Woman and Her Work

There is a man out in Missouri who not exactly known to fame in the usual sense of the word, and yet who is doing a work in his own quiet way which is in no degree behind the efforts of the most famous philanthropists in real practical value to the human race, especially to the younger generation. His name is W. H. H. Musick, and like many other good and clever men he is an editor. The paper which he owns, publishes and edits, is called the "Wright County Progress" and is comes out once a week: it is a very excellent journal in many respects and in no wise behind other weekly papers of its day and generation, but its chief claim to distinction lies in the object which its editor seems to have set before himself as a sort of mission and of which he never loses sight. This mission is to draw the attention of its readers to the daily sacrifice of life by the careless and ignorant use of "inflammables, explosives, and combustibles." No calamity of the kind which he makes his specialty, is allowed to pass without comment, and Mr. Musick draws many valuable lessons from the frequency of their occurrence.

As the subject is one that should be of vital interest to us all, a few specimens of the extracts which the Missouri editor places before his patrons each week, and his trenchant remarks on them, cannot fail to interest the readers of Progress. Mr. Musick is so thoroughly in earnest and so convinced of the importance of the matter that he is now endeavouring to give practical effect to his views by persuading the school authorities of bis native state to make instruction in the care of combustibes and explosives, and the uses of fires, part of the regular school course. The extracts I publish are from the latest edition of the "Wright County Progress," and tell a sad tale of their own.

"JUNCTION CITY, Kan., July 16 .- At 7 o'clock this morning, twenty miles east, E. J. Allen's farmhouse was destroyed by fire. Three small children, the oldest 6 years old, were burned to death. Two older ones escaped, but were too badly burned to recover. The husband had gone to his work, and the mother had gone out for a short time, leaving the children asleep. She is prostrated with grief.

We want to teach the children, who will be the parents of the future, that there is no duty, religious or otherwise, which can excuse parents who leave small children alone; that the act itself is criminal and

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 16 .- A gasoline explosion caused the death of Emma Madden here yesterday afternoon. She was cleaning a carpet when the gasoline which she was using became ignited. The girl made a desperate effort to extinguish the flames, but only succeeded after being terribly burned. She died in a few hours.

A little special training might have saved this girl. Within the next twelve months a hundred more of our children will go out of this joyous life in a tempest of unutterable agony-by fire. Instruction would save some of them - who can say how many?

CHARLESTON, Ill. July 12 .- This morning, while a group of girls were sitting around a table, the 5 year-old son of Nelson Reynolds came in, and, pointing a target rifle at them, pulled the trigger. The bullet hit Clara, the 14 year-old daughter of Michael Murphy, in the forehead, killing

her instantly. The unprecedented accidental death list this month is directly traceable to the war excitement. Men talk war and torget the explosives with which they are working. Women talk war and forget the children, who are naturally explosive and play at war continually with anything they can lay their hands on. Watch the little fellows, if you want them to live a minute! How much suffering and heartbreak would be saved it every paper in the Union would repeat this

A little girl, 4 years old, was burned to death, in the temporary absence of her

mother, at Chapin, Mo., the other day.

Four years is a baby girl's sweetest age,
and it is the age at which ch liren are most frequently destroyed by fire. Many of them, perhaps most of them, could be saved in future it influential people who mould public sentiment, shape legislation, and control education would but try. Will they try? When will they try? How many more precious little lives must be quenched in the unspeakable horrors of death by fire before they make up their minds to try?

"Long life to Mr. Musick!" May he prosper exceedingly and may the truly good work he has undertaken flourish while he does, and live atter him.

After various dieto-maniacs—if one may coin a word, and writers on hygiene have been making the lives of coffee drinkers a burden to them for years by describing the awful effects that the coffee bean has upon the human constitution and worse still on the temale complexion; some benefactor of coffee lovers has discovered that it is all a mistake and none of us need fear the infinence of our favorite beverage on either our nerves, or our complexions.

This latest authority takes such a different view of the subject that he relates the case of a woman- a brain worker-whose

friends were so convinced that the coffee habit" as they called it, was injuring her that she gave it up, just for the sake of peace, only to find that instead of improving, her health had rather declined, and worse still she found herself unable to continue her work with any success, as without her coffee, her mind was inactive and sluggish. When she consulted her physician he told her that the amount of coffee she consumed daily was far from being stimulating enough to do her any harm and when taken with plenty of sugar and rich cream it was most nutritious. So that woman goes on with her work, and drinks her coffee with a quiet mind.

The "Medical Times" quotes an authority on the subject of prescribing coffee as a medicine in certain states of great debility, and adds that while tea and coffee seem to be alike in many respects the latter is greatly to be preferred on account of its sustaining power, and that it would be well for the working classes, and a great help towards the developement of social sobriety if coffee were to come into greater use, and if the ability to make it really well could be acquired. The writer quotes as an example of the difference in the effects of tea and coffee upon the nerves, the experience of sportsmen who find it far better to drink the latter when shooting as tea, it taken strong, or in any quantity, will produce a sort of nervousness very prejudicial to steady aim. Under its influence the marksman is apt to shoot too quickly, whereas coffee steadies the hand and quiets the nerves. I must confess that fond as I am of the fragrant drink, I have always found that even a small cup of coffee taken at night makes me very wakeful, but the same writer in the "Medical Times" is authority for the statement that coffee is one of the most effective sleeping potions known, a small teaspoonful as strong as it can be made, repeated every fitteen minutes until the patient falls asleep, being the regulation dose. I can only say I should be sorry for the nurse who undertook to feed me with coffee by the spoonful until I fell asleep.

The rapidly shortening days, and that slight but still perceptible chill in the air after the sun has set, which gives us our first warning in these northern climes that summer is dying, turns ones thoughts towards autumn tashions; and though the pages of the fashion journals still show little else than cuts of elaborate summer gowns, yet the authorities announce that the latest importations of these fluffy wor. ders contain bints of what we may expect in the early Autumn gowns. One thing seems to be decided, and that is the continuence of overskirt eff cts with the old as well as the more modern variation of form. All the indications tend in that direction, and not only the overskirt effect, but the overskirt proper has already appeared in with rounded peplum and pointed shape, as well as the short round apron all laid in upturned plaits which has a feature of the dresses of our early youth.

They will seem strange to those who remember them years ago, but they will not be the only old fashion which is to be gowns by trimming just on the bodice and out a little more of its color. Rise up and revived during the coming season if rumor upper part of the skirt in the required dye! Rise up and dye those blouses, girls. speaks truly. For tunately these old styles which seem so grotesque now are seldom

restored without modification, which make them seem like new, so it is likely the modern overskirt will be a more artistic garment than i's predecessor ever was. So far the most attractive overskirt models are in close fitting apron shape, longer in front than at the back where they fasten with hooks concealed by tiny bows of velvet ribbon with a little buckle in the centre. Next comes the long apron reaching almost to the hem of the skirt in front and back, and drawn up slightly at the sides. The peplum overdress which is the least to be admired of all the models falls in two points at each side, and like all the others fits closely over the hips.

There seems to be a possibility that the beloved blouse bodice is to be superceded at last by the tight fitting coat waist. If so the change is one to be regretted, and blouse waists are so popular with all women that it is unlikely they will be abandoned without a struggle, or allowed to go out of fashion altogether. The coat bodice tight fitting and stiff, is with us already and there is little doubt that it will really be a feature of the winter gowns. Just now it is made of lace, silk and satin in light colors and without sleeves, and it is worn with thin lace trimmed gowns cut decollete. It is trimmed around the edge with ruches of ribbon or chiffon, or pretty applications of lace, and opens in front enough to display a square open neck, thus making an evening dress suitable for summer atternoon wear. It is cut to form little epaulets over the sleeves, and lace sleeves which fit the arm closely are sometimes added with excellent effect, these sleeves however, are a part not of the jacket but of the skirt, and must be made of the same lace as the flounces on the skirt. Narrow jawelled bands belt the coat in at the waists, or satin ribbon with a jewelled clasp is used. Some of the prettiest of these dainty coats are made of velvet, and in either turquoise blue or deep yellow. With a white gown the effect is most striking and pretty. Altashion, but the newer light silk an I velvet ones are as yet seen only at the most fashionable watering places where they are worn by ultra-fashionable women.

There are some slight differences in the skirts which may indicate a setting of the tide which has already turned towards more scant effects. The new model is sufficiently clinging around the hips but the deep circular flounce is wider than ever at the bottom where it is scalloped. The effect which seems to be desired is a fan-like flare, and to accomplish this a knee-deep flounce of accordion plaited silk is sometimes added underneath the foundation skirt so that the bottom has the appearance of three, instead of the usual two skirts. princess effects are seen in many of the new cloth and cashmere gowns; but in these as in other models, the lower part of the skirt is a very flaring circular flounce, set on with a piping of the same, or of pland silks, which in the same form stripes around the sleeves at intervals over their entire length. The appearances of a polonaise is given to other her washed-out pink blouse, and so wash form. The only apparent change in the form of the sleeves in the tendency to make

EDUCATIONAL.

ART INSTITUTION AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Fall term of the 45th Year Begins Sept. 1st, 1898.

Courses of study are provided, extending from the primary branches through the whole University curriculum to the degree of B. A. The staff consists of 18 teachers in addition to the University Professoriate. Physical Culture, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Commercial courses are all taught after the latest and most improved methods. The Owens' Art Institution with its magnificent gallery is in charge of

Prof. Hammond, R. C. A. The Conservatory of music employs an able staff of instructors all of whom have received their musical education in Europe.

For Calendar apply to

REV. B. C. BORDEN, D. D.

Sackviile, N. B., July 30th.

Mount Allison Academy

-AND

Commercial College, Sackville, N. B.

The first term of the 56th year of this well known educational institution will

egin Sept 1st, 1898. Parents desiring to give their sons a good English education, or to prepare them for Business Life or Matriculation into Colleges of Arts, Medicine or Dentistry should avail themselves of this Home School for Boys. For Calendar apply to

Jas. M. Palmer, M. A, Principal.

them smaller lowering the shoulder seam at the same time to a point of discomfort ready the black satin and taffata coats which is really alarming after so many short shoulder seams, but if they once become the fashion, I suppose we shall learn to lixe, or at least tolerate them in time.

AN INDISPENS ABLE REQUISITE.

Something That Will Lighten Troubles and Make Hearts Rejoice.

There is something in this world that will lighten half your troubles and make you feel that life is worth living after all. There is something in this world that will bring variety into your dull, monotonous life, and make your heart rejoice. There is something in this world that you will soon find that you cannot do without for very long. This something is Maypole Soap. It will dye almost anything-from a gentleman's stocking to a feather, from a child's frock to a gentleman's shirt. No need for one to sigh for her faded blue blouse; no need for another to bewail that she will never look like an angel unless she goes to the expense of buying a new yellow blouse; no need for a third to cry over Prove yourselves independent of that wicked, heartless laundress; do not let her have the power to distress you; give her a little surprise instead. When she sends you home a washed-out, miserable-looking blouse that once was a pretty blue, just dye that blouse with Maypole Soap, wear it until it is soiled, and then return it to the laundress, blue once more. She will either think that her eyes are deceiving her, or else that the blouse is a new one. And all you pretty Cinderellas, weeping your eyes out because you have nothing pretty to wear at the dance next week, just you use your brains a little and your Maypole Soap a little (or a lot as the case may be), and you will find that you are the belle of the ball. If you want blue stockings and shoes, have them; it you want a pale heliotrope gown instead of the eternal white one, have it; if you want yellow ribbons instead of white, have them. For a small sum you can have a cake of Maypole Soap, ready to work any miracle for you with regard to colour. With this wonderful soap at your service you can nearly empty your rag-bag, and can make your rooms look so dainty and pretty, that when your husband comes home at night he will think at first that he has come into the wrong house. All these, and many more wonders can you work with Maypole Soap, and that with very little trouble and expense. The soap is sold everywhere where soap is sold at all. Do not let another day pass without trying it.

Imitation TTa Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure-Putnam's Painlesa Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine 'Putnam's.' Safe cure and painless. All drug-

A litt'e glycerine well rubbed over the hands after washing and before drying on the towel, keeps them soft and in good condition.

gists.

FOR GIRLS, WINDSOR - - - NOVA SCOTIA,

Incorporated I891,

Rt. Rev. Bishop Courtney, D. D., Chairman Board o' Turstees. Miss Lefroy, of Cheltenham Ladies' College, Eng. land, Principal.

Eight Resident Experienced Governesses from

England. Mousekeeper, Matron, and Nurse. Board and Tuition Fees, including French, Latin or German or Greek, Daily Calist tenles, Class Singing and Needlework, \$225 per annum, or

Music, Singing, Painting, Drawing, etc., are extras. Preparations for the Universities. Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 14th, 1898. For Catalogue apply to

DR. HIND.

rafalgar Institute,

(Affiliated to McGill University.) SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN,

with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years.

The Institute will Re-open G. TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

For prospectus and other information apply to

A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary. 22 St John street, Montreal.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL, Augusta, Maine.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL

GIRLS,

Will Re-open Sept. 21st. 1898 . For circulars address

> REV. GEO. F. DEGEN. Augusta, Maine.

Kidney Trouble FOR YEARS.

Nothing did Mr. R. E. Pitt any good until he got

Doan's Kidney Pills. Throughout the County of Leeds and

the Town of Brockville there is no medicine spoken so highly of for all kinds of Kidney Diseases as Doan's Kidney Pills. As Canada's pioneer kidney pill, introduced by Mr. James Doan, of Kingsville, Ont., in 1885, they stand to-day far superior to all the imitations and substitutes that have been offered the public in their stead. Mr. R. E. Pitt, the well-known contractor and builder, voices these sentiments when he says, "I have had kidney trouble for years. I had tried numerous remedies without much relief, and had given up my back as gone for good, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills the result has been marvellous! The pain is all gone. I feel like a new man, and can highly testify to the virtues of Doan's

Kidney Pills.' Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



Brook Street Mills