

WOMAN AND HOME.

A WOMAN WHO EARNS HER LIVING BY WORKING AS AN ENGINEER.

Infancy and Childhood—An Affection in the Home Circle—European Women—Woman's Weekly Task—Cleaning a Carpeted Room—Cooking Small Fish.

Mrs. Annie Shanivan of Tulara claims to be the only woman engineer in California and is proud of the distinction.

She has been running the engine for the planing mill at Mountain Home, in Tulara county, for over a year, and she likes the work, although a great deal of it is of the roughest kind.

Mountain Home is a hamlet that exists more on account of the planing mill than anything else, and the people there are of the rough, sturdy type.

"We never had no man here that runs that engine like she does," said one of the men. "It never stops a minute during the day and always runs as smooth and steady as one of them eight day clocks."

It is over three years since Mrs. Shanivan and her husband arrived at Mountain Home. They came from the east, where the husband had charge of the motive power of a big flourmill and got big pay.

But his health broke down, and so they came to Mountain Home, where he took charge of the engine in the planing mill. For a time he improved in health, but



Mrs. Annie Shanivan.

Finally had to give up and let his wife do his work. There was nothing else to do, for money was scarce and sickness was expensive.

And the woman has done the work satisfactorily ever since. She does everything about the engine, from screwing the fuel under the boiler to making the repairs, and keeps everything in the best order.

"Do I like my work?" she replied in answer to a question. "Of course I do. If I didn't like it, I couldn't do it well, and then I would be discharged."

She was standing with one hand resting affectionately on the throttle valve and made a pretty picture, for she is a good looking woman and of evident refinement.

Mrs. Shanivan wears no greasy jumper, nor is her face black and grimy with soot. Instead she is always attired in well fitting clothes of pretty colors, and her face and hands are kept as clean as they would be if she were engaged in ordinary household duties.

The engine room is as neat as any kitchen in the land.

"The clothes problem," she said, "was a difficult one to me at first. Everything gets dirty, and of course skirts are likely to catch in some of the gear, as I have found out. Bloomers? No, I wouldn't wear bloomers. It is all right to do a man's work when he has to do it, but wearing his clothes is another matter."

"The way I solved the problem was to make my waist and skirt of thin wash goods so that I could change them every day. I have plenty of time to do the washing and can iron them at night. At first I made the skirt long, like those I had always worn, but last summer I caught in the crank right there, and I had my hand and knee badly hurt. If the goods had not been thin and torn, I would have been killed."

San Francisco Examiner.

Infancy and Childhood.

There is a conviction prevalent that a child which is left completely to itself, as the method previously described would indicate will, at least during babyhood, be slow and dull and will feel bored for lack of interests.

But in reality the infant, naturally both the small ego and the great norego, and since he discovers them from the standpoint of his infant observation, not forced prematurely from the point of view of the adult mind, he will find in the process endless amusement without disturbance or excitement.

The sense of touch is the last of the human powers to be wiped out by the oncoming of death. It is also the first to develop in the newborn infant. The first sensations of this outer life are usually pleasant and usually tempt the attendants to offer injudicious petting.

If, however, the first feeble sense of touch is used to give the child a point of contact with the new world, a baby even a few hours old, unless it is in pain, will be comforted if it is allowed to clutch in its tiny fist the finger of some friendly hand.

The prehensile powers of a baby are proportionately much greater than those of a mature man. Many children, when only a few weeks old, are able to sustain the weight by hanging by the arms. Through this ability to grasp and hold whatever comes in contact with their fingers, they gain their first self taught lesson, and their first means of diversion and investigation.

When we entertain and amuse an infant, we do not help in its essential development, but rather hinder its normal growth. We excite and weaken it. But nature teaches and strengthens the infant mind. A child 8 months old, already observing a difference in sounds and in colors and in feelings, even though feebly, the personality of those around him, faces him, and the whole world of material sensations will gain more new information by his own unaided perception than either the father or mother could possibly acquire in a much longer time without an attack of nervous exhaustion.

We cannot prevent this natural rapid development, nor can we wish to do so. But we need to avoid with the utmost care either interfering with or accelerating its progress. All the environment of a child should remain as nearly as possible the same day by day. New rooms, strange faces, unusual sounds or sights, should be avoided, in order that he may learn to know the "I" and "not I" in their simplest forms and with the minimum strain upon the nervous system.

—Harper's Bazar.

Affection in the Home Circle.

In the home circle a little demonstration—a little healthy show of affection—is a prevention of many evils.

It is not that the same day by day which father, mother and little ones assemble each morning at the breakfast table without so much as one word of greeting. It is not that the same day by day in demeanor or engrossed in thought and unconscious of the presence of each other, they are quite on the alert to answer questions, and to go to it. It means only that the custom of friendly greeting has not been established.

There is no crueler sight than to see the first little signs of affection which children show crushed out by cold treatment from those of older growth. It may be a year old to the other day climb to its mother's knee and throw one little arm about her neck. "You little rascal! You've ruined my face in the back! And I have had it on half an hour!" "You're the way that foolish woman bothered to his affection," and the poor child is thrown to the floor. Better to lose a hundred dollars than to crush out the only thing, after all, which makes life sweet and livable.

"My boy won't concern himself in any-

thing in which his sisters are interested," growled a distracted mother. "He ignores the girls completely and won't be seen upon the street with them." These habits are usually the result of careless customs at home.

We have known brothers whose devotion to the girls of their family was most faithful. And so will they even be if the home atmosphere is loyal and loving.

It is not a want of heart. In case of need many an individual about as demerit as a bull, but cheerfully sacrifice himself in a cause of friendship. But this is not enough. The family is, after all, a community of many tastes and interests, and the mother must be the oldest and most reliable guide to be traveled.

Unless each traveler contributes his quota of interest to the best will not be realized. A little more of smiling, an entering the room, a comfortable word to one going on a journey—these sound little, but they stand for life's sweetness.—Philadelphia Press.

European Women.

A man whose diplomatic career has given him abundant opportunity to observe the characteristics of the various races of European women has made the following comparison of their qualities:

In England, he says, the average of accomplishments of the class known as gentlemen is not high. While every girl is supposed to know how to play the piano, the knowledge of foreign languages, modern history and of everything outside that touched upon in the so-called "ladies' papers" is elementary. English girls are exuberant with health, vitality and physical vigor, due in the main to the outdoor life and fondness for exercise. But they do not shine in any particular save in riding and at lawn tennis.

In France there are daughters of the old aristocracy who have matured by being graduated from the public schools and of taking up their living as governesses or teachers. But this is the exception, not the rule. The Frenchwoman lacks, however, in this line of accomplishments she atones for in grace and chic. Austrian and Hungarian ladies cannot be considered accomplished, and an intellectual Austrian or Hungarian gentleman seems just as much at a disadvantage as a Frenchman.

Their only accomplishments are riding and dancing. Whatever accomplishments the German gentleman can boast of are of the domestic order. She is quite the reverse of intellectual and cannot be said to possess any of those graces which are the result of a liberal education in the strictest sense of the word.

Italians and Spaniards are distinguished above all other women in Europe by their profound ignorance of the sciences, and their incurable indolence. They do not even possess the art of elegance in dress, and while the fair Spaniard may be said to excel in the management of the fan and in the wearing of her mantilla, her Italian sister is without a single redeeming point save her beauty. Perhaps the most accomplished woman in Europe, at any rate, the most brilliant, is the Russian, who unites to her vivacity of temperament a marvelous facility for the acquisition of foreign languages and a power of calculation that is altogether American. But her attainments are invariably of a superficial character.

Woman's Weekly Task.

We impress those about us by what we live and do, not by what we believe. What child ever took on love, even though while listening to loud, harsh ones? Was the love of perfect truthfulness ever strengthened by witnessing deception in those in authority? True, some escape through natural tendencies too strong to be uprooted by example, yet the rule regarding the child is that he should be the product of the education that begins at the cradle and is continued all through the period of home life.

This being true, how much depends on those to whom God entrusted the world's happiness! Surely they need the love, the patience, the tender sympathy that can be perfected only in a constant life.

It is not a cruel task, a weary work, that has been given woman. Her heart's highest needs are best met by love. She is her best and truest self when best to all else but that which will give happiness to those she loves. Sacrifices are a joy and pain, and if thereby another life is brightened and the way made smoother for tender feet.

A true woman can hardly claim much sympathy for fastidious men, hard, if it be done for one she loves. It was God's plan for the race that there should be Marys and Ruths and all the long list of noble women to inspire and goad about them. They cannot get away from this need of humanity for their love and faithfulness, and he who gave them their mission will help them to fulfill it. There is no cause for murmuring, no room for complaint, for it is a joy to every truly womanly nature to give of the best that she has, and her recompense is that she is not impoverished thereby.—Philadelphia Times.

Cleaning a Carpeted Room.

The proper cleaning of a carpeted room, as set forth by Miss Parlos, demands, first, that if possible all draperies and hangings shall be slipped from the fastenings, brushed, aired and laid aside out of the dust. Such as are not removable may be shaken lightly as they hang, folded as far as possible, and finally pinned high in pieces of muslin kept for the purpose.

Upholstered furniture must be brushed out carefully and covered with similar clothes, and all small pieces set out of the room. Price tags are dusted and also put aside in a protected place. A stick which takes the dust out of the corners of the room, and then the carpet is sprinkled with crumpled pieces of newspaper, wet but not dripping, and swept with the nap. After this first sweeping the corners and door-lintels are brushed free from dust, the walls are dusted down with a cloth, wet with water, and a special brush, and the base-board is brushed clean with a rather stiff hair brush. The dust thus dislodged is gathered by means of a second going over with a carpet sweeper, and finally the carpet is polished by being wiped over with a cloth wrung out as dry as possible from a clean tepid ammonia water—two table-spoonfuls of ammonia to four quarts of water. Wet paper is to be preferred to salt or tea leaves. The former cannot be entirely removed, and the grain of the carpet, rusting the carpet nails, while tea leaves injure and streak a delicate carpet.

Cooking Small Fish.

In The Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. T. Rorer, in telling how to fry the small fish, quotes the old saying, "Small fish should be fried—once in water and once in oil." "Smelts, trout, whitebait, perch and catfish," she says, "are perhaps most palatable fried than broiled. Small fish may be fried—once in water and once in oil." "Smelts, trout, whitebait, perch and catfish," she says, "are perhaps most palatable fried than broiled. Small fish may be fried—once in water and once in oil."

Put the fish in a frying basket, or in an egg roll in bread crumbs, or they may be rolled in cornmeal. Have ready a good sized pan with sufficient oil to cover. Put the fish in a frying basket, then into the oil at a temperature of 360 degrees F., and cook for about five minutes. Drain on brown paper and serve. Where a small quantity of fat is used, and the fish cooked on one side and then turned and cooked on the other, the method is really not frying—it is steaming. The result is much more indigestible than frying. Catfish are frequently fried in this way without being dipped in crumbs. Smelt may be fried in flour or cornmeal and carefully fried in dripping oil or lard. To do this, mix a little of the mixture of dripping and lard a better frying material than lard alone. A pure vegetable oil is free from danger of disease F. have it either. Never use butter for frying fish. It boils at a low temperature, consequently burns quickly. The butyric acid softens the fibers of the fish, destroys the flavor and causes it to become soft as soon as taken from the pan."

Proper Temperature of Baths.

It is possible that the expressions cold, temperate, tepid, warm and hot may fall to convey to many a sufficient idea of the different ranges of temperature to which these terms are properly applied. To do away with any vagueness or uncertainty which may attend their use, and to prevent any mistake being made in regard to the precise temperature of each and all of those baths when ordered or required, it will be useful to give the lowest and highest degrees of heat within which each of them is comprehended.

The right temperature, then, of different baths is as follows: Cold, 50 degrees F.; tepid, 85 degrees F.; warm, 96 degrees F.; hot, 110 degrees F.—New York Ledger.

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Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, long or short, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

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Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

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Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price, 25 cents.

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The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, ALBION, IMPERIAL, LONDON & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE, KNA HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION ALLIANCE, PHENIX OF LONDON, MANGUET.

FRANCIS A. GILLESPIE Chatham, 29th Nov. 1895.

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If you want a First Class Article made to order come to the shop of Samuel Johnson.

The driving-boots that all the Lumbermen are made at this establishment, and a stock of them is now on hand. All Hand-made work and Warranted. Repairs made promptly. Prices reasonable all round.

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ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager

Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896

Executors' Notice

All persons having just claims against the Estate of the late John Shireff, High Sheriff deceased, are hereby requested to the same day after with M. S. Benson, Attorney-at-Law, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to Mrs. Henrietta Shireff, 1897.

Dated at Chatham 15th day of March, 1897. MARY HENRIETTA SHIREFF, Executrix. HARRY SHIREFF, Executor.

TENDERS WANTED.

Chatham Ferry.

Applications addressed to W. S. Benson, Town Clerk, Chatham, will be received at his office, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of March inst. for the purpose of running a steam ferry between Chatham and Elliot's shore (as called) opposite the town.

Intending applicants can see the new regulations and forms for applying to the Town Clerk. A subsidy of \$1000 is granted by the Government. Applicant should state what size of boat he proposes to put.

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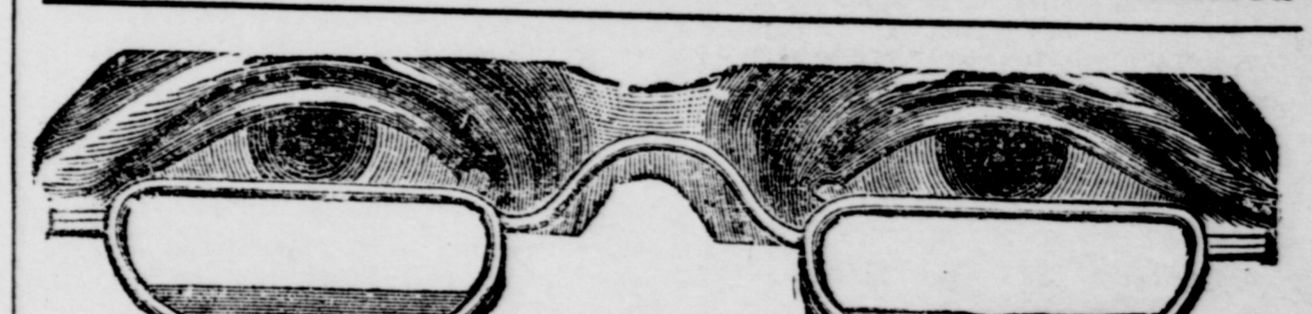
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