

WOMAN'S WORLD.

SHE IS AT THE HEAD OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD AT ATLANTA.

Miss Willard's Romance—Try Scientific Shaking—Woman's Part in Banking Affairs—Not Merely a Household Caretaker. The Brooklyn Five.

As president of the woman's board of managers at the Atlanta exposition Mrs. Joseph K. Thompson has appeared in a new role. Hitherto she has been a social leader, noted for her brilliancy, beauty and wit, but since she has been installed in her new position she has shown so much executive ability, tact and talent that even her friends are delightedly surprised. Those who are working in conjunction with her say that she has the same admirable qualities which made Mrs. Potter Palmer such a power at the Chicago exposition. Mrs. Thompson is the only daughter of Colonel Mimms of Atlanta, and before her marriage she was an acknowl-



MRS. JOSEPH K. THOMPSON.

edged belle of that city, a distinction which she retained after she became the wife of Joseph Thompson, the proprietor of the Kimball House. Both as Miss Mina Mimms and Mrs. Thompson she is well known in social circles in this city and is a particular favorite in the southern colony here.

In appearance she is tall and statuesque, with beautiful brown hair and eyes. Her personal beauty is enhanced by the vivacity and grace which are characteristic of southern women. Like all beautiful women, she is fond of pretty gowns, and her costumes give practical evidence of taste, which she has the means to gratify, for she is a woman of wealth. Although finely educated and with advantages of extensive travel, Mrs. Thompson has never devoted herself to any particular artistic or literary pursuits. While evincing an interest in everything, she preferred to enjoy the pleasures which her social position offered rather than to become wholly absorbed in any one thing.

The duties attached to the position she fills are onerous, but she has discharged them faithfully and well. With the natural enthusiasm of her nature she has thrown her whole soul into the work. This interest is quickened by the spirit of pride which southern women have in regard to the success of any project which is of southern origin. Mrs. Thompson has been in communication with the heads of the different departments under her and knows, either from personal interviews or through letters, just what is projected for the success of the Woman's building.—New York Press.

Miss Willard's Romance.

The recent rumor regarding the engagement of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, to an elderly English gentleman of means, who uses a large part of his annual income in the furthering of reform movements, has recalled to the minds of many of Miss Willard's friends in this country the romance of her early womanhood.

Miss Willard's devotion to the temperance cause is by no means coeval with the great crusade of the early seventies, whose outcome was the organization of hundreds of women's Christian temperance unions. Miss Willard's parents were among the pioneers of the great northwest and brought up their daughter with very strict, not to say narrow, views as to the use of liquor and tobacco. Miss Willard pursued her studies met a young man who was studying for the ministry and who gave promise of attaining great prominence in his chosen calling. The common lore of study attracted them to each other, and the young man felt that in Miss Willard he had found the one woman who, as his wife, would help him upward and would gracefully share the honors of the lofty position at which he was aiming. Nor was Miss Willard's heart untouched, and the young man's matrimonial hopes might have been realized but for her discovery that he was addicted to the use of tobacco. She very promptly told him he could choose between tobacco and herself, and to all his pleadings opposed the one cry: "If you love tobacco more than you do me, find some other woman who will tolerate such a habit."

At length he ceased to urge her, and they went their separate ways, she to remain single and become president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union and one of the best parliamentarians in the United States, and he to marry some one else and become one of the most prominent bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church.—New York World.

Try Scientific Shaking.

The writer of a recent magazine article advising overworked women to try "scientific shaking" knows what she is talking about. No woman's strength is equal to the demands made upon it by claims—domestic, social and intellectual—of these latter days, and since this fact is indisputable why not look the problem squarely in the face and decide calmly when to shirk? The question of course chiefly concerns the housekeeper,

she who endeavors to keep a house up to concert pitch of tidiness and not just occasionally and in spots either, but all over and all the time. Besides the mere sweeping, dusting, arranging and mending, providing to be superintended, there are, too, the hospitality that she must be ever ready to offer smilingly and the duties to herself—not to speak of church and charitable work, club life and the claims of society. One cannot do everything. Why try?

Of course the question at once presents itself, Where shall the remedy be applied? In answer to which common sense, system, a right estimate of essentials and self control may be suggested as the best aids to the conscience in deciding what shall be left undone. Of course each woman must decide for herself what is of the greatest importance. There are housewives whose standards of bliss are measured by the amount of real estate that their family and friends bring into the house upon their boots; others to whom the glory of belonging to every club in the community is all in all, and yet others who revel in "keeping up" a calling list of several hundred. Some one has said that "the spirit of housekeeping is lost because of discouraged housekeeping." With a judicious application of "scientific shaking" there need be no lasting truth to this statement. However degenerate it may sound, "shirking" is the only thing by which a woman can, under the pressure of present living, hope to keep her health and to escape a care-crazed brain.—Chicago Post.

Woman's Part in Banking Affairs.

The women of this country play a more important part in its banking affairs than they perhaps realize. They have a large interest in the bank capital and figure as employees, shareholders, directors and officers.

James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, has compiled some interesting figures showing in part the interest of women in banking. The statistics cover both the national and state banks and were obtained in response to circular letters of inquiry. According to the showing, the number of shares of national banks is 7,099,413, representing a total valuation of \$688,642,876. Of these women own 1,733,772 shares of a value of \$130,681,492. The percentage of shares is 24.4 and of capital 18.9. The number of individual women holders of national bank stock is 70,497.

It is rather curious to note that the women apparently have greater confidence in national than in state banks. The total shares and capital of the latter class of institutions are 3,618,804 and \$307,151,716 respectively. Of this number 481,098 shares, representing \$38,074,712, stand in the names of women. The percentages are respectively 13.3 and 12.4, and the individual holders number 23,146.

The women employees in the national banks of the country are 383 and of the state banks 584. They receive a total compensation from national banks of \$185,787, and from state banks \$262,847. The average annual compensation in the former institutions is \$135.11 and in the latter \$450.42. Estimating the average dividends from bank stock at 6 per cent, the women of the country for a year would receive an aggregate annual return from their investments in banks of more than \$10,000,000.

The Safety Purse.

One of the summer girl's chief responsibilities, next to her summer outfit and her summer campaign, is her hot weather allowance. Sometimes it is \$3,000 and occasionally only \$30. Usually she manages to spend \$300 on organdies, smart shoes, frills and flummery. And she carries most of this sum with her on all her shopping tours, at the risk of being robbed and losing all her summer frills as well as hearing papa remark after the catastrophe, "Humph, that's so like a woman!" The most old-fashioned of modern women despise to be compared to other women, so this sea-

son's shopping girl has adopted a new wrinkle. The invention as illustrated here was the invention of a fair Irish woman, the Hon. Mrs. P. Pery of Kinwarra county, Ireland. It is simply an attachment consisting of two small straps, one to fasten round the wrists and the other terminating in a ring to be worn on the middle finger. The purse, which can be made any size required and can be carried in either hand, rests securely in the palm of the hand, where it is convenient for frequent use. All hail to this new protector of summer wardrobes.—New York Advertiser.

Not Merely a Household Caretaker.

"Woman," said Dr. Foote, "is not merely the household caretaker. She has a right to all the pleasures, all the work and all the cares which the laws of her nature will permit her to assume, and not only those which are laid down as suitable, as sufficient for her by the artificial laws of man. She demands an identity of her own, and she wishes to be not alone an individual, but a voter and a citizen. In 1891, according to the census, there were millions of women in America occupied in work other than the care of their homes. One was a river pilot, several were steamboat captains, others were undertakers or clergymen and medical women."

Dr. Foote then went on to show the danger, in fact, he hinted that the race might suffer complete extermination—if all the women embarked in professions. He quoted Grant Allen, who has a unique plan in order to carry on the population of the world and still allow women to enter the pro-

SPICED BY COQUETRY

FRENCHWOMEN TAKE THE PALM FOR GOOD DRESSING.

Mary Derwent Discusses Fashions as She Observes Them in "La Belle France." Some Handsome Costumes—The Individuality of Style—Charming Simplicity.

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When I am with Americans, I think them the best dressed women in the world, but when I am in France I am forced to admit that the Frenchwomen dress better than we do. There are exceptions on both sides, it is true, but no one can gainsay the fact that the Frenchwoman has a peculiar style and understands herself better than our women do. No French lady will wear a garment that her own sense of fitness does not approve, whether it is fashion-



PARISIAN TOILETS.

able or not. We are more apt to regard the fashion itself than its becomingness. The French lady adopts a color as she does a perfume, and while she follows the changing fashions as often as is necessary she manages to maintain a certain amount of marked individuality, and besides this she wears her garments with a daintiness that we, as a nation, have never been able to achieve. It is a something almost intangible to describe, but that crisp newness and spotless neatness and the delicate daintiness of it all are fascinating.

We have fine dresses, ladies of the nearest natures, girls whose delicate taste studies out marvels and whose means allow them to purchase the richest and most expensive of garments, but wherein lies the fault I cannot say, yet the effect is never the same. The Frenchwoman bears off the palm for good dressing every time. Certainly I do not speak of the very poor and the country people, but I think that even they far surpass our farmers' wives and poor women in the neatness and spotless freshness of attire. There is a spice of coquetry in a Frenchwoman's attire no matter how poor, and—well, one might go on indefinitely drawing comparisons, and in the end we would be no wiser. I may, however, say that the true Parisienne is sparing of ornament as a general thing. Her English and German sisters will load their garments with all manner of things, and yet they have not half the elegance of a Parisian gown. The modistes in Paris do not offer their own women the gowns and garments they send to America. It is a sad fact that they rather look upon us as but a few moves from barbarism and think us best pleased with a savage profusion of ornament. That this is true all persons who have lived long in France know well to their mortification.

The Duchesse d'Uzes adopted a hat form for herself, and through many years that form has varied but a trifle. It is in shape somewhat like a low derby, with a deep dip and wider brim. This has rich large plumes laid around the crown, sometimes drooping in the back. In summer the hat is of straw or lace, and in winter of velvet or felt. This is the shape of all her hats, and she rarely wears a bonnet. While in mourning for her son the shapere remained the same, with crape folds in place of plumes. Lively, funny and pretty "gyp," the Countess of Martel early adopted a polka-dotted, and almost every head covering that she has ever worn since has been after that form, varied according to the season and the weather. She is partial to lace effects in her attire, and she has scarcely a garment that has no black chantilly, her favorite lace, about it somewhere, either put on as ruffles, jabots, drapery or laid on flat over a light underlying color. A clever journalist called her "La Dame Aux Dentelles"—she is so bright and airy herself that she would appear manifestly out of place in heavier stuffs.

Frenchwomen dress well, because daintily and simply, at all times, but their real triumphs are made for the Grand Prix, the Vernissage and later on, a resident of New York city. She has unusual musical ability, and as soon as she obtains the recognition she so richly deserves among the musical circles of artists she will take her position among them as an artist of no mean ability. At an early age she displayed a love for music, and when only 12 years old composed a number of songs, one of which, having attracted the attention of a prominent musician, was orchestrated and played in public. Miss Donaldson is not only a composer, but a brilliant pianist, and her talent for improvising proves that the harmonious strains are not so much the result of technical composition as a natural love for music. She is 21 years of age. Miss Donaldson's march will be played by the bands at the prominent summer resorts this summer, and it is probable that Sousa will add it to the list of favorite attractions on his programme. The march has dash and spirit and the truly military vim, which is the more interesting because of the composer's sex, proving how well a woman can respond to the demand that the occasion suggests.



SUMMER TOILETS.

for the watering places. The Grand Prix is over, and the last Vernissage is a thing of the past, but there were never so many lovely toilets worn so early in the season at the watering places as now, or perhaps it is that the present modes appear more beautiful than I have ever seen them. The silks are thin and light without being at all "sleazy." They are glossy and fine, and show great taste and refinement of color and design. I spent a week at Biarritz, where

there was a perfect galaxy of social stars of the Vieux France, and such lovely costumes they wore! Tea parties in gardens and on terraces, where every guest was of the old noblesse; lawn parties, rides and promenades gave opportunities for display. If these ladies wear their gowns for display, they somehow manage to conceal the fact, and no one appears conscious of her costume. The dainty little Duchesse De Blizny wore a mauve taffeta gown, with a clouded black figuring in narrow lines. Around the bottom of the skirt was a row of white embroidery done in notches and outlined with embroidered daisies. The waist was draped surplice style, with violet silk. The upper portion was covered with a pelerine cape of the taffeta, edged with rows of embroidered daisies, and this was gathered up into little bunches on the shoulders. The sleeves were bishop shape, reaching to the elbow, where they ended with under frills of white lace. The parasol was of mauve silk, with two rows of heliotrope satin ribbon set on flat. The mousquetaire gloves were mauve color. The gypsy hat was of natural straw, with mauve ribbon as sole trimming.

The beautiful young Spanish Countess de la Boulaye served sherbet and cake in a costume well suited to her delicate style of face. It was of a rich tan taffeta, with ruffles of orange. The skirt was unadorned; the corsage basque was of perforated taffeta, tan over orange. On the lower part of the waist there were two rows of carbuncle buttons. She wore a toque covered with brown velvet pannes and having two blood red roses in front, above which curled a fancy bronze feather.

The Baroness de Mohrenheim is a Russian lady, but she has in some way caught the Parisian style to perfection. She looked charming in an apple green silk, with black stars parmesee all over it. The skirt was ample, but smooth and devoid of trimming. The corsage was of black satin, black silk muslin laid in close plaits, and white lace. The satin was employed as a bow and as a giraffe. The lace was drawn across like a figaro and the upper part was laid like a guimpe. The sleeves were the forerunners of the Louis XVI style, which will be the fashion this fall and winter. The baroness wore a small green velvet toque, with two empire plumes, both black.

There was another young lady there whose name I did not learn, but she was so charming in her simplicity and so devoted to her invalid father that I feel it quite impossible to omit mention of her costume. It was of lavender blue and white silk grenadine. There were three rows of made trimming around the skirt and two long fancy puffs of white silk muslin on the right side. The white belt and white collar had bands of gilt braid. The blouse waist fastened at the left with fancy gilt buttons. Small rosettes of the silk muslin were set on the skirt and sleeves and at the waist. The parasol was of the same grenadine as that in the dress. The flat straw hat was trimmed with a slanting blue bow, and two small tips shaded and curled in opposite directions. The costume was an ideal one for a young girl.

BIARRITZ, France, July.

A Young Woman Composer.

A beautiful and spirited march, called "The Defender," in honor of the Defender yacht, has lately been composed by a Miss Marie Elizabeth Donaldson, a resident of New York city.



MARIE ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

aldson, a resident of New York city. She has unusual musical ability, and as soon as she obtains the recognition she so richly deserves among the musical circles of artists she will take her position among them as an artist of no mean ability. At an early age she displayed a love for music, and when only 12 years old composed a number of songs, one of which, having attracted the attention of a prominent musician, was orchestrated and played in public. Miss Donaldson is not only a composer, but a brilliant pianist, and her talent for improvising proves that the harmonious strains are not so much the result of technical composition as a natural love for music. She is 21 years of age. Miss Donaldson's march will be played by the bands at the prominent summer resorts this summer, and it is probable that Sousa will add it to the list of favorite attractions on his programme. The march has dash and spirit and the truly military vim, which is the more interesting because of the composer's sex, proving how well a woman can respond to the demand that the occasion suggests.

How to Care For Silk Underwear.

Silk stockings and silk underwear generally should not be worn two days in succession. When taken off, they should be shaken free of dust, turned inside out and hung in a current of air. This will reduce the number of washings necessary to them. They should be washed in warm, but not hot, suds made with white castle soap and rinsed in warm water. They should be wrung out gently, stretched and dried, but they should not be ironed.

THE YUKON COUNTRY.

S. Fritz, who left Victoria last April for the Yukon mines, returned yesterday, having come down from St. Michael's on the Kosselator. To a Colonist representative he said that the mines of the Yukon were considerably misrepresented in the reports given to the public. It was quite true that last year one man went out with \$13,000 and another with \$4,000, but the great majority did not secure enough dust to pay their bills at the trading company's stores. Mr. Fritz and a party of young men went in by the way of the Chiloche Pass, which is a trying and hazardous trip until after the summit is reached, when travel is comparatively easy. They crossed over in May last; the best time is March, for at that time sleighing is good and freight much cheaper. The business of the river is done chiefly at Forty-Mile Creek on the Canadian side, and Circle City on the Alaska side of the boundary. Wages for mechanics at Circle City, where buildings were being erected, were \$5 per day, while miners receive \$10 per day. However, the prices of provisions are so high that salaries are eaten up in living. Bacon, for instance, is 90c. per pound. The mounted police, under Chief Constable, are safely housed in their barracks at Fort Cudahy, which is immediately opposite the town of Forty Mile Creek. In the passage to St. Michael's the steamer conveying the troops from Seattle was caught for ten days among the icebergs but got out safely.

In Mr. Fritz's opinion none but those having some capital should go to the Yukon mines. The first season is principally spent in establishing a headquarters, and the ground is hard to prospect, it being frozen solid a foot from the surface, so that it will take two and perhaps three years in which to make any money. A man without means is principally working for the company, and is lucky to be able to get out again. There is no question about there being plenty of gold in the country, but it will take the effort of combined capital to secure any really advantageous results.

Moose Creek, discovered last fall, is being prospected this year, but the results are not yet known. Many have returned from it broke.

Three and a half weeks were occupied in the trip from Forty-Mile Creek to St. Michael's and thence to Port Townsend, about the best time yet made from the Yukon.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—(Special).—The Canadian Bankers' association of Winnipeg has received the balance of the crop estimates from its various correspondents throughout Manitoba. They estimate the average wheat yield at 27.09 bushels per acre, which is higher than the government estimate.

To-day the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. collected by wire from its agents at all important points statements as to the crops and progress of the harvest. Almost without exception the reports are favorable and of an encouraging nature, and show that the bountiful crop of Manitoba and the Territories is now practically safe from frost, hail and other dangers.

The local government discussed the school question at a cabinet meeting to-day, but no line of action was decided upon.

H. Touchburne, a wealthy farmer of Alexander district, died suddenly.



"Take a hole and put some dough around it, then fry in lard." This simple recipe has brought thousands to grief, just because of the frying in lard, which as we all know hinders digestion. In all recipes where you have used lard, try

Cottolene

the new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results. With COTTOLENE in your kitchen, the young, the delicate and the dyspeptic can all enjoy the regular family bill of fare. Cottolene is sold in 5 and 10 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "speak for itself" and fill a place.—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1895.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION: None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., &c. an-17

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the N. K. Fairbank Company will be held at the head office of the Company, 38 Great Russell St., London, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1895.

Dated this 18th day of August, A.D. 1895.

A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR SCOTIC PAINS

USE IT FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, MUSCULAE PAINS AND ACHES

Each in Air Tight Tin Box 2/6

WATERBURY'S PAIN EXPELLER

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd April, 1895.

CHARLES S. RASHDALE, of the Town of Denver, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the West Kootenay Electoral District.

17th August, 1895.

CHARLES A. R. LAMBLEY, of Osoyoos, Esquire, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate within and for the Yale Electoral District.

CHARLES GARDINER JOHNSON, of the City of Vancouver, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Vancouver.

CHARLES HAYWARD, Jr., of the City of Kamloops, Esquire, to be 2nd Timber Inspector.

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1894," that all persons upon pre-emptions or purchases outstanding on the 21st day of February, 1895, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The first instalment, together with interest from the 21st day of February, 1895, is due and must be paid on or before the 31st December, 1895. In default of such payment immediate steps will be taken for the cancellation of any records or agreements concerning such lands.

W. S. GORR, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th August, 1895.

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TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

FALL ASSIZES.	
Clinton.....	Thursday.....26th September
Richfield.....	Monday.....30th September
Kamloops.....	Monday.....7th October
Yernon.....	Monday.....14th October
Lytton.....	Friday.....11th October
New Westminster.....	Wednesday.....6th November
Vancouver.....	Monday.....11th November
Victoria.....	Tuesday.....19th November
Nanaimo.....	Tuesday.....26th November

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NOTICE

A COURT of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, will be held under the provisions of the "Supreme Court Act," as amended by the "Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1894," at the Town of Clinton on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, proximo, in lieu of the Court of Assize appointed by the said Act to be held at the said Town on the 26th day of September, 1895.

By command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 2nd August, 1895.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD.

STAGES TO CARIBOO

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet.

Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Special Stages

Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of more than one person, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by specials.

For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD., Ashcroft, B. C.

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ANGELA COLLEGE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The College will reopen (after summer vacation) for reception of boarding pupils Friday, August 24th, 1895. For day pupils Monday, Sept. 2nd, 9.30 a.m. A special primary class for children from 8 to 9 years of age will be opened. The Principal is at home to receive parents and guardians on school business every day from 10 to 4 (Saturdays excepted). For prospectus apply to the Principal.

MISS DEVEREUX, Angela College, Victoria, B. C.

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