

WOMAN and HER WORK.

I see that the latest Vanderbilt bride and groom are not having exactly what is usually called "a good time" on their honeymoon journey! They are passing a large portion of the month of sweetness at Saratoga, in a seclusion which they have vainly tried to make very strict by leaving orders at their hotel that no cards shall be delivered to them. Rather discourteous, one would think, but then few of us are versed in the ways of the very rich, or can understand their feelings. At any rate Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt junior, though they are isolated, are very far from being secluded; in fact they are the objects of such close and unremitting attention on the part of the inhabitants of Saratoga in general, and the guests at their own hotel in particular that they are really to be pitied. Every movement is watched and the populace are eager for every scrap of gossip concerning them. They occupy one of the cottage suits of rooms on the second story, facing the inner court yard, of the United States Hotel, and as they never appear in the dining room, taking all their meals in their own rooms, the windows and small private veranda of their apartment seem the eyecore of all eyes. The hapless and weary young couple have their table placed in the windows opening on this veranda, for the sake, I suppose of getting all the air possible and hundreds of pairs of eyes follow their every movement, this particular inner court yard, with its wide veranda and shady nooks being the favorite resort of the hotel guests.

After they have breakfasted Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt spent part of the morning on their own veranda, and an eager crowd note the number of times the groom addresses the bride, and her expression when she replies. The instant the unfortunate object of all this attention show signs of preparing to get out, the news seems to speed with lightning rapidity, and not only do all the residents of the hotel flock to the doors, windows and verandas, to see them pass, but when they descend the hotel steps and cross the sidewalk to their carriage they find themselves compelled to pass through a dense crowd lined up on the sidewalk, patiently waiting for a glimpse of them. The poor young bridegroom, who has not yet fully recovered from the severe attack of acute rheumatism which prostrated him just before his marriage, and who looks very delicate, is said to be especially sensitive to this sort of persecution, and not long since when the driver asked for directions before starting, he answered wearily, "For heaven's sake take us to the woods."

Of course the circumstances attending the marriage, the well-known, and widely advertised opposition of the bridegroom's family on the score of his youth, and the eight or nine years seniority of his bride, would be largely responsible for the attention which the young couple attract, as well as their exalted position and great wealth, but it would seem to Canadians as if such shameless pursuit and annoyance of two private citizens not only passed the bounds of good taste by a very long distance, but showed a good deal of vulgarity.

I suppose it is one of the penalties of wealth and social prominence, but it must be very trying to the people concerned, and almost make them long for the quiet, happiness of the poor young clerk and his bride, who run across to the Jersey shore for a honeymoon of a week, and after spending seven quiet days in a paradise of their own, are both back at work in the city, on Monday morning. Truly, wealth has its drawbacks, and those unlucky eight, or ten years, because it is a fact that Miss Grace Wilson was 33 at the time of the marriage, while Mr. Vanderbilt is but 23—about which all the trouble arose, must have been a very sharp and cruel thorn in the poor bride's flesh so widely, and so constantly has the disparity been proclaimed and commented upon. Mrs. Vanderbilt will however, have the consolation of knowing that according to the precedent she has the prospect of a happy life before her as it is a well established fact that once a very young man falls truly and honestly in love with a woman older than himself he usually stays in that condition all his life, and makes her an excellent and devoted husband. I say "truly and honestly" because it so seldom happens that a youth of that age really knows his own mind; but young Vanderbilt certainly seemed to know his, judging by the obstinacy with which he stuck to his point, and as his wife must be a very charming woman and well worth winning he was quite right, and I respect him for his determination.

Germany is a strange country, and in spite of its wonderful advancement; in spite of the fact that so far as art, science, literature and many other things, are concerned, it is well to the front amongst other nations, it is curiously behind the age in some things. Its eccentric, one had almost written crack-brained and domineering young ruler, seems to have room for but one idea in his mind, and it is that all men should be soldier's whether they are

fitted for it or not, and that every ruler shall be judged by the size and efficiency of his army, and by no other standard.

Those who have kept an eye upon this young autocrat since his accession to the throne will scarcely be surprised at a new law which has recently been adopted, and will be enforced not only in some benighted provinces, but throughout the whole German Empire. It is one which is quite worthy of Wilhelm III, and his advisors, and its object and effect will be in these days, when progress and enlightenment are making them elves felt even in heathen countries, to reduce the women of Germany to a position socially, mentally and morally lower than that occupied by the women of any other civilized people. According to this code the German woman is simply destitute of rights of any kind. As a mother she has no right to her own children, as a wife her rights are simply nil, and her husband has the power to annul any contract that she may make in business, and can even demand and obtain her earnings from her employer, if she is in any business. If a woman with property marries everything she possesses becomes absolutely her husband's, and in case of his death she is not allowed to be the guardian of her own children. She is, in short, utterly dependent on man, as completely without rights of her own as the dumb beasts of burden with whom she shares the privilege of contributing to man's wealth and advancement, without in any way sharing his prosperity. She may assist him in earning his living but has no right to one cent of the money she earns. To such an extent is this discrimination in favor of man carried that the new law even refuses to give illegitimate children claims upon their fathers, thus throwing the entire burden upon the unhappy mothers. It seems almost incredible to the women of an enlightened country but it is nevertheless a fact that German women have long been prohibited from attending political meetings, and the mere fact of the presence of even a few women at a meeting of the kind is sufficient reason for the breaking up of the assembly, by the police. In spite of this rule, a great meeting of protest against the passage of the new law, was held in Berlin, and of the fifteen thousand persons present a large number were women. Resolutions protesting against the iniquitous law were passed, but all in vain, as the new code became law all the same.

Such a law at this stage of the world's progress is not only a disgrace to Germany but to the whole civilized world, but I fear the disapproval of other nations will not affect the matter in the least for the imperial Autocrat cares little for what his own people think of him, and less, I fancy for the opinion of the world at large.

The subject of a return to white stockings is being spoken of with bated breath as one of the possibilities of the near future! It would indeed be awful, but I cannot regard it as a possibility until we have some more definite reason for alarm. A pair of white silk stockings is perfectly correct as an accompaniment to a wedding costume, or a dainty white evening toilette; white stockings are also quite the proper thing when worn with a white lawn or pique costume, and white kid shoes but it must be remembered that there are not very many of us who can afford to indulge in white silk for steady wear, even if it were not open to the objection of being rather chilly for winter, and that white in one material means white in another. Fancy a return to the benighted days of white cotton, when we should be going about in mortal terror lest the wind should blow our skirts aside and show the immaculate white hosiery in which we started out, either spotted with mud, or ruined with dust! Why low shoes would soon become a thing of the past, and all the real deintiness of footgear in which we have revelled for so long, would inevitably banish with them. When winter came there would be no evading the horrors of white woolen stockings, and after that—chacs! Our mothers may have been satisfied to put up with "good sensible white woolen stockings" which they frequently knitted themselves, but I do not think any advanced nineteenth century can ever be induced even by the stern dictates of fashion herself, to endure such an affliction. Therefore I am not feeling at all disturbed by the white stocking scare.

I have been looking up some of the new sleeves, and really they are not half bad, though they do show the outline of the arm more than we are accustomed to. The high full puff starting about five or six inches above the elbow and falling over the perfectly tight fitting sleeve, in a thick rolling puff is certainly very stylish and pretty, and so is the full puff which droops a little lower on the inside of the arm, and is caught up and draped high on the shoulder under a buckle. Another pretty sleeve is something like the leg o' mutton of this time last year, except that it is much smaller, and most of the fullness droops towards the back while all down the arm the material is arranged in wrinkles

on the lining. Then there are several varieties of the bishop sleeve, which should always be popular because it is so universally becoming, besides being so comfortable. It conceals the thin arm, and veils the too redundant charms of the fat one, it is pretty in all fabrics, and a perfect blessing in wash materials, being so easily laundered. Some of the newest bishop sleeves show two clusters of tucks three in a group, one cluster placed a little below the shoulder and the other just at the elbow; pretty fanciful cuffs finish the wrists. The triple cape at the top of the sleeve is seen on many of the very latest sleeves, but somehow it has rather an old-fashioned look, reminding one of the styles of four years ago.

August and September are supposed to be the proper months for outing, and the fashion journals are filled with every variety of designs for hunting, cycling, golfing, and camping costumes. These dresses are really very useful and sensible, being adapted for mountain climbing, rough country walking, and having the skirts reasonably short, and narrow, and the coats usually loose fitting in front, half fitted at the back, and with quite an assortment of pockets. Such dresses are usually unlined and the seams of the most stylish amongst them are always strapped, instead of being plainly stitched, and frequently piped and trimmed with leather. Bloomers, or more frequently quite close fitting knickerbockers of the same material accompany each suit; they are gathered into a yoke at the waist and pulled below the knee over an elastic.

The only really proper model for bicycle suit, is now generally conceded to consist of a skirt which reaches nearly to the ankle, a short jacket, blouse waist, and of course the inevitable bloomers to be worn beneath. Since the hot weather gaiters have been pretty generally discarded, and where the high laced boots are found too warm also, cycle stockings which are a skilful imitation of leggings, with leather stitching, and a row of buttons down the outside can be procured at a small cost.

WEST INDIAN SERVANTS.

A Colony of Ten Thousand of Them in New York.

Every steamship from the West Indies brings to New York a group of negroes who have left the islands to seek service here. The colony of West India negroes in this city now numbers not far from 10,000, and the extent of the emigration is beginning to be felt by the white residents of the West Indies, who fear that "help" will soon be getting scarce.

Household servants in the West Indies are individually cheap, but it takes a large staff of servants to keep up an establishment there. Wages is small, but the work apportioned among many is light. The tales of to them fabulous wages, and of the delights of the great city, sent to the West India negroes by their friends in New York, are the talk of the house servants of every plantation, and unrest and the desire to share the good fortunes of their friends follow.

The West Indian emigrants find little difficulty in getting good places here. "Every West India negro, man or woman, can cook," any one who has lived in or visited the island will declare, and as a rule, they make more desirable servants than the average of household helpers. Those who are here are already ready to help a new arrival to a place, and their mistresses are usually able to boast to other women of their help. Household service on the island where the family gets a good deal more waiting upon than in "the States," makes the West Indian who is engaged as waitress and "upstairs girl" a revelation to a New York family, and, as for cooks, how they can cook! The cook's hand is likely to be "a little to heavy" with the pepper box, but the American palate soon takes kindly to the highly seasoned dishes that she sends to the table. Their soups and "made dishes" of meats and their ways of cooking rice and other vegetables are worthy of imitation. One of the soups, in which pigeon peas, a West India variety, are used, is black and unappetizing in appearance, but a trial of it explains why it holds a high place of honor on the islands. The West Indian cook is, moreover economical.

Taken as a class, the West Indian servants do not do so much work as Europeans are credited with, and the mistress needs to exercise tact in her relations with them, but, if not super-abundantly energetic, they are devoted and faithful and less migratory than the general run of household help, white or black.—New York Mail and Express.

A Boon to Humanity.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves, Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine. They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power. Weak and pale girls and women soon regain vigorous health.

PICTURES FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS.

A Pretty Colored Picture for every 12 "SUNLIGHT" or every 6 "LIFEBUOY" Soap wrappers. These Pictures are well worth getting. Address

LEVER BROS. Ltd., 23 Scott Street, TORONTO.
N. D. HOOPER, St. John, N. B., Agent for New Brunswick.

No Question About It

The LARGEST STOCK And LOWEST PRICES

For all kinds of.....

Children's : School : Shoes

WILL BE FOUND AT

WATERBURY & RISING'S,

61 King and 212 Union St.

RIPANS

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

HOW TO TRAIN A PUPPY.

Simple When You Know how and the Owner Possesses Patience.

Never be too familiar with a young dog. He must have a certain respect, not necessarily a fear of you; but he must learn to obey. Any intelligent puppy will learn his name in a few lessons. Once you have given it to him never change it. Mind you this—when he has once recognized you as being his master, his one idea is to please you and to deserve a pat on the head and a word of praise. Never tussle with him with a stick and never deceive him under any pretence. More dogs have been spoiled by their masters not playing fair with them than one could reckon. Be honest with your dog, and he will be honest with you.

If you possess a gun, and your dog is of that kind which has inherited the scent for game, the first thing to teach him is to fetch and carry—that is, to retrieve—and this without chewing or mutilating the object which he brings. A way to break a dog of this is to take an old glove, put a few tacks with the points extending outward, and fill it full of cotton. He will find that by picking it up gently he can carry it without discomfort, while if he attempts to worry it the consequences are not agreeable. This lesson is much better for him than any amount of whipping, and he will remember it much longer.

If you wish to shoot over your dog, the next thing is to make him find the bird. To do this, the best way is to procure a live quail, which can easily be had from any bird fancier; put it in a small cage and show it to the pup warning him not to touch it. Then conceal the cage in a copse of fern or grass, and bring him carefully in that direction. Never let him nearer than within four or five feet of it; then speak to him encouragingly. Under the influence of your words he will become all attention, and a dog thus properly broken will never "flush a covey," unless he runs into them by accident or when he is carried away by excitement, under which circumstances he will show contrition.—Harper's Round Table.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

Great Disturbance Once Vocal With Their Music Now Silent.

How many women ever consider the effect of fashion upon trades and industries? The deplorable fashion of wearing wigs and feathers on women's hats during the past four years called hundreds of men into the bird catching and bird killing business, and in many districts of the country almost obliterated the feathered population. There are great districts in Pennsylvania which were once vocal with their music which are now as silent as the grave. As the birds were killed off the survivors became more and more fearful of human beings. In the four years it is estimated that 100,000,000 bird's skins were put on the market, and that to secure these 400,000,000 were killed or mortally wounded, and another countless army of fledglings died of starvation in their nests.

It gave employment to a class of men who usually are idlers and saloon loafers in small towns, and by the excellent pay given at first increased that class of per-

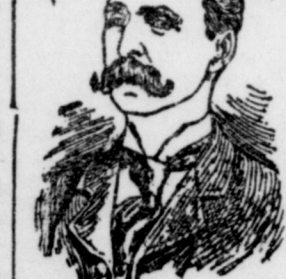
sons two and three-fold. As the market became flooded with goods prices fell, until the gunners made but little, and today most of them have gone out of business because the profits were not enough to keep body and soul together.

The new fashion of artificial flowers which has come in is much more satisfactory from every point of view. It gives profitable employment to those classes which most need honest work, poor and unemployed girls; and young women flowermakers must have sharp eyes, quick fingers and an instinctive skill as to both form and color. These qualities occur in women naturally more frequently, and to a greater extent than in men. This is probably the reason why in most of the shops it is rare to see a man, save that he be a foreman, proprietor or porter.

A Girl's Composition on Boys.

The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable like and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps house.

"HEALTH FOR THE Mother Sex."



COMPOUND

Women who have been prostrated for long years with Pro-lapsus 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.

Four tablespoonfuls of Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound taken per day for (3) three days before the period will render the utmost ease and comfort.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared by the A. M. C. MEDICINE CO., 136 St. Lawrence Main St., Montreal.

Price 75 cents. Letters from suffering women will be opened and answered by a confidential lady clerk if addressed as above and marked "Personal." Please mention this paper when writing. Sold by all druggists.

Miss Jessie Campbell Whitlock TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. The "Leschetizky Method"; also "Synthetic System," for beginners. Apply at the residence of M. J. T. WHITLOCK



The Manufacturers of the Victoria Crochet Thread, fully appreciating the fact that a large amount of their thread is being used in Canada and hoping for an increase of same, offer One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in premiums (as follows). Lady returning the largest number of spool labels \$25.00, lady returning next largest number \$17.50, lady returning next largest number \$12.50, next eight ladies, each \$10.00. The spool must be used between May 1st, 1896 and Jan. 1st, 1897 and labels sent to R. Henderson & Co., Montreal, P. Q., not later than Jan. 1st, 1897. If your dealer does not keep this line of goods send eight cents in stamps to R. Henderson & Co., Montreal, P. Q., and they will provide you a sample spool.

SILVER GLOSS STARCH

IS THE "OLD RELIABLE" LAUNDRY STARCH. HOUSEKEEPERS WHO HAVE TRIED IT AND THEN OTHERS MAKES ALWAYS RETURN TO "SILVER GLOSS." THOSE WHO HAVE NOT TRIED IT SHOULD DO SO AT ONCE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Starches made by the Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd., are always reliable.

THEIR LEADING BRANDS ARE

Benson's Canada Prepared Corn } FOR COOKING.

Silver Gloss Starch, } FOR LAUNDRY.

Enamel Starch, }

Millinery, Dress Making.



—AT—

Mrs J. J. McDonald's

ESTABLISHMENT,

MONCTON, N. B.

Will be found the latest Parisian styles and new costumes. Dressmaking done to all up to date fashions. Each department under the highest classed supervision and all work guaranteed. Write for particulars and prices.

Beef, LAMB, MUTTON, VEAL,

Ham, Bacon and Lard, Turkeys, Chickens and Fowls Vegetables:

THOMAS DEAN

13 and 14 City Market.