who

has just been made a Ph. D. by the University of Göttingen, is remarkably handsome and artistic. The Figure, of Paris, in commenting upon Miss Philippa Fawcett, the lady senior wrangler of England, declared her to be for a wonder extremely "celic," while in our own land such brilliant lights as Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mme. Albert, Miss Evangeline Hathaway, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Mirlam Greely, Mrs. Elizabeth Bisland Whitmore or Miss Grace Gould would be notable for their physical beauty if they had not already gained distinction by their intellectualty. Dr. Sargent, it is said, remarks that the American college women are the finest specimens of physical beauty extant, and he probably is as good an authority on the subject as we can have.

**In Moments of Peril.**  
There is an old saying that one never knows a woman's true character till she sees her in a moment of danger—and seldom then, might well be added. A couple of young ladies were on top of a high building. One walked boldly to the very edge of the roof and gazed steadily into the street below without the thrill of a nerve or the quiver of a muscle. "Brave girl, that," observed a man, "stout-hearted and fearless. She'll make some man a good wife. Huh! Look at that other one," he exclaimed in disgust, as the stout-hearted girl's companion shrank back and cried hysterically: "Oh, hold me. I want to jump off!" "What a little fool!" said the man. "A baby to be petted, wants to jump off! You couldn't pull her off there with an ox team." They were just starting down the narrow stairway when some one shouted: "There's a mouse!" The brave girl who had stood unflinching at the edge of the high roof let out a wild scream and rolled to the bottom of the stairs, while her companion laughed till she was almost hysterical. "Girls are all fools," declared the cynical man.

**The Average Woman.**  
Some one has suggested that a copy of the statue of the "average woman" recently exhibited in Boston, should be placed in every girls' school in this country, in the hope that it will serve as a much-needed object lesson. The statue is the result of 5,000 measurements taken by Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, from young girls. The result is a figure at least 75 per cent. removed from a perfect type, showing conclusively the crying need of physical culture for American women. The statue of the "average man" obtained in the same way is a much more nearly perfect figure.

**Complexion Gloves.**  
A point, strongly recommended these days by skin specialists, is the rough flesh-glove, which is made of a wiry material, covered with coarse hairs. To give the arms and neck—in fact, the entire body—a dry rub with it every night, will render the skin smooth. This glove can be purchased for a reasonable amount, or made, for that matter. Almond paste perfumes the body and keeps it in excellent condition.



Plaids, in combination with crepons, are the most fashionable silk trimming. An effective gown in crepon is made with guipure and sleeves of plaid silk. Wide taffeta ribbon sprinkled with Dresden figures and flowers is the prettiest sort for trimming Leghorn hats and simple summer dresses—dresses to which the word simple applies only to their appearance, for they are often elaborately contrived.

Full skirts will be fuller than ever this summer, stiff behind and flaring at the bottom. Many are untrimmied, but a few have Spanish ruffles. Silk ruffs are always a pretty finish to a frock, and they say they are so important in a story about fashions that the foot looks much smaller when the skirt is finished with a full ruche.

A pretty collar, and one easily fashioned by the home dressmaker, is cut square just like a boy's sailor collar, and is made of fine linen lawn. All around the edge is a double frill of accordion plaited India muslin, bordered with very narrow Valenciennes lace. If carried out in pure white this collar has an airy freshness which in dog days ought to be positively bewitching.

Though the diaphanous costumes modish women are wearing have a sweetly simple air it is simplicity that deceives. Swiss, organdie, mull and plain figures and dotted muslin are the materials used, but the fun of the thin lawn party gown comes in with the accessories, which include silk hallogans, and, as a rule, fragile flower parasols and such trifles as gloves, hats and shoes that can only be of the most elegant description and immaculately fresh.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### THE INCREASING COST PROVOKES CRITICISM.

Higher Education of Women and Marriage—Enduring Educational Monuments—Teacher and Text Books—The Schools of Japan.

**Schools of Common People.**  
The proceedings of the late National Educational Convention at Denver have been variously commented on by several newspapers. Most commendable zeal was manifested by superintendents and teachers in their work. Methods were compared and improvements suggested, and very naturally the office of the superintendent and teachers was magnified. All men are inclined to do that—a fact which St. Paul remarked in his time. What has been most criticised by the papers which have commented upon the convention is what it did not do. There was much which looked to larger expenditure, more costly buildings and apparatus, but there was not a word about economical management of the public schools. The Chicago Journal, one of the papers criticising this omission, calls attention to the last report of the National Commissioner of Education, which shows that the cost per capita of educating pupils in the public schools has been doubled during the past twenty years. The increase has been largest in the Northwestern States, and particularly in those States which received land grants for the support of public schools. It seems that the land grants, instead of decreasing the amount to be raised by taxation, as was the design, have apparently increased it. The same paper says that twenty years ago the cost of supporting the schools of Chicago was one-fourth of the entire expenditure for municipal government, while at the present time the schools require nearly as much money for their support as all the other departments.

In all cities, says the Indianapolis Journal, the expenditure for schools has increased very largely during twenty years. This is due in part to the illogical relation which school boards sustain to other branches of the city government, or, more accurately, because the boards are practically independent of the control of the regular city government. To those boards is given almost unlimited power to raise and expend money. In Indianapolis the Mayor and the boards under him cannot expend a dollar which has not been appropriated by the Council. An engine house cannot be built without a special appropriation; but the school board can, by a majority vote, build school houses and lavishly equip them. The Mayor and the boards of public works, safety and health cannot negotiate a loan for \$1,000 without the authority of the Council, but the school board can issue bonds at a high rate of interest to purchase property not needed. As the result of this unlimited power school buildings have been made expensive by elaborate construction and finish where plainer and less costly buildings would be better, because the influence of such buildings is so to teach that public money can be lavishly expended and to cause the mass of children coming from humble homes to such luxury to be discontented with their conditions.

**Education and Matrimony.**  
The higher education of women in England appears to diminish their prospects of marriage, and the higher the honors taken the less the conjugal prospect becomes. Of the ex-students of Girton, Newnham, Somerville Hall, Holloway and Alexandra colleges to the number of 1,486, whose post-graduate careers have been observed, it is found that 680 are engaged in teaching, seven are doctors or medical missionaries, two are nurses, eight or nine are in government employment, one is a bookbinder, one a market gardener and one a lawyer, while only 208 of the whole number are registered as married—only about one-seventh of the aggregate, which is a poor showing on the domestic side and in the bearing on posterity. No similar tables have been kept on this side of the water, but here is not much doubt that they would show a like result, and it must be set down as a fact that the higher a woman's learning the less use she has for a husband. It is discouraging to the men and generally an educational and sociological fact which is depressing, and it has to be reckoned with and cannot be put aside or ignored.

**Enduring Monuments.**  
A man may win widespread and long-enduring fame by founding an institution of learning which shall bear his name. The cry "Cornell" was heard over in England last month—it had long been familiar in the United States; and the years have added luster to the memory of Ezra Cornell, who founded the university at Ithaca, N. Y., which was chartered thirty years ago, and opened for students in 1828, during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. The name of Rev. John Harvard, of England and Massachusetts, has been commemorated for more than two centuries and a half as the founder of Harvard college, now known as Harvard University. The name of Elisha Yale, born in New Haven, Conn., died in England, is embalmed in Yale University, formerly known as Yale College, which employed his benefactions in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In California there is Stanford University, named after a son of the late Leland Stanford; there is the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore; there is Vanderbilt University in Tennessee; there is Vassar College near Poughkeepsie, called after Matthew Vassar; there is Drexel University in Omaha, founded by Edward Drexel, and there are many other universities or colleges

called after their founders or benefactors. Rev. Dr. Marcus Whitman, a pioneer in the furthest west, is commemorated in Whitman College, soon to be a university, in the State of Washington. If one cannot found a university or a college, a seminary may serve to perpetuate his name. At East Hampton, in Massachusetts, there is Williston Seminary, named after its founder, Samuel Williston; and there are in the country hundreds of other institutions of the kind named after their founders. It may be inferred from the examples here given that the man who desires to perpetuate his memory would do well to establish a university, college, seminary or other institution of learning, and give it his name.

**Summer School of Theology.**  
The first Summer School of Theology held in this country has just closed a ten days' session at Cleveland, O. The school, modeled upon the Oxford summer school plan, was arranged for and superintended by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, the sessions being held in the chapel of the Adelbert College building. The attendance from out of the city, though not as large as the project merited, was widespread. Thirteen States were represented, Vermont and Oklahoma being the extreme regions east and west. There were also several clergymen and laymen from Canada.

The general theme of study in the school was "The Revelation of God," which was presented in courses and in single lectures. There were given in all thirty-nine lectures by fourteen different lecturers. The list of lecturers included some of the leading theologians, professors and pulpit orators of our day, representing the extremely liberal and the staunchly orthodox schools of thought.

One of the features of the school was the unity of spirit which prevailed, a unity in doctrinal discussions amid all the diversities of subject and of treatment. Another feature was the positiveness and the cumulative character of most of the teaching. Throughout all the discussion, also, the value of philosophy as an aid to theology was very strongly emphasized. It is the universal verdict that in all respects the school was a marked success.

### Teacher and Text Book.

In our schools it is rare to find recitations that may be regarded in the light of instruction, says Dr. J. M. Rice in the Forum. In the thought studies, where scientific teaching is particularly required, the mechanical teachers attempt to do little, if anything, beyond hearing the pupils recite their lessons, either in the words of the book or in their own words. The progressive teachers, in addition to hearing the pupils recite what they have studied from the text books, will take pains to expound obscure matters, to elaborate, and, when possible, to illustrate points by means of pictures, charts, and apparatus of various kinds. But it is clear that, even in the latter instance, the recitations are based on lessons studied in advance from the text book, so that they still must be regarded as lesson hearing, though in a modified form. True instruction will not be obtained until the teacher is substituted for the text book, and it is then only that the principles of teaching can be properly applied. To suggest the removal of the text book, without recommending anything in its stead, might justly be regarded as destructive criticism; but surely no one can construe my remarks in this light when I offer, as a substitute, the teacher herself.

### Public Schools in Japan.

The teachers in the public schools of Japan are not allowed to have anything to do with politics or religion, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record, and their religious belief is never the subject of inquiry in their examination. Some of them are Christians, having been educated in the missionary schools. Some are Catholics. A larger proportion profess Buddhism, but a majority have no religion at all. The tendency of educated natives is to discard the national religion and to become materialists. Their investigations in science and literature demonstrate to them the insufficiency of the Buddhist faith, while they do not pursue their studies far enough to ascertain the merits of other religions. Although the school of free thinkers in Germany and France has sent no missionaries to Japan, its adherents in that country number hundreds for every one who follows Christ, regardless of the fact that millions of dollars and hundreds of earnest and able men have been devoted to the introduction of the Bible and the cross.

### Educational Notes.

William Stuart Symington, Jr., of Baltimore, who has been elected professor of the Romance languages at Amherst, spent five summers in Paris studying French literature and philology.

One of the youngest professors in the country is Allen B. Benner, Harvard, '92, who has just been made head of the Greek department at Phillips, Andover. He was a brilliant classical scholar throughout his college course.

By comparing the statistics of English and Scotch universities in a given year it was found that Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,500 university students, while England had only 6,000 students out of a population about six times as great.

Mr. Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, has given \$50,000 to the University of Pennsylvania in response to Provost Harrison's appeal for \$5,000,000 for buildings, equipment and endowment. This is Mr. McKean's second contribution, as he gave an equal amount a few months ago. This gift is without restrictions. Another gift of \$10,000 was made by Mr. Richard F. Loeper.

## POE'S EARLIEST EFFORTS

### A Poem Not Included in His Works Recently Discovered.

The "Greek Letter Societies" of the University of Virginia, called "Corks and Curis," which has just been listed, contains a never-before-published poem by Edgar Allan Poe. We regret that we cannot reproduce the lithographic facsimile of the last verse and the signature "E. A. Poe," which is clearly shown in "Corks and Curis." The story of its discovery is thus told: The poem was discovered by H. Dalton Dillard Feb. 23, 1895, in volume I of Rollins' *Historie Ancienne*, in the University of Virginia library. A search of the records of the librarian, F. W. Page, showed that the book had been borrowed by Poe while a student here in 1826, and had not been taken out since his time.

In this poem the peculiar genius of Poe may be seen at first glance, and traces of the philosophy that marks "The Raven," "Dreamland," and other productions of his "lonesome letter years," are clearly apparent. As the poem must have been written when the boy poet was only 17 years old, it is interesting in that it disproves the statement of his biographers that there was nothing cynical in the tendency of any of his earlier poems. The manuscript is not particularly neat; in the third stanza especially, several alterations and erasures occur. The verses are as follows:

MY SOUL,  
Sailing over seas atymal,  
From a world of shame;  
Once a vessel, strange and dismal—  
Phantom vessel—came  
Toward a fairly isle and olden,  
Where ill angels embeholden,  
Tenanted Fate's ghostly golden  
Fane of Doom and Fame.

Fane of Fame! by seraphs builded,  
In the days of yore,  
Here a temple chaf'd and gilded  
From the earthly shore.  
Up to heaven rose it gleaming,  
All with Hope and Beauty beaming—  
(Like a dream of Aelena beaming—  
Had it seem'd no more)

But the pilot nearing, steering  
For that temple bright,  
Ever found the island veering  
From his aching sight,  
Till, from mighty shores appalling  
Came the solemn darkness falling—  
In his hungry clasp enthralling  
Land and sea and light.

Then, the vessel, sinking, lifting  
O'er hopes sublime  
(Perish'd hopes!) came drifting, drifting  
To a wild, weird clime,  
Here a visitor undaunted,  
In that desert land enchanted,  
Still is seen the vessel haunted,  
Out of Space and Time.

### Paper Sails for Ships.

An innovation in yachting circles is now being talked of, nothing less than sails made of compressed paper, the sheets being cemented and riveted together in such a way as to form a smooth and strong seam. It appears that the first process of manufacturing consists in preparing the pulp in the regular way, to a ton of which is added one pound of bichromate of potash, 25 pounds of glue, 32 pounds of alum, 1½ pounds of soluble glass and 40 pounds of prime tallow, these ingredients being thoroughly mixed with the pulp. Next the pulp is made into sheets by regular paper-making machinery, and two sheets are pressed together with a glutinous compound between, so as to retain the pieces firmly, making the whole practically homogeneous.

The next operation is quite important and requires a specially built machine of great power, which is used in compressing the paper from a thick, sticky sheet to a very thin, tough one. The now solid sheet is run through a bath of sulphuric acid, to which 10 per cent. of distilled water has been added, from which it emerges to pass between glass rollers, then through a bath of ammonia, then clear water, and finally through felt rollers, after which it is dried and polished between heated metal cylinders. The paper resulting from this process is in sheets of ordinary width and thickness of cotton duck, it is elastic, air tight, durable, light and possessed of other needed qualifications to make it available for light sailmaking.

The mode of putting the sheets together is by having a split on the edges of the sheet, or cloth, so as to admit the edge of the other sheet. When the split is closed, cemented and riveted or sewed, it closes completely and firmly.—*Marine Record.*

### Americans Fond of Law suits.

A man of figures has been calculating as to the number of lawsuits which are brought in the various countries of the civilized world in a year, and he has come to the conclusion that the United States stands at the head. He has ascertained that, taking the figures for the last ten years as a fair average, there are 1,250,000 lawsuits brought in England every year, 750,000 in France, 1,400,000 in Italy, 3,300,000 in Germany and 5,500,000 in the United States. It is not to be inferred from this that the people of this country are much more prone to litigation than are the people of another, but the explanation is to be found in the fact that the conditions of litigation vary exceedingly.

### A Legal Phrase.

The words "smart money" mean exemplary or vindictive damages in excess of the injury done. Courts allow such damages only when a defendant's conduct has been peculiarly outrageous. The term has appeared frequently of late, used as though it were synonymous with "indemnity," which is by no means the case.

### The World's Highest Tree.

No tree has yet been measured which was taller than the great eucalyptus in Gippsland, Australia, which proved to be 450 feet high.

## MICROSCOPIC CHIROGRAPHY.

### Interesting Specimens of Writing Preserved in a Washington Museum.

Among the collection of microscopic objects at Washington is a specimen of microscopic writing on glass, which contains the Lord's prayer, written in characters so small that the entire 27 letters of that petition are engraved within an area measuring 1.294th by 1.441st of an inch. So far this statement does not trouble us. If, however, we go a little further we easily find that the area having the above dimensions would be only the 1-129,654th of a square inch, and consequently that an inch square covered with writing of the same size, or counting 27 letters to each such fraction, would contain 20,431,458 letters.

Let us put this figure into a concrete form by seeing how much of a book this number of letters would represent. The Bible is a book of which we may safely assume that every one has an approximate idea as regards its general size or extent. Some one has actually determined the number of letters contained in the entire old and new testaments, and finds this to be 3,566,480. Hence the number of letters which a square inch of glass would accommodate, written on this strip of glass, is more than eight times this last number, or, in other words, a square inch of glass would accommodate the entire text of the Bible eight times over written out as is the Lord's prayer on this strip of glass. I am free to confess that though this fact has been known to me since 1873, and I have had in my possession photographs taken with the microscope of this writing, I cannot say that I fully apprehend or mentally grasp the fact just stated. I can form no mental picture of a square inch of glass with the entire text of eight Bibles engraved upon it, and yet, when I have verified the measurements and calculations leading up to this conclusion, I feel absolutely certain as to its truth, not as the result of intuition, but as a deduction from experience which has not yet developed into an intuitive consciousness.—*Cassier's Magazine.*

### The Women of Ushant.

In character the head-dress is more Italian than Breton. The coil is small and square-shaped, with a wide flap hanging down behind, and it is white when the wearer considers herself dressed and not in mourning. Bright colors, chiefly scarlet and blue, are often introduced at the side of the head, especially in the case of children. But the strong singularity of the coiffure is the manner in which the hair is worn. It hangs loose upon the back of the neck to the length of six or eight inches. The first impression the women make is that they are all recovering from a fever and a cropping. The hair is generally lank and wiry, like a horse's mane, and very dark. It is rare to see it really gray, even on the head of a very old woman. The short and thick locks are often without a silver thread, although the face of the wearer may be as furrowed as a block of sea-worn granite.

Baby girls, young women and old women have their heads dressed in exactly the same way. After her swaddling wraps the child is given the style of coil and other clothing that she will keep through life; consequently, as she toddles about in front of the cottage door, she is one of the oddest of little figures.

In full dress the gown is always black but a brilliantly colored handkerchief, in which scarlet predominates, is so worn as to show a little down the front of the bodice. A small shawl, generally blue or red in the case of children and young girls, completes the costume.

### Loss from Storing Potatoes.

Potatoes are perishable property. Even when not affected by rot there is a natural shrinkage by evaporation, and especially towards spring by starting of the eyes, which always draws heavily on the substance of the potato. A farmer reports that last fall he tried an experiment. Most of his potato crop he sold at 75 cents per bushel, but he put up 100 bushels to see whether the price could not be raised to \$1. When he took out the potatoes in spring they had shrunk to 78 bushels of 60 pounds per bushel. The price also had declined, and he could only get 60 cents a bushel for them, and was lucky to get that. The 100 bushels in the fall would have brought \$75 with less labor and trouble than was required in extra handling to get \$46.80. At one time this spring potatoes could hardly be sold for 20 cents a bushel.

### Grain Not Put in Shock.

As harvesting machinery is improved so as to lessen the labor required from the harvester, there is a general disposition to shirk all the work that the machine cannot do. We have known farmers to let the grain bundles lie on the ground as the machine delivered them instead of putting them into shock. This is very bad practice. The bundles lying on the ground are damp on their under side, and if rain falls are much more injured and require more time to dry out than if standing up. Most of the unshocked grain was filled with Canada thistles. This only made the matter worse. The thistle is full of sap, and when bound in a bundle with grain it needs to be exposed to the air as much as possible, in order to dry out and not heat the grain when put in mow or stack.—*American Cultivator.*

### Pleasant Summer in Iceland.

From Iceland the news comes that the long, cold spring has given place to a warm, pleasant summer. The whale fishing has been unusually rich. At a small whaling station there have already been caught seventy whales, each worth 8,000 to 4,000 crowns.