

HER EMANCIPATION.

RADICAL CHANGE IN WOMAN'S EDUCATION NECESSARY.

She Should Be a Worker and Should Be Permitted From Childhood to Develop Her Individuality and Acquire Knowledge as a Boy Does.

Some one quoted Dr. Stanton Coit the other day as saying that New York girls are butterflies, possessing about as much stability as that giddy insect and as changeable as the colors of the chameleon.

These terrible sentiments Dr. Coit quite disavowed in an interview, but he did express some views in which all women and all men except bachelors will be profoundly interested. Perhaps one need not make an exception even of the bachelors, for Dr. Coit himself belongs to the great unmarried, and he at least is decidedly interested in the subject.

"In the first place," said Dr. Coit, "the subject of the emancipation of women has not really been seriously taken up since John Stuart Mill's book on 'The Subjection of Women' appeared. It has been agitated by groups of people who were interested in some special feature of the question and who might be called feminists. But the whole subject has not been taken hold of with serious effort. The great trouble is in the training of women. Their defects are those of education and environment, not of nature. Tolstoy writes of the manner in which a girl is brought up with the sole idea that she is to please her master—man. She is taught to be alluring, in one way or another, by her beauty, or her music, or her wit. And the aim of it all is to catch some man."

"Now, really, the same thing is even more true of the American girl, because on the continent it is the parents who arrange the marriages. The girl is scarcely considered in the arrangements. In this country, however, she must win the man herself without much assistance. As a consequence our American girls are the most alluring, the most fascinating, brilliant, alert and full of esprit of any in the world. But, for all that, they are not more efficient. Take an English woman. An American woman does not perform the high civic functions which her English sister does, neither are our American women successful housekeepers. They are proverbially inefficient in that direction. They have failed in all these years to solve the servant question, and they are growing to see less and less of their children and to delegate their care and training to nurses and governesses."

"It is the education which is at fault. Suppose a boy was brought up with the sole purpose of making him attractive to some woman. But, no. He is permitted to develop his own individuality. He is allowed to do things and say things 'because he is a boy,' while the girl is always hushed up. It is terrible how women are kept in long clothes long past the time for walking, to use one of Mrs. Browning's expressions."

"It may be asked what her object in life might be if it were not matrimony. Is she the equal of man and able to have a career outside of the home? To this it might be answered that the most stupid men have careers, and therefore even if women were no cleverer than the most stupid men they, too, could have careers. They could be scrubwomen, if they could be nothing better, and by settling upon their work they could go on and fill their lives with the interests with which a man fills his. It isn't strange that at present a woman's sole object in life is matrimony. How else is she to make a living? I think that women should become workers. Say that a woman marries at 25 (she ought not to marry earlier). There are 10 years, from 15 to 25, during which she is capable of earning her own living. Take out the next 15 years for child rearing. The woman is then 40, her children are in school, and she is free during the day. She is ripe in mind and experience and is more fitted than ever before to perform valuable service in industrial and civil affairs. From that time until she is 70 she should be a worker. It is better for her and for society. Taking out the 15 years for the rearing of children, there are 45 years when she may be a member of the industrial world."

"When a woman marries, she should have some means of earning her living. It may be said that she belongs to the industrial part of society, because she keeps her husband's house and takes care of the children. But she does not in reality, because she does not work for him as she would for an employer. He is not free to discharge her if she does not do her work well, and she cannot work for some one else if he does not pay her. There should be some arrangement by which a certain portion of the man's wages should be set aside for her and left at his employer's for her to draw. I have seen so many, many cases where a husband spends his money in drink, or in gambling, or in something else, while the poor wife is powerless to prevent it."

"I am not at all sure that the problem should not be solved in another way. When a woman is rearing children, what is she doing? She is performing a civic function, just as much as the schoolteacher or the instructor who trains the soldiers and sailors of the country. If that is the case, why should she not be paid for her services and care be taken to see that they are properly done? It would result in the rearing of better men and women, as well as the payment of that unpaid class, the mothers."

"People will ask if all this liberty for women will result in a general laxity of customs and morals, but there I fall back on my belief in woman's nature. I believe she is finer, purer, more delicate than man, and I believe that by this increased liberty to women men will be put where they will be judged by the same standard. If it is wrong for a man to smoke, it is wrong for a woman to smoke, and if there is no harm in a man's smoking then there is no harm in a woman's smoking. The only way in which to have absolute freedom is to establish one standard by which the morals of men and women shall be judged. Every restraint put upon man's laxity means added liberty for woman."—New York Sun.

A Drawing Room Hammock.
A tasseled hammock hung diagonally across a small drawing room is affected by some who strive after uniqueness rather than elegance. Piled with bright sofa cushions, it lends a decided air of oriental luxury. The cozy appearance is further heightened in one apartment by a collection of musical instruments in one corner of the room and a single shelf of books running about the four walls as a heading to the dais.—Chicago Tribune.

A Hint to Biscuit Makers.
Biscuit made with an acid and an alkali, such as baking powder, soda and cream of tartar, or soda and sour milk, should be baked in a very hot oven. The heat it can be the better. An oven that will color a piece of white paper dark brown in one minute will be none too hot for this kind of biscuit.—Exchange.

High Heeled Boots.

It has been stated that a young lady went one day to an oculist with a trouble in her eyes which threatened frightful results. She was already in a state when reading was out of the question, and other entertainment was fast becoming a torment. The oculist looked at her with his professional wisdom, asked her various questions, and then suddenly amazed her by asking her to put out her foot. The foot, in its kid boot, with a wicked little high heel, was thrust forth. The doctor eyed it a moment with a stolid face. "Go home," he said, "and take off those heels. Keep them off for a month, and then come to me again and we'll see how they are."

In a month the eyes were well, and the young lady learned by her experience and a little wise talk how near she had come to having no eyes at all. It serves to show that there is the possibility that with that instrument of torture constantly at work in the center of the foot, where so many delicate nerves and tendons lie that are intimately connected with all the other delicate nerves of the body, there must presently come disarrangements and disease that may work fatal mischief with the health.—New York Recorder.

Mother's Influence.

Early influences will leave their mark on later day actions. The training that a mother gives impresses the maturer actions, though sometimes it is hard to find even a trace of the good in the superabundance of evil that has been acquired in willful straying from the path marked out by the tender guide.

Of one thing we may be certain. Whatever good there is in us was imbibed from the teachings of childhood; whatever bad is a personal acquirement by no means to be commended. Mothers are always the purest, sweetest and best beings on the face of the earth. No one can ever take their place, and no one could ever copy successfully their loving forbearance and gentle guidance. The person who is blessed with a mother away into old age is happy indeed, for that anchor restrains without hampering the fragile vessel anxious to sail forth into the troubled waters.—Philadelphia Times.

The Use of Boiled Water.

"Cook your water as you do your food," is the advice of a well known physician. This is really not difficult to manage if the affair is systematized, and when properly filtered, sparkling and agreeable to the taste as any other. There are filters that come especially for aerating water as well as filtering it, and if servants are accustomed to fill the filter regularly the daily provision of water in this way becomes as much a part of the household machinery as the cooking, and one has always the satisfaction of knowing that water prepared in this way is perfectly safe. It must be borne in mind, however, that the temperature of water just brought to a boil is not sufficient to destroy bacteria. Thirty minutes steady boiling is the rule.

Mourning Veils.

The use of nun's veiling for mourning veils is almost universal. One reason assigned for its wide supplanting of the traditional crape is that it is lighter and therefore less cumbersome. This is a mistake, but it has not by any means the buoyancy of crape, and every woman who has ever worn it knows how heavily and persistently it drags from the head.

A remedy for this dragging is to incline the head forward after the long end of the veil is thrown back, and pin it fast to the collar of the dress or coat at the back. Use a small black safety pin. When the shorter end is thrown back, the pin is concealed, and the weight of the veil is taken from the bonnet and head.—New York Correspondent.

The Insurance of Women.

Here is a singular fact that reflects rather badly upon our lords and masters. Among the insurance people there is constant controversy as to the advisability of taking risks on women's lives. Very conservative companies refuse them in toto, while others issue such policies under certain reservations and restrictions. For example, no company will insure a wife's life in favor of her husband, while nine-tenths of the policies issued to men are for the benefit of their wives. When cross questioned on this point, an officer of a great life insurance concern evaded an answer, but finally confessed that they feared man's abusing their opportunities. I simply state facts and leave individuals to draw conclusions.—American Woman.

Woman's Influence.

When women talk of the decay of chivalry in men, they forget that men are, to a great extent, what women make them. Men are the exact reflection of their wives and sisters and mothers. Through the history of the character of the women of that time we have a certain knowledge of the women of the era.

As it is impossible for the fountain to rise higher than its source, so it is impossible for men to rise higher than their wives, mother and sweethearts. So when women begin to realize the vast influence they exert they will not complain of the lack of chivalry in men when they do nothing to call forth that chivalry, devotion and respect.—Philadelphia Press.

Susan B. Anthony.

"American women," says Miss Maude Banks, General N. P. Banks' daughter, "do not realize what they owe to Miss Susan B. Anthony. When she began to work for their advancement, those were days when the usual newspapers would describe her addresses and meetings under some such headlines as 'Cackling Hens.' The tears were in her eyes as she talked about it. Now, if it had not been for what she and a few other women did, I couldn't enjoy my particular desire of earning money, and having it for my very own under all circumstances."

How to Touch Up the White Hairs.

Now that every woman must appear to be young, whatever her age, gray hair is more unpopular than ever, and women who have passed their first youth use many devices to overcome this first sign of encroaching time. "I have found out a capital way of touching up white hairs," said a youngish oldish matron quoted by an exchange. "Ordinary tincture of iron put on with a camel's hair brush will not stain the skin and turns these horrid little evidences either brown or black, according to the number of applications."

Where Ties Fall.

The back and arms of easy chairs that are worn and soiled look much better if covered by a quiet colored linen in ecru, gray or pale brown, something in pale sage color or denim in blue, with a straggling conventional pattern worked on them, are used than with the old fashioned ties and squares of white linen or lace. The latter only make the coverings look more soiled and faded by contrast.—New York Post.

GOOD LOOKS SAVED HER.

A Young Woman With Beautiful Hair Had a Peculiar Way of Stealing.

A young lady employed by a gold and silver smith in New York has only her good looks to thank for the fact that she was allowed to resign without being prosecuted for theft. She has an extraordinarily fine head of hair, which she allows to hang loosely over her shoulders and nearly down to her waist. From time to time it was noticed that the gold used in the room in which she worked did not go as far as it ought in making jewelry and gem settings, and that even, allowing for the filings, which are most carefully preserved, there was a distinct leakage. Steps were taken to subject the employees to a more rigid search, but no discovery was made until the young lady with the long hair quarreled with her roommate over a love affair, and in a fit of jealousy her rival gave away the most interesting story.

The young lady had kept her hair well greased, and then while at work would frequently pass her fingers through it casually, as though it were a matter of habit. By the process she accumulated a good deal of gold dust in her hair and sometimes dropped some diamond chips as well. Every night she combed out her locks with the smallest of tooth combs, carefully collected the peculiar, purloined treasure trove and sold it without any difficulty. She broke down completely when taxed with the offense, made restitution as far as she was able, and her tears and promises were so profuse that she was then allowed to depart in peace, although her employers some what inconsistently took measures to prevent her obtaining further employment in the business in which she was an expert.—New York Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GOLD FIND IN GEORGIA.

Rediscovery of the Mine Worked by De Soto and His Followers 300 Years Ago.

Mr. W. C. Padgett, a sawmill man operating a mill in the mountains northeast of this place, has discovered some interesting relics in the way of stone mortars and other implements. Mr. Padgett secured the services of Professor Clark, an old mining engineer, to prospect the place. In one of the excavations they discovered the spur of a quartz vein, which they went down for a bit. It proved better than they had fancied. They found gold sticking in the quartz in plenty, visible to the naked eye. Professor Clark said:

"It is a valuable find, beyond doubt. I believe it to be the exact spot where De Soto and his followers located and mined for gold and silver 300 years ago. There is every evidence to prove this. The remains of a large fort, the old excavations, some of which have trees growing in them 200 years old, the cooking utensils and the other relics hewn from the solid stone. All this proves conclusively the site of an ancient mine. As to the mineral deposit, there are seven well defined veins that are legitimate, in every sense, having a well defined igneous granite foot wall rock and overhanging slate top wall running northeast and southwest, dip east southeast."—Ellijay (Ga.) Dispatch.

An Awakening.

What is it that is awakening people all over the land and causing such a thrill of excitement and gratitude everywhere among the sick and suffering? It is the new departure by that greatest and most successful specialist in the cure of all nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York, who offers to the sick everywhere the opportunity of consulting him by letter, free of charge. Think of it, sufferers, you who have sought in vain for relief, or for a satisfactory explanation of your disease! By writing him about your complaint, this great physician will send you, free of charge, an exact explanation of your disease and what to do to be cured.

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An Important Railway.

The important strategic railway connecting Tientsin with Shan-hai-Kwan, the town at the eastern foot of the great wall, where it runs down to the gulf of Lintong, is now completed, and the new Chinese minister to London traveled by it last week. He was thereby enabled to reach the sea and get a steamer for Shanghai instead of having to remain the winter in Tientsin or be carried down by chair nearly a thousand miles overland, Tientsin being frozen from December until March.—London Times.

Humiliated Athens.

The Greek capital is threatened with a humiliation which never could have been imposed upon ancient Athens. The city is apparently unable to pay its gas bill, amounting to 447,000 drachmas, and the company has notified the authorities that the gas will be cut off unless the bill is settled within a few days.—Paris Figaro.

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FREELAND PIONEERS.

They Have Gone to Find Their Valley of Eden in the African Wilderness.

Dr. Theodor Hertizka's plan to found an ideal commonwealth in east Africa is being carried out with great rapidity. Late in February the English members of the pioneer expedition to Mount Kenia left London for the continent, and a week ago the pioneer corps sailed for Mombasa, on the east African coast. Their ultimate object is to organize a colony in which land and capital will be free, and everybody will be well clothed, well fed, well sheltered and well educated. Their immediate object is to explore the land round their so called valley of Eden, on Tana river, and to select and limit exactly the territory which the colony or commonwealth of Freeland is to occupy.

Dr. Hertizka has been exceptionally successful in obtaining powerful patronage for his venturesome enterprise. Not only has the British government granted him land and moral support, but the Austrian authorities have also given the little band of reformers much encouragement and some money. The Royal Museum of Natural History in Vienna, for instance, has presented the pioneer expedition with the apparatus and instruments for procuring information and collections of the flora and fauna of the valley of Eden.

The Royal and Imperial Military and Geographical institute of Vienna, the South Kensington museum and other societies have also given practical proof of their interest in the explorations. All fresh knowledge will be promptly communicated to the Royal Geographical and other societies. Among other things the Freelanders have set themselves to do is to institute a regular service of small steamboats from the mouth of the river Tana to the limit of navigation, about 350 miles, and to carry on experiments in the domestication of the elephant and zebra.

J. G. B. and Royalty.

A gentleman just returned to London from the racing and other festivities at Cannes calls my attention to a social feature of the royal gayeties in the past fortnight which will be of special interest to Americans. One of the first acts of the Prince of Wales on his arrival at the Riviera was to make a personal call upon a private citizen of the United States. Two days later the prince invited him to lunch, an invitation which the American was unable to accept, because he himself was that day entertaining ex-Empress Eugenie, Grand Duke Michel and other royal guests. It is a fact well known in all courts and salons on the continent that no untitled individual in all Europe is so cordially welcomed in the most exclusive circles of royalty and aristocracy as this man. His name is James Gordon Bennett.—New York Sun's London Letter.

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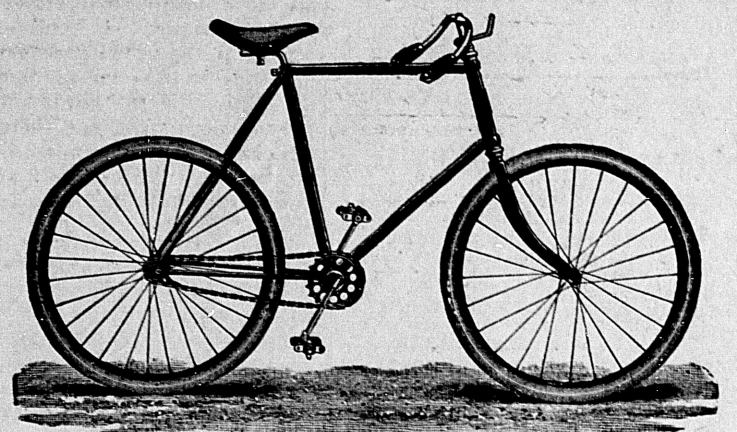
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