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(W. F. MARSHALL,
Editor and Proprietor.)

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BAB ON WOMAN'S WAGES.

A PRACTICAL HANDLING OF THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Difference Between Men's and Women's Work—Woman's Physical Capacity Considered—The Man Who Won't Work—Mistaking One's Calling—Women as Florists.

Even the most learned of magistrates thinks it worth while to take up the question of the wages paid to women, and whether they really earn them or not. I do not know why this old question has been brought up, because I fully believe that wherever civilization exists the woman's work is on a par with man's. It is not a matter of degree, but of kind. I do not believe that, under many circumstances, women do more work for the same money than men do, because it is the nature of a woman to busy herself about that which her hand findeth to do. A business man engages a woman typewriter; four days after her arrival she is not only doing all the work involved under the head of stenography and typewriting, but, in addition, she is keeping the office in order. I don't mean sweeping it, but making it neat—running the letter book, and doing the hundred and one things that are required, but which a man stenographer would scorn to do. I don't know but that he is right. He is hired as a stenographer and private secretary, not as a man of all work; but women—my friend, women usually need the money as badly as they are willing to give the helping hand wherever it is needed and forget that by so doing they lessen the value of their services.

SOME WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Do you think I am wrong? No, I am not. The wise woman will do that which she is hired to do, do it well, and, except in the other case of an emergency, let the work of others alone. I agree with the learned magazine in one respect: Women will never be physically fit to compete with men. Their nerves are finer, strung on a more sensitive chord, and, being women, they throw heart and body into whatever they do, and with the result that, while it is well done, the woman herself is worn out and staked only for rest. There have been articles written on how women should work, how they should live, how they should eat and how they should have their beds, until one would think that the average woman was so drunk with advice, she found standing on her feet with firmness somewhat difficult. Of course, that women have to work outside the home is a misfortune. But that they do is a fact. They can starve, but it is not a pleasant mode of death, and most of them have a strange fancy for clinging to life, poor as it is, that is wonderful. Mrs. Tom Brown, who last year was as merry as a grig, did not think there was a trouble in life and believed that Tom Brown was the greatest man on earth, to-day faces a problem. Tom Brown has failed, and instead of being married enough to go out and look for work of any kind, no matter what it is, he sits at home and mopes and worries and blames his trouble on everybody but his own shortsighted self. In the meantime, food, coal and wood are needed. Fervently has if anything increased the appetites of the children and Mrs. Tom Brown says to herself being a loving woman, "Poor Tom, he can't help it; but I'll try and get some thing to do." In four months the chances are that if Tom Brown had seen his wife and children hungry and cold, and realized that they would starve or freeze unless he worked for them, it might have made a man of him, and he would have started out and done something. Or tried to. As it is, he says: "I can't do anything; the world is against me; if she wants to, let Mary try."

WRITING FOR MAGAZINES.

And Mary does try. Poor, foolish Mary! She has read of the immense amount of money made by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, of the great sums earned by Mrs. Burdett, and she sits down and writes a story. The Brown family go in debt to the grocer and the butcher and the milkman, and the baker. And the story comes back to Mary, and she concludes that the editor of that magazine is a fool. And then it comes back from another, and she concludes that the editor of that magazine is influenced by other women not to take the work of other women. Then that poor story comes back from another magazine. Mary does what she ought to have done in the first place—puts the story in the fire and warms the children by it. Do I underestimate Mary's ability? No. But the woman who can write a good, original story is not treated as Mary is, and, in addition, she forgets that success of the pen comes to the few, for, after all, my friend, the women who make much money with their pens are few, very few. What would I advise her to do? Put all the children to bed and think awhile. Think and think, until she knows what she can do. If her talent lies in the baking of cakes and the making of bread, and the concoction of dainty dishes, and this is a great talent, then, if Mary is wise, she will go to those neighbors whose cooks are poor, who have no knowledge of the great art of cooking themselves and she will let them know that she will make for a proper price whatever they may need in this special line. The devoted eggs for Sunday evening's tea, the light, lady cake, that is a joy to the taste, a pleasure to the eye, and not an insult to the stomach; the menus made that the men like, or the dainty sandwiches that the whole family enjoy. Mary can make to order. Now, if Mary has a talent for cooking and manages properly, she can in her own little town, make an income that ought to shame Tom, but which

doesn't though it will keep that awful job, Debt, from the door. Possibly, Mary's talent is with her needle. She can take the spot of cambric needles, a very cobweb of thread and hemstitch the daintiest of laces. Oh, no, she needn't embroider center pieces or doilies or tea cloths; the world is full of them. Instead she can go to little Mrs. Matron across the way, who is young and happy, and she can offer to make for all the tiny little dresses, the pretty petticoats, the funny little caps that are to be worn by the most wonderful baby in all the world. And doing this work as she does, it will cost Mary's reputation to spread, and it is possible that she may have to teach her oldest girl to help her when the orders are many. And Tom? Oh, well, Tom is a man, and he will let Mary earn the money while he tells the men how when a fellow is married he ought to be master in his house. And Mary will continue to love him. For such is the nature of woman.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

Or, else, it may be that whenever Mary sticks a flower in the ground, it blossoms and is sweet; and the neighbors come to her and beg an orange blossom for the bride, a nosegay for somebody who is sick, or some white roses for a woman who has closed her eyes to this world and its sorrows. Why should Mary write poor stories when she can grow good flowers? The boys help her make a pit, and puffed it, so to say, with bundles of straw, and covered it with old glass, and Mary had hundreds of violets for Easter Sunday as her offering when her neighbors had none. It is a curious thing, but flowers know when people love them and grow and blossom under the hands that express tenderness in touching them. Mary may feel like selling her soul when she takes money for these lovely blossoms, but she is not; she is saving her soul by trying to be honest. You think these things are not possible? I have not told you of one case that is not true, and in which a really and rightly Mary did not manage to earn the bread and butter, even if she could not compass the raspberry jam upon it.

THE WOMAN WHO ASKED BAB'S ADVICE.

I sometimes think it is the women who have been most greatly bred who are willing to do that honest work which their hands are fitted to do. The world and all of us in it have a fashion of jeering at boarding-houses, and yet, I know no more honest way and no more womanly way for a woman to earn her living than by making a home for those who have none. Unfortunately, most women do not look at this in the right way. They start out with the determination to make as much money and give as little consideration as possible, forgetting that everything put in the market is only worth the market price. Consequently, she who offers to her boarders an antiseptic table, a badly cooked dinner, rooms not properly cared for and none of the politeness which a hotelkeeper shows his guests need not expect to make enough money to pay her landlord. Good cooking does not cost any more than that which is bad, and only a little more care is required to achieve a dainty table than an untidy one. Some time ago a young woman came to me who was eager to make her living. She was alone in the world, except—and always when a woman needs to earn her living there comes that except—for one old lady who depended on her. She had a little money and a few diamonds, and she thought she would succeed on a newspaper, thereby making a whole soul in the world. In four months the money was all gone, and she was making money, the furniture is paid for long ago, and she says she doesn't believe any lodger will leave until he dies.

SEE KEEPT KEEK WORD.

Because? Because she has given what she promised—value for value received. Instead of one good, loyal, strongly suggestive of a dinner napkin in the lowest ranks in the bedrooms are covered with great big ones, such as men like, and there are damask ones, and rough ones, and Turkish ones. The rooms are kept immaculate. The bath rooms, on each floor do not have in one corner a collection of brooms and dust pans, in another three or four trunks piled up, while the hot water doesn't run until 12 o'clock in the morning, and no water runs after 11 o'clock at night. It consists of the best of everything. A hot water bath before one enters it, but there is a comfortable chair, foot bath, plenty of towels and a bathtub that shines so you can see your face in it. The only request made is posted in the bath room: "After using the bath, gentlemen are requested to ring the bell, so that the room may immediately be put in order." She says the valet who requests his services so much a week, and makes a good percentage on this. Breakfast is served at a cost of fifty cents a morning. It consists of a hot water bath, a hot water bath, not two French rolls a pat of fresh butter, a pitcher of boiling hot tepid milk, and all this is served on dainty napery and in delicate china.

There are no rules and regulations.

If Mr. Burgundy fancies coming in at 9 in the morning and not getting up until 3 the next afternoon, that is entirely his business, and as my friend refused to receive any but gentlemen who had references in her house, she does not fear the scandals that occasionally arise in houses where people are not known.

CATERING TO MEN'S WANTS.

Do I think keeping a boarding-house is any work? I do not. But I think if women want to make money out of it, they had better first ask what their boarders would like, and cater to the people who pay them. The average lady seems to regard her boarders as enemies, wretched people from whom she must try to get the most and give the least. My friend, this is not the way to succeed in business, and if women must go into business let them show what fine creatures they are by making success of whatever they undertake. Miss Determination, who has taken her degree as a lawyer, scoffs at the very feminine ways by which I think a woman can earn her living. But I wonder how many cases she has had that have been paid for. I suppose a woman lawyer is all right but I prefer a man to conduct any case in which I may be interested. Miss Chatterer scoffs at my quiet ways of making money, for she is a doctor; somehow I wonder if there aren't times when, like all the other women she is capricious and nervous and wishes she were dead, and I conclude that I would rather have a man, stupid though he may be, to attend me when I am ill, to God fault with me if I have not taken good care of myself, and to make me conscious of the fact that I am going to get well.

It may be only ignorance, but I don't like to think of Miss Determination in court pleading for some horrid wretch who is guilty, and for whom she is forced to lie. Honestly, I would rather the men would do the dirty work. That sounds very mean, but it is true. I don't like to think of little Miss Chatterer, who is going to marry her son or her neighbor's son, coming into a sick room with a business-like air, feeling your pulse and making a cold statement. Oh, I am glad if she can be a nurse; I am glad if her fingers, so cool and soft, can touch the hot forehead and make it seem better. But I don't fancy women lawyers and women doctors and women preachers. I think we want something bigger, physically, than ourselves, to fill these positions. Men may not compare with us mentally, but they are greater (and so, I think, that you, my friend, will acknowledge this is true) physically. They were built to rule; and we can talk about a new woman, and a new century, and everything else new that we like, but it is the old man that we stick to. That one whose arms are strong enough to enfold us, when we are happy; that one who is tender enough to sympathize with us, when we are unhappy; and that one who is enough man and enough boy to be a rock of refuge in trouble, and an intrepid companion at all other times. They are always talking about the new woman, and never about the old man. Thank goodness for this! For generations back, the same type of man has satisfied the best of women—the man who is honest because it is right; the man who is big, mentally and physically, because he is a man; and the man who is tender and loving and considerate because you are a woman, and he loves you; and in that love he has a quiet little glory for because you are a woman; and yet he wouldn't love you if you were anything else. Here's to the old man! You loved him; your neighbor loved him; and, with all his faults and all his virtues, and because he is what he is, ardently loved by—

Advertising and Loco.

The advertising of a firm is built on regular and successive steps. For the great voice in the newspaper tells the world that John Smith has something to sell, what it is good for, what it costs, and creates in the customer a desire to find out more about it and to buy it. Then comes the customer to the store. An attractive store has a great deal to do right here, and the customer must be the man who is going to do the selling.

Up to this time the advertisement has been a sort of letter of introduction of customer to salesman. Now this is where a first-class salesman shines. The salesman has most of the question to decide as to whether the customer will buy the goods or not. Of course, conditions may prevent even the best salesman from making a sale, but a great many times he is the master of the situation and can make the advertising of the firm pay for itself.

Then there is no good as the customer believed them, so that even a good salesman cannot sell them. That's the fault of the advertisements in the first place. To make advertising pay, you have to start—same as in logic—with right premises. If your advertisements are good and in the right places to attract customers; if your store is attractive; if your goods are the same as you say they are, and if your salesman are capable, there's no harm in it. You can't get a man to buy a pair of shoes, some profit and some paying advertising. Under those conditions, alone, your advertising cannot help but pay. But if one of the conditions or "premises" are not right your advertising may not pay.

A doctor could not do it if he wanted to. The place he is going to get by history. If the place of health and dispensing of beauty are having your face, your mirror will tell you so. It is the greatest beauty in the world. When a woman sees the reflection of her face in the mirror, she may with almost absolute certainty say and she says in one of two conditions—constituted, and development of the organs distinctly defined. Dr. Pierce's Female Preserver will cure a woman's menstrual troubles and positively any so-called "female complaint." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no remedy in the world that a woman should not be perfectly healthy. It will give her health, strength, and beauty. It will give her a good complexion and a clear, bright eye. It will give her a good appetite and a healthy stomach. It will give her a good sleep and a healthy mind. It will give her a good heart and a healthy blood. It will give her a good life and a healthy death. It will give her a good name and a healthy reputation. It will give her a good home and a healthy family. It will give her a good world and a healthy future. It will give her a good God and a healthy heaven. It will give her a good life and a healthy death. It will give her a good name and a healthy reputation. It will give her a good home and a healthy family. It will give her a good world and a healthy future. It will give her a good God and a healthy heaven.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH

Every Subscriber to THE GAZETTE for a Year (\$1.00)

—WILL RECEIVE—
THE WASHINGTON POST ALMANAC (800 Pages) FREE AS A PREMIUM.

Regular price 25 cents. Present subscribers may obtain a copy by paying up to April 1, 1897.

This Almanac is a 500-page cyclopaedia of historic and statistic facts for the office, farm, and household. Handy, simple, and easy to get.

THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN MARCH 31.

Subscribe now! THE GAZETTE one year and this 500-page hand-book for 1896 both for only \$1.50.

BILL ARP'S CHAT.

DISCUSSES VARIOUS QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC CONCERN.

Requisite Territories Indicated in Civilized Countries—The War Talk Comes in for a Scolding—Southern Emigration.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A cruel man is the meanest creature that the Lord ever made. The story of the execution with his necks and whiplashes and hooks is the most awful story that was ever written. When I was a boy I read Frick's "Book of Martyrs," and I haven't recovered from it yet. The worst two words in the English language are torture and torment, and they both come from the same Latin word, that means to twist, to turn, to screw down, to put in agony. Torture is a temporary excitement, and has an essential rest, but torment goes on and until death to relieve the sufferer. I wasn't ruminating about the tortures of mankind, but have just read about how they make "pate de foie gras" and peepin, and it made me sick. I distrusted my wife and my daughters, and though these things concern only geese and pigs they shall not come into our house. Henry Bergh is dead, but when he was alive he was the president of the American Anti-Cruelty Society. He was a man who would kill a fly, but put him out of the window, and said: "Now go, you little pest; the world is big enough for you and me." Where is the spirit of Covington, who says: "I would not enter upon my list of friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm?" There is no more beautiful trait in human character than mercy. Mercy is love and gentleness and respect. Shakespeare says that "mercy is heaven's true blue." I used to hunt squirrels and rabbits and birds, and felt proud when I brought home a good lot of game, but I know now that it was all wrong. What right had I to kill the happy innocent creatures that God had made?

But just to read what is going on at Strasburg in the production of pate de foie gras is enough to horrify anybody. A peasant there is wealthy according to his number of geese and their livers are prepared for the appetites of the rich by torture and torment of the most exquisite kind. Before ever a young goose has laid an egg its feet are nailed by the legs to a plank and the plank set before a fire. Its eyes are burned out and there the poor bird stays and steams for six months until its liver is diseased and the diseased part cut out and dried. The children of peasants run down food in its throat three times a day until it is full up to the gizzard, and they seem to enjoy the fun of listening to the croakings of pain that the poor bird makes. Not a drop of water is allowed to slake its burning thirst, and this treatment goes on for weeks and months until the liver is all right—for the epidemic and guardmans, who fancy this food at three and four dollars a man. All I want to know about a man is whether he eats goose liver or not. These tortured, tormented, harmless, suffering birds are raised by the tens of thousands at Strasburg. It is the great industry and supports the major part of the population. The pate de foie gras is exported to this country and other countries that claim a Christian civilization. Now, although Henry Bergh is dead, why can we not limit this business to some extent by putting an embargo upon its importation to this country? Are we a nation of brutes and barbarians? I reckon we are, for it seems that the production of geese is nearly as cruel, and now geese are the most popular remedy for indigestion. Indigestion is the great national malady, and geese is supposed to be a remedy for it. Young healthy pigs are placed in separate stalls and fed liberally until they are fat and round and the gastric juices in full vigor. All of a sudden the feeding is stopped and starvation in the next day is order. This goes on for a week until the pig is not only ravenous, but desperately wild for something to eat. The gastric juices from every part of the animal flow to the stomach in search of something to feed upon. Then the last process comes, which is to place pigs outside the stall a pan of hot, steaming potato mash, just enough to eat, and this stimulates the desire of the poor hungry animal and causes every vein and muscle to send its hungry juices to the stomach in anticipation of a feast. The pig goes the color and nothing more, and just then the knife is thrust into its heart and the stomach quickly opened and the

CAPTIVATED BY BILTMORE.

SECRETARY MORTON SPENDS A WEEK WITH GEORGE VAN DERBILT.

He Says There is Nothing in the World, Owned by Government or Subject, That Will Compare With the Famous Estate—An Object Lesson and Agricultural Art.

New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton returned this morning from Asheville, N. C., where he has been spending a week of an investigating Biltmore, the famous estate of George Vanderbilt, and he told his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting today that there is nothing in the world, owned by sovereign or subject that will compare with it, either as a residence or as an object lesson in the agricultural art.

"It is a grand idea," said Mr. Morton to-day "that young Mr. Vanderbilt is trying to carry out. It is unique, and none but a man of his enormous wealth could undertake it. Few kings have either funds or the good of their people at heart sufficient to conceive and carry out what Mr. Vanderbilt has successfully demonstrated. I do not know how much more he intends to invest, but it is one of the grandest undertakings that individual citizens have ever attempted, and I understand that it is in the owner's intention to leave it as a legacy to the public when he can no longer enjoy it himself."

"There are 25,000 acres in the estate, and every inch of it may be said to be under scientific cultivation, embracing every branch of the vegetable kingdom. Combined with it he has the most perfect system of waterworks I have ever seen, and you can drive one hundred miles over magnificent parks without going off his estate. An exhibition of landscape gardening it is without an equal. Frederick Law Olmsted has had charge of that branch of the work, and the late Richard M. Hunt was the architect of all the buildings, which, for their several purposes, are any that exist on the earth. There are no historical structures that can equal Mr. Vanderbilt's for elegance, comfort and convenience, and he is gathering there a collection of works of art that would make it famous if it had no other attraction. His stables, his barns, his dairies, his propagating houses, his henhouses, and other features of his establishment are all on the same grand scale. He has undertaken to furnish the highest possible example of the science of food culture in every one of his branches. He has employed the best men he could find to take charge of his experiments, and pays them salaries that are commensurate with their services. There are Germans and Frenchmen and Italians and Englishmen, as well as Americans employed. The foreigners are usually men of high professional reputation, who are attached to national agricultural colleges, and spend their vacations there. For a few months, on Mr. Vanderbilt's estate looking after their respective departments. While the work has not yet been carried far enough to show the results, the possibilities of usefulness offered by Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprise are unlimited."

"I consider his work there just as important to the agricultural interests of this country as the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He employs more men than I have under my charge, and I think he is spending more money every year than Congress appropriates for this department, although I do not know his figures. He has nearly a thousand names on his pay roll, and we have about seven hundred. His men are promoted for their civil service value. If a man who is employed at a dollar a day to shovel dirt shows that he is capable of something better, his work and his wages are both advanced, and the same rule applies to everybody on the estate."

"If there were nothing else to be accomplished, Mr. Vanderbilt is, at least, building up an educational institution that will furnish scientific farmers and teachers for the instruction of the new students, and I feel like thinking old Governor Vanderbilts for having given us such a noble example. He has the brain and the benevolence to devote his wealth to afford the public such valuable object lessons in art, architecture, agriculture, forestry, viticulture, dairying, rural making, road making, and other useful sciences. "The people down there talk about the enormous amount of money that Mr. Vanderbilt is investing to gratify his taste and pride, to provide luxuries for his own use, and magnificent displays to flatter his vanity, but the poor creatures do not comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of his ambition. Their vision is not broad enough, their intelligence is not sufficient to grasp a single fragment of the idea he is developing, and while they imagine that it is all due to wish-fulfillment, he is a great benefactor working for them. They talk about the land being worn out down there in North Carolina. It's the people. The land is alright, if break and energy were applied to its cultivation."

St. Alexander's Queer Cures.

Dr. Asst. A. Mander, of Mt. Holly, is in town to-day, the guest of his son, Dr. Chas. L. Alexander. Dr. Mander is an expert with rod and line, and Saturday he had an experience that stamps the oldest angler. He caught a monster. He was fishing in Dutchman's creek, and all at once his cork began bobbing in an odd manner, floating on the water as if the lead had been released from the line. The Doctor pulled on his line and drew up a big monster. The hook had caught in the animal's jaw. The monster had been sitting on the bottom of the creek waiting the bait as a squirrel would a nut.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your liver. A sluggish liver brings on Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ailments which sicken the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And besides this, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the REED Z logo on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it. J. E. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Scientific Treatment" for Silver.

New York Times.

Mr. Carlisle may very well have felt some hesitation in writing a defense to the serious charges recently made by Mr. Crisp of Georgia. The charge is so absurd and the defense required the Secretary of the Treasury to state facts of such primary and fundamental meaning that he was put in the situation of an educated man explaining that it is an unfriendly treatment of the letter "S" to spell "Crisp."

"What Mr. Crisp wanted Mr. Carlisle was refusing to give silver for gold because he must 'hold the silver to pay the silver certificates and Treasury notes,' and then, when a Sherman note was presented, redeeming it 'in gold and not in silver.' 'What mockery is this!' cries Mr. Crisp. 'What sort of friendly treatment is accorded silver by this law and the practice that obtains at the Treasury of the United States?' Mr. Carlisle replies that he never intended to pay out silver to any one who wished it or would take it, except during a short time in 1868, when he had no silver in the Treasury that was not explicitly set apart by law for other purposes. As for the payment of the Treasury notes in silver, 'gold is paid if it is demanded, and if silver is demanded silver is paid.' He adds: 'During my administration the legal-tender note, which is silver coins of the United States have been treated as precisely alike, except that greater care has been made to keep silver coins in circulation than have been made to keep gold coins in circulation. Silver and silver certificates are received as if by law they must be, in payment of all dues to Government, and 'in no instance has the Government refused to pay silver coins or silver certificates in discharge of its obligations when the holders of the obligations demanded or requested such payment.'"

That is the precise trouble with Mr. Crisp and his friends. They pretend that they wish no discrimination against silver. What they really wish is discrimination in its favor. It is not enough that any one may have silver if he desires it. They insist that people shall be compelled to take silver when they want gold. If they could have their way, they would pass a law that would bring this about. They would coin all the silver brought to the mint into legal-tender silver dollars. Then the Treasury would promptly be drained of all its gold and could get no more, and the creditors of the Government would have to take silver or nothing. As they cannot get such a law, they try to tug the Treasury into as close an approach as possible to their ideal; but, they would like to pay silver when gold is wanted, and they would coin all the silver brought to the mint into legal-tender silver dollars. 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