

## NOTED WOMEN.

death." It's easily explained in so-called "states of nature," where all the heavy work falls to the "gentler sex." Many rude nations of antiquity, following this domestic slavery of women, trained them to war, making their wives and daughters, like the Libyans and Thracians, drive their chariots into battle.

The Goths took their women on their marauding expeditions. They managed the commissariat and removed and nursed the wounded. Tacitus tells us the German women shared the hardships of the camp and march and even the dangers of the field. This is borne out bravely by the savage courage of the Teuton women, who defended the cars against the Romans under Marius at the awful battle of Aix, in 102 B. C. The cars they were left to defend contained the children and the booty, and the ferocity of their heroism may be estimated from a carnage that reached 100,000.

The Sukote women of Greece outdid the men in defending their homes from the Moslem invaders. The considerate Amazons of Abyssinia will not let their noble lords bother themselves to fight. For centuries the native Princesses of the Deccan had female guards of signal devotion and courage. No more splendid courage was ever shown than by the Moorish matrons and maidens who defended their peninsula against Spain; by the women of Portugal, who fought against the oppressions of Philip I., or by the women of Maiden's Castle, in Edinburgh, who sustained the warlike prowess of Black Agnes the Countess of Dunbar, who defended her castle against the siege of Lord Salisbury in 1337. Many a fair form lay stiff and stark on the field of Waterloo.

Civilized prejudice ordains that men shall attend to the deadly business of war, but the women continue to break the rules. Not only that, but they still are formed into regular permanent fighting battalions. As late as 1830 the organized women warriors of St. Petersburg numbered 10,000, and Countess Plater's regiment of women in Poland performed prodigies of valor. But to-day the trained and equipped corps of women soldiers are confined, so far as known, to Dahomey, in Africa, and the little kingdom of Bantam, in Java. The Celestial kingdom of the Tae Pings, in China, had a picked women corps 1,000 strong during the late rebellion, but they were crushed out in the defeat.

The King of Dahomey's-ebony Amazons number about 5,000 and are the fighting mainstay of his realm. Men soldiers, in number about 4,000 are a supplemental lot of military riffraff, far inferior to their martial sisters in appearance, dress, figure, activity and courage. Entering into training at 14, these ferocious ladies become regulars at 21. But they live on comparative velvet, pets of the kingdom, numerously attended by cooks and servants, and hedged about with almost royal dignities. As the King's Household Guards they are divided into different effective corps, the Blunderbuss Grenadiers, the elephant huntresses, the "razor" women or short sword brigade, the infantry, very elite, and the archeresses, composed of young girls carrying quivers and poisoned arrows, and small knives lashed to their wrists.

Between Samarang and Batavia, on the island of Java, is a diminutive realm called Bantam, which, though tributary to Holland, has been governed from time immemorial by women. Without exception all the high dignitaries of the court, officers, soldiers and civilians are women. The royal bodyguard is composed of a corps of women soldiers who ride straddle like men, and handle a short, sharp lance with amazing dexterity. They carry rifles as well, and fire at full gallop with the precision of sharpshooters.

It is now known that Miss Helen Gould is the Lady Bountiful, who, some little time ago gave \$100,000 to the University of New York, but desired that her name should not be made public.

Lady Wolseley, wife of the Commander in Chief of the British Army, was a native of Ottawa, Ont. Her daughter Frances is the constant companion of her father, Lord Wolseley, whose peerage she will inherit.

A lady member of the London County Council will receive the appointment as Archivist, a new office created to make some use of the valuable records and documents of the Council. The salary will be \$500 a year.

Women of Western Australia are rejoicing over the practically agreed upon enfranchisement, as they hope it will improve their chances for employment, and that women from England will go there in great numbers.

The Empress Frederick of Germany is a musician and excels in sculpture and painting. She owns a large nursery garden at Friedrichshof, making a specialty of choice fruits to be purchased by royalty and diplomats, also of rare roses for decorative purposes.

The Duchess of Marlborough will have quite a collection of miniatures of herself and the children. She has just had her portrait painted by Mortimer Menpes, the miniature painter, who has been the rage abroad this season. He recently completed a portrait of the Countess of Craven.

Mme. Marguerite Durand, manager and editor of La Fronde, the famous Paris newspaper run by women, has formed a syndicate of typesetters, also one for typewriters and stenographers thus aiding the labor questions and finding work for the unemployed.

Mrs. Edmundson, of the Dublin Women's Temperance Association, has drawn the attention of the society to the increase of intemperance among the women of that city, blaming the fact upon the husbands of the women. A bill will be introduced into Parliament prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to minors.

Most wonderful specimens of wood carving have been done by Miss Ida Musselman, of Somerset, Penn. She uses the fungus found on partially decayed oak and maple trees. This is an invention of her own. The fungus is cured and made hard, the lights and shades are made to suit the subject, and the finished effect is surpassingly beautiful.

Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, is a distinguished entomologist. She received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, was elected in 1878 a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and in 1892 Consulting Entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. At Moscow Miss Ormerod received both a silver and a gold medal from the university for her work in modeling from life.

## God's Time Is Best.

There are blessings in abundance to be had from the Almighty hand, but we cannot expect to get them before the fit time comes for the reception of them. God knows what is best for us. He intends that the life of each one of his children should be filled with good and noble accomplishments; that it should be a period of blessedness, to merge into a still more blessed eternity. Trust him and you will be happy here and hereafter.

## Dolly at Court.

In the "Letters of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley," written in her early married life, there is one dated June 6, 1797, which quaintly tells of the appearance of Mistress Dolly Stainforth at Court on the king's birthday.

Mistress Dolly was distinguished by her beautiful black arched eyebrows, the fine bloom of her cheeks, and the agreeable shaking of her head. Thus "equipped," as the slightly satirical feminine pen puts it, and dressed with more than her usual splendor, she entered the royal apartment.

Thither also had come the little Princess Charlotte—the Prince of Wales's daughter—who could just speak, and who is described as a "remarkably sensible little child." The first object that struck her eyes was the "beauteous Mistress Stainforth," and she expressed her delight at so fine a sight by smiling and nodding to her and saying:

"Dolly, Dolly, pretty Dolly."

This mark of distinction was so flattering and the child's delight was so evident, that Mistress Stainforth thought proper to make a low courtesy, nodding her head with its tall feathers all the time; whereupon the child, who was "very stout on her legs," repeated the movement, mimicking it perfectly.

Mistress Dolly started to return thanks, but no sooner did the child hear the sound of her voice than she began to cry and roar to such a degree that nothing could pacify her.

"What! Dolly speak! What! Dolly speak!" she cried.

The princesses, who knew what the child meant, were almost dead with laughing, and everybody was in a roar except the Prince of Wales, who, possibly out of a spirit of contradiction, looked grave.

"I have not heard," concludes the sprightly letter-writer, "whether Miss Stainforth penetrated the cause of the scene, which was that the queen had the day before made the little princess a present of a large doll dressed in exactly the same sort of lilac-colored gown, and shaking its head in precisely the same way. From the striking resemblance between Miss Stainforth's eyebrows and cheeks and those of the doll, the child naturally imagined that she was looking at her own doll, sent from Carlton House, until it frightened her by speaking!"

## Worth Remembering.

A good rule to remember when one has costly rings and the habit of taking them off when the hands are washed, which, by the way, should always be done if one wishes to take the proper care of the stones, is always to place them between the lips, says a writer in the Criterion. If the habit is once formed it becomes second nature, and prevents adding another item to the columns of loss, relating to rings left in hotels, strange dressing rooms and other places. Said a woman who has a magnificent collection of rings, and who has wisely exercised this habit since its inception: "I have never lost one or mislaid it, and, what is just as important, I have never been through all the worrying anxiety of believing I had lost some one or all of them." The woman whose fingers are clothed with flashy brilliants up to the joint may remonstrate that she has no room between her ruby lips, in which case there are two remedies, one, to enlarge the mouth, the other, to reduce the number of rings to that proportion which marks the woman of taste.



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## Must Have Them.

The geographical distribution of red-headed girls is, fortunately, wide. They can be found in every inhabited quarter of the world.

The so-called dark races are frequently glorified by glowing locks. The Spaniards are swarthy as a race, but the purest-blooded Castilians frequently show traces of their Visigothic blood by blue eyes and red hair. The Infanta Eulake is red-headed.

Red-headed Italians are fairly numerous in Italy. They are most numerous in the northern provinces, where there is the greatest infusion of German blood.

And there is no girl in the world prettier than a red-haired Italian or Spaniard.

In Ireland a red-haired girl is made miserable by being called a "Dane." This epithet is a legacy of a thousand years or more—from the time when the Danes did override the coasts of Britain.

In a similar manner the Norsemen, who invaded Sicily centuries ago and intermarried with the inhabitants, left descendants with gleaming brain thatches.

The Turks are a light-haired, blue-eyed race, and their children are everywhere scattered about Asia and northern Africa.

And where there aren't any red-haired girls by nature—as among the Moors and Arabs—the glowing locks are commonest of all. The women all dye their jetty tresses to a most lovely red with henna.

## For Your Pet Dogs.

For pet dogs that inherit a tendency to watery eyes, a wash of cold, clean rain water, followed by a lotion of three grains of Rochelle salts, dissolved in four ounces of distilled water, is recommended. The latter should be dropped into the eyes with a medicine dropper. About three drops twice a day should be used.