

# WOMAN and HER WORK.

There is so much forced wit, and would-be-humor going the rounds of the press nowadays on the subject of the pretty typewriter and her susceptible employer, that the mother-in-law, and the young wife whose biscuits were used for paving stones, seem to be enjoying a well earned rest.

I don't think anyone who has ever sat in a circus tent, and listened to the inexpressible dreariness of the clown's jokes or who has read the still more melancholy plattitudes which the famous "Punch" serves up to its readers under the name of fun, can doubt that human nature is easily amused and very ready to laugh at nothing, otherwise the clown would be mobbed, and "Punch" be without a subscriber. Considering that both the circus and Punch cost money, I suppose there is some excuse for their patrons trying to get the most they can for their investment, and seeing as much fun as possible in the weak jokes provided for them. But how in the world an intelligent public has ever managed to see anything funny in the deluge of nonsense which has flooded the press on the typewriter subject, I am at a loss to understand.

We all know that a limited number of men have married their typewriters, but when one considers the number of business men in the world who employ female typewriters, the percentage is too small to be worth considering. And while there are doubtless a fair number of pretty girls operating the clicking machine, it stands to reason that the great majority of them are not more than passably comely, as we all know that the pretty girls in the world are outnumbered by the plain ones. Then consider the fact that fully two thirds of the business men who are in a position to keep a typewriter constantly employed, are sober, respectable married men with families, and I think the typewriter witticism will be acknowledged to have very little foundation to stand upon, and less reason for its existence at all.

I have listened with very deep respect to the opinion of a typewriter herself, upon the subject at issue, and this is what she said. "If the people who are so fond of making funny speeches at the expense of typewriters and their employers could change places with one of us for a few weeks I think their views would be very much modified. The relation between us is first of all, a business one, and that in itself is not at all favorable to romance. A man employs a girl, to do a certain amount of work, and he is naturally much more interested in seeing that she performs her part of the contract, and renders him a full equivalent for the salary he pays her, than he is in finding out what the color of her eyes may be, or whether she happens to have a pretty mouth. And she on her part is sure to think more about getting through her work well, and doing it to the satisfaction of her employer than of the possible impression her physical charms may be making upon him.

"I am afraid we are none of us inclined to be too fond of our employers, we look upon them almost as enemies in disguise because they hold so much of our fate in their hands; and nearly every working girl is more apt to be concerned about meriting an increase of salary than attracting the attention of her employer with a view to winning his affections.

"My idea is that people must know each other a little before they can think of falling in love, and the great obstacle to romance in a business office is the fact that the girl is likely to know the man too well altogether while he knows nothing of her beyond her business qualifications, and the very slight additional characteristics that she is either good tempered, and anxious to please or else, full of her own importance and discharging as far as she dares to be.

"No, the jokes about the pretty typewriter and her susceptible employer have very little point, or sense either, and they go a long way towards making the position of a girl who has to earn her own living, more unpleasant than it would be otherwise. A certain class of people seem to imagine that the only thing which ever induces a girl to take up typewriting as a business in the hope that she may some day succeed in making a conquest of some wealthy business man she is working for, when in reality the poor girl may be struggling only to earn a decent living for her widowed mother and herself.

"Apart from the business aspect of the matter, an office, during the busy hours of the day, is scarcely a favorable place for judging of a man's attractions; there is too much of the bare, unvarnished human nature visible, and the best of men do not show to advantage where most of the restraints of society, and conventionality are relaxed, and he shows himself as he really is. The man in his evening dress moving easily and leisurely amongst his own social set, with nothing to do but make himself agreeable, and be amused, is one person, and the anxious worried man of affairs, in his down town office and business suit is quite another, so different indeed that I doubt if his young lady friends of the West end would recognize him readily. He is amongst those whom he regards as his social inferiors, and as he feels perfectly free to say and do exactly as he likes, he

must be indeed a rare avis amongst men if he preserves the same demeanor, and shows the same attractive qualities there, as in the drawing rooms of his up town friends."

I think there is a good deal of practical common sense in this view of the subject, and if more people would look at it from a rational standpoint we should hear less twaddle about it.

There is certainly a curious latent antagonism which seems to exist almost unconsciously between employer and employed. I suppose it is because they represent capital and labour and the spark of an old enmity is always smouldering, but somehow the conditions are so unfavorable for falling in love, on either side that I am filled with admiration for the coldness of those writers who take for their theme the rapid conquest of a young and wealthy merchant, by his penniless, but well born, and beautiful typewriter. Sometimes indeed, it seems to be as if the business office would be a much better place for ending than beginning a love affair, since, if the gay society girls amongst whom the average young business man spends his leisure hours, could only see the real man as he appears to those who work for him, when he is not on his best behaviour, it is possible they might not find him so attractive as they thought. The average man is apt to feel that if there is one place in the world, besides his home, in which he may venture to be his real self, it is his office, and if the real man does not happen to be a very nice one, why so much the worse for those who work for him.

Therefore, there is just one point in favor of that rare romance, a marriage between the typewriter and her employer—the bride knows her husband's disposition, and all his failings much better than most girls do, before they are married, and she is not so apt to be disillusioned afterwards. I am fond of the typewriter whether pretty or plain, I have known some very fine specimens of womanhood who belonged to the guild, and I wish with all my heart that the day would come when she will be taken seriously and respected as she so often deserves, and recognized as a valuable, and respected member of society.

The fashion of lining all organdy, and muslin dresses with silk, may be a very dainty and stylish one, but it is also very expensive, and sure to bring the dress, so treated up to a sum far beyond the reach of the woman with a moderate purse. I actually heard the other day, of a dressmaker who used 45 yards of taffeta silk in the lining and interlining of one costume! I once knew a lady who had a friend send a plain white tulle dress to her own revered Hammond to make, and when the dress came home it was a dream of beauty but was accompanied by a little bill for 70 dollars for making, and "findings." As the original material had cost just four dollars the owner's surprise can be imagined, but the dress had been made up over rich white silk, and trimmed with expensive lace, it is not to be wondered at that it had increased in value.

I thought that a very wonderful story, when I heard it, but I really think the 45 yards of silk goes a step beyond. However, the clever woman with a gift for economising generally manages to keep abreast of the fashions without ruining herself financially so she has hit upon the plan which quite does away with any difficulty about silk lining, as far as light blouses are concerned. She has one well made, and well fitting silk under-bodice made, and of course it will answer as a lining for all her mul, or organdy, or batiste blouses.

Speaking of organdy, and satiste, the latter is one of the most fashionable materials worn this summer. It comes in the prettiest colors and both plain, striped, checked and embroidered. It is made up into all sorts of simple and fancy waists to be worn with different skirts, and also in entire gowns. Some of the prettiest waists seen, are of cream white embroidered batiste, made up sometimes in the most elaborate fashion over colored silk linings, and sometimes, where coolness is more desired than style, unlined, and in simplest blouse shape. These blouses are tulleed a good deal at neck and belt, or else made with a yoke, and finished at the neck, belt, and elbow sleeves with white, or Dresden ribbons. For the entire costume of batiste, Holland colors, and dark ecru are the favorites, and a New York model in the former color was made over a lining of pale green silk, with a blouse of green silk, finished at the neck, belt, and each side of the front, with a band of white satin.

Hand painted batiste is the very latest novelty, but as it can scarcely be said to be in very good taste, I do not imagine it will ever attain much popularity even with those who are in a position to paint their own costumes at a very small cost. Elbow sleeves are almost exclusively worn with all summer costumes, even on the street they are considered quite the correct thing, but of course the gloves worn with them are long enough to meet the sleeve.

Strange to say crepon is not nearly so popular as it promised to be at the be-

ginning of the season; in biscuit color it retains its hold in public favor, but in black, it is less and less seen. I think the reason for its decline lies in the fact that the markets were flooded with cheap qualities of crepon early in the season, and the result has been to cause the best dressed woman to avoid the material altogether.

Close fitting bodices are the exception this summer, the loose fitting models being the rule, but there is no danger of the loose front becoming monotonous, as their variety is simply endless. From the closely fitted front, over which is laid a carefully drooping box plait, to the elaborately puffed, and bagged front, there is a wonderful choice. These loose fronts offer great advantages in the shape of remodelling last year's dresses, as there is nothing easier than adding a baggy front to a plain tight bodice, and it may be either of material which matches, or contrasts with the bodice. A folded collar, from which depends either a boxplaited, or loosely bloused piece of material, is all that is required, and the fullness is gathered at the belt either into a belt, or a small folded piece of the material, finished with a rosette on each side, and furnished with hooks on the under side to attach it to the lower edge of the bodice, and at the sides two or three carefully concealed hooks fasten into loops worked on the bodice beneath, serve to keep the draped front in place.

ASTRA.  
CARE OF HANDS AND NAILS.  
Useful Suggestions by Which Anybody May Learn to be a Manicure.

Hot water is the first requisite, and a thorough washing or soaking of the hands. This is best attained by having the hot water poured into a basin continually for two or three minutes. The hands must be allowed to soak for fully five minutes, and it is well, instead of soap, to wash the hands very thoroughly in bran, which makes the skin soft and white. After the hands have been thoroughly cleansed, the nails should then be attended to. With a piece of orange wood stick sharpened to a point, and a bit of jeweller's cotton rolled around the point and wet with acid that comes for this purpose, every particle of dirt and stain should be removed. The hands must then again be washed, this time in warm, not hot, water. Scissors, very sharp and fine, must then be taken, and all loose flesh at the side of the nails carefully trimmed. The nails must be shaped in a pointed oval. All roughness must be filed away, and the flesh at the base of the nail pushed smoothly and firmly back, so that the half moon, supposed to be a point of beauty, can be discerned.

It is no longer considered good form to have so much polish on the nails that they look as though they had been buttered, as was the fashion two or three years ago. But a certain amount of polish is necessary. Rosaline put on over the entire nail and the finger, then washed off again, and the nails polished briskly with the polisher, makes the hands look very trim and pretty. The first manicuring is by all odds the most difficult. After the nails and hands are once got into good condition, fifteen minutes each Monday morning will keep them in proper condition, all the week through, if only ordinary care in washing the hands, with an occasional rub from the polisher, is given.—Harpers Bazar.

NEEDS AIR AND EXERCISE.  
The Best Remedy for a Woman When she gets in a Brooding or Irritable Mood.

A scientific journal has some timely remarks on what it calls "house nerves"—that is to say, the low spirits and brooding, irritable, morbid habit of staying-at-home or sedentary people.

Women, especially women who are delicate and afraid to go out owing to the weather, are those who suffer most from this malady. They grow anxious for their husbands, and conjure up accidents, analyze their feelings, and lose their power of will.

"A woman who studies herself, her wants and desires, her ailments and loneliness, is on a fair road to an asylum did she but know it," says the journal. Imaginative children have a tendency in the same direction, and should be sent to play with merry companions.

The cure of "house nerves" is very simple if people would only follow it. It does not lie in medicine or doctors, but in visiting others, long walks in the open air, and sunshine, repression of every morbid thought as it rises, or expulsion of it by thinking of a necessary duty, and gaiety, innocent amusements.

Useful Hints.  
In making hard puddings, sauce, add sugar gradually to butter, and it will cream more quickly.

Sponge cake somewhat passe may be rejuvenated by steaming or toasting, and in a Charlotte Russe, or queen of puddings becomes a "dainty dish to set before a king."

The saucer of cold peas, combined with English walnuts and enveloped in a Mayonnaise dressing, would bring Epicurus to earth if anything could, and a little cold tea added to the next apple-pie will elicit the call for another just like it.

Watermelon rinds make an excellent substitute for citron. Cook rich and thick with plenty of sugar, and can. When ready to use, take out a little, dry in oven and add to cake, pudding or pie.

Wash off eggs before breaking and save the shells for setting coffee.

Reserve the oiled papers that come over lard or butter for papering cake tins. To cleanse fine laces, rub thoroughly in hot flour (not brown), then shake. Save the liquor in which ham is boiled for the foundation of pea soup.

## Last Week

we sold a great many Four and Five Dollar Boots for Two Dollars. Many customers could hardly believe the reduction was genuine. The explanation is they were goods that should have been sold last year—and instead of taken in stock at cost prices we took them at less than half cost. They were not shopworn, but the larger sizes were sold out. Now in just the same way we place on our special counter for immediate clearing about Two Hundred Pairs of Ladies Oxford Shoes that regularly sell at \$2.00 and 2.50 marking the lot at the very low price of

# \$1.00 Per Pair.

## Waterbury & Rising,

KING AND UNION STREETS.

"Strongest and Best."—Dr. Andrew Wilson, F. R. S. E., Editor of "Health."

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100 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO THE FIRM.  
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# R.I.P.A.N.S

## ONE GIVES RELIEF.

### CLOTHES FOR THE COUNTRY.

Valuable Pointers as to What a Man Really Needs When on a Holiday.

Special traveling rigs are bad form says a fashion article. Well-dressed men wear on ship board or rail a lounge suit of tweed tan shoes, and soft hat. So that question is settled, but then comes another—the man who is asked to spend a few days at a country house. What shall he take? One who knows everything is kind enough to answer even this, and gives advice galore. A man, according to this authority, should not start on the longest journey as if he were merely taking the cable car to go to his business, but he should be accompanied by luggage containing wearing apparel for all emergencies. There should be an evening suit and dress jacket, a golf, tennis, or wheeling suit, according to what may be expected in the way of amusement. A black Vienna frock coat and waistcoat, with trousers to suit, for afternoon or church wear. Half a dozen white ties in case of emergency, and as many kinds of shoes as he can well afford or as his bag will hold. Gloves for every occasion there must be, and all the accessories of the toilet, such as sponges, brushes, and soap. And a box of sweets for the hostess must always be remembered.

Many men, while bowing meekly enough to all other decrees, try to evade the dress suit when the visit is to be of short duration, and for their benefit this bit of advice from an English authority is given: "On the whole, it would be wise to pause, in packing your portmanteau, before discarding the dress coat as superfluous; there is no knowing how soon it may be required. Even though you box, run, shoot, ride, row, and sail from pole to pole, eat, drink, and are jolly in the open air, it advantages you nothing if at a critical moment—less conveniences demanding it—the prescribed uniform of English gentility be not forthcoming to testify of your right to a place in its ranks. You may 'wire' it, it is true; but 'wiring' for a coat is not so satisfactory as having one's own coat safe in one's own portmanteau.

### "HEALTH FOR THE Mother Sex."

This caption, "Health for the Mother Sex," is of such immense and pressing importance that it has of necessity become the banner cry of the age.

Women who have been prostrated for long years with Protrusion Uteri, and illnesses following in its train, need no longer stop in the ranks of the suffering. Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound does not perform a useless surgical operation, but it does a far more reasonable service.

It strengthens the muscles of the Uterus, and thus lifts that organ into its proper and original position, and by relieving the strain cures the pain. Women who live in constant dread of PAIN, recurring at REGULAR PERIODS, may be enabled to pass that stage without a single unpleasant sensation.

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## Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 24th June, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

### TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	7.00
Accommodation for P. du Chene	10.10
Express for Halifax	1.10
Express for Quebec and Montreal	6.50
Express for Quebec and Montreal	22.10

A Buffet Parlor Car runs each way on Express train leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.30 o'clock.

Buffet Sleeping Cars for Montreal, Levis, St. John and Halifax will be attached to trains leaving St. John at 22.10 and Halifax at 18.40 o'clock.

### TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

Accommodation from Sydney, Halifax and Montreal (Monday excepted)	5.00
Through express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)	8.05
Express from Sussex	8.50
Accommodation from P. du Chene	11.55
Express from Halifax	15.30
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton	18.20

Sleeping car passengers from Sydney and Halifax by train arriving at St. John at 8.00 o'clock will be allowed to remain in the sleeping car until 7.00 o'clock the morning of arrival.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.  
Railway Office, Montreal, N.B., 20th June, 1895.

## Dominion Atlantic R'y

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### DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Leave Yarmouth, 8.15 a. m.	Digby 10.08 a. m.
Arrive Halifax, 5.45 p. m.	
Leave Halifax, 6.30 a. m.	Arrive Digby 1.25 p. m.
Yarmouth, 4.10 p. m.	
Leave Kentville, 5.20 a. m.	Arrive Halifax, 8.30 a. m.
Halifax, 3.10 p. m.	Arrive Kentville, 6.10 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars run daily each way between Halifax and Yarmouth on Express trains.

### ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:

Leave Annapolis at 5.30 a. m.	Arrive Halifax, 5.25 p. m.
Leave Halifax, at 6.00 a. m.	Arrive Annapolis, 5.25 p. m.
Leave Yarmouth, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12.15 p. m.	Arrive Annapolis, 6.30 p. m.
Leave Annapolis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5.45 a. m.	Arrive Yarmouth, 11.40 a. m.

Connections made at Digby with the Bay of Fundy Steamship Company; at Yarmouth, where close connection is made with the Yarmouth Steamship Company for Boston; at Middleton with the trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway for the South Coast; at Kentville with trains of the C. & C. & N. Valley Branch for Canning and Kingsport, for all points in P. E. Island and Cape Breton, at W. Junction and Halifax with Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific trains for points West.

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