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THE TRAINED NURSE.

HER DUTIES AND EARNINGS IN HOS-PITALS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

The Course of Preparation—The Real Test of Fitness -- Hospital Superintendents. Hard Work and Responsibility-Visiting the Sick Poor In Their Homes.

HE old time nurse was born, not made, and her pay was mostly in gratitude up to date nurse is largely the result of course of severe training, theoretical

and practical, extending over two or three years. There are all sorts of private schools which offer for a consideration, to train a nurse in three or four months, and some small hospitals agree to give a course of training in return for six months' service. These are all very well for the woman who wishes to know how to take care of the members of her own family. The woman who is taking up nursing as a means of livelihood would better await her chance of get ting into one of the large city hospitals The mere fact of holding a diploma from the New York hospital, Mount Sinai, Bellevue, Boston City hospital, the Chicago City hospital or any other large city hospitals gives a nurse a standing with the medical profession and with her patients which she can attain in no other way and which is

money in her pocket Bellevue hospital, New York, was the first in this country to organise a training school for nurses, and most of the hospitals throughout the country have modeled their schools after its plan. The nurses at Bellevue and at most of the large hospitals live in a large, com fortably furnished house, a short distance away from the hospital. In return for their training they are required to do all the work needed in the sick wards. Each ward is in charge of head nurse, who has nearly completed the course of training, and several newcomers. Usually the nurses are obliged to be at their posts from 7 in the morning until 7 at night. As a rule a student has two weeks' vacation each year and one afterneon and evening for recreation each week.

The most trying part of the unfledged nurse's experience is the six months she must spend on night duty. This is apt to be the real test of her fitness for her chosen vocation. Hospital patients have a way of dving off in the night, and the first thing she knows the student find herself alone with the dead in the dim lighted, solemn stillness, obliged to lay Down with it. The woman who has out the body without making any fuse or disturbing the other patients.

No woman under 21 is received as a student at the first class training schools, and rarely are women over 85 accepted. Most of the students in the city hospitals are country girls, and a remarkably large percentage have been teachers in country schools before enteachers in country tering the hospital.

The first thing for a woman who desires to become a trained nurse is to write to the superintendent of the training school she desires to enter. She will receive in reply a blank application, hich she must her age her state of health and other particulars, besides the names of a physician and two or three other persons who have known her for several years. If her answers are satisfactory and there is a vacancy at the school, she will probably be asked to arrange for a personal inter view with the sup erintendent. If every thing goes smoothly, she will be received obation for a month. At the end of this period she must supply herself with the hospital uniform and ne books, and she will find herself safel ectures, classes and study which in two years will make her a full fledged nurse. During this period of raining the student nurse receive from \$5 to \$12 a month, according to ool. Out of this she must supply perself with books and uniforms.

After graduation most nurses take up private nursing. Some return to their nes or go to smaller towns where there is a demand for the services of a trained nurse with a city diploma. The pay is not so great, but the quieter life is preferred by many country bred women. A large percentage remain in the city. Very often the skillful assistance rendered by a student nurse at a difficult operation has attracted the attention of a visiting physician and he ecommends her to his private patients. In this way frequently nurses get on the regular staff, as it were, of prominent physicians and are never out of employ neut. The hospital keeps a register of its graduates, and doctors and nationts send there when in need of the service

The real plums of the profession, one of which every ambitious graduate hopes o secure, are the positions of superinof hospitals and training chools. Many of the graduates of American schools are at the head of hospitals in England, Germany, Turkey and India. A Bellevue nurse is su-perintendent of a hospital in China. All of these are superior positions, but me nearer home not to be despised: Miss Louise Darche, superin-

New York institution under municipa control, receives \$1,000 a year and has a charming suit of rooms and her meals served in her private dining room. The day nurseries, which are becom-

ing such a prominent feature of city life, are generally under the management of a trained nurse who is paid a fair salary a trained nurse who is paid a fair salary by the society supporting the nursery. Many of the missionary societies and dispensaries in the large cities employ hurses to visit the sick poor in their homes. A few enterprising nurses man-

age to turn numerous honest pennies by ing for invalids to classes of women and girls, usually members of clubs of one sort or another

The work of the trained nurse is not easy, and the occupation is one which should not be taken up by any one who is locking for something light or who is not strong and healthy. There are few romen's occupations which entail more hard work or greater responsibility, and there are few which offer more opportunities for genuine success in the sense of being an all round useful member of society and earning a good living.

MARY E. J. KELLEY.

THE NEW WOMAN.

She Does Not Waste Time In Making Fashionable Calls.

A lady writes to complain bitterly of the law of Mrs. Grundy which compels her to make and receive fashionable valls. She asks if there is no relief from this frightful ordeal of boredom to which she is subjected. In the idle, formal chatter and gubble of the women who call on her and whom she calls on there is not one uplifting or improving thought spoken. There are empty formalities of talk, there is sometimes gossip of a kind which poisons the mind of the woman who peddles it and the woman who receives it. In this horrible glad to see anybody. If we have friends whom we really desire to meet, we go quietly where they are or have them come to us when we have an hour to made happy. But when a woman makes a formal call she puts on a stiff, uncomfortable gown and a stiff uncomfortable manner that goes with the gown. If she has any sense, she is horribly bored by the performance. If the woman she visits has any sense, she is bored even worse. The system is a relic of those oriental ages when women were kept in seclusion and visiting each other was th only outlook they ever got of the world. Now it is different. Women are not kept like Chinese and Turkish female any more. They can go where they please. Why, then, should they continue the Chinese system? Do they know how much precious time they are thus wickedly wasting-time that might improve them mentally and physically, time that would keep them abroast of all the movements for the progress of mankind? There is one way the lady who com-plains can get rid of this useless relic of a past age and condition, making of calls—she can read the riot act and say she will not do it. That was what I myself did long ago. There is no real sociability in it; there is nothing in it but vanity and waste of time. With the introduction of professions for women and also of the woman's club, the hour came to break away from the idiotic nothing better to do than this ought to be ashamed of herself.

In a recent paper in Godey Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler gives a comprehen sive view of the services of that most remarkable woman, Anna Ella Carroll, now, it is to be hoped, at rest in a place where the cruel ingratitude of her fellow countrymen will stab her no more American men chose to ignore, because brain, the work she did for this Union. They would not admit it, through pure jealousy of sex. Let American women takable records that Anna Ella Carroll planned the whole military campaign which resulted in the conquest of the Mississippi valley by the Union army. She went to St. Louis and studied the situation. Then she returned to Wash ington and with maps which she herself prepared reported to the president her plan for the campaign of the Tennessee which was afterward successfully exe outed exactly as she proposed. After the fall of Fort Henry, Assistant Secretary Miss Carroll's plan and if it succeeds the glory is hers." "She did more for the country than all the military generals." said Senator Howard. Lincoln an Stanton knew and acknowledged it. But Lincoln was assassinated and Stanton died and Anna Ella Carroll was never rowarded.

I do not know who wrote it, but it i something for women to consider well and lay to heart—the following: "There is one cardinal principle that women must adhere to when they earn their own living. If they render equal service less than equal pay. I consider it dan to be immoral for a woman to work for less than a man receives for the same work performed. As long as she does this she need not expect either the consideration of suffrage or respect. Employers will rate women as they rate

When you hear one complaining that women are taking "men's work" away from them, just point out that it is not so. The occupations in which women are most engaged are nearly all new ones, trades that were unknown 50 years ago, like stenography, typewrit-ing, attending telephone and telegraph offices, etc. Even in newspaper work there is now demand for three writers where one sufficed half a century ago

And there is still room for everybody, ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

AN INTERESTING WOMAN FARMER ON LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. S. P. Taber Willetts and Her Guern seys - How She Has Succeeded - Her Horses and Other Animals.-Why She Chose a Masculine Pseudonym.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.] In these days, when women are seizing all avenues of industry open to men, it is interesting to read of the personality of each daring pioneer. One of the great mistakes which the new woman makes is in selecting an employment which will confine her within doors. Witness the great army of typewriters, ste-nographers, clerks and editors. A few women, realising the blessings of an outdoor existence, have taken up claims in the far west and established ranches and farms. But in the east it is a quite erately adopt a farming career.

In the stock journals one frequently notes the opinions of S. P. Taber Willetts of Long Island. This person is quoted as an authority on the breeding, fodder and care of Guernseys. You naturally imagine S. P. Taber Willetts to be a gentleman farmer of no mean reputation.
Should you go to Roslyn, N. Y., and

visit the magnificent stock farm owned and run by S. P. Taber Willetts, you would be amazed to discover that this eminent authority on blooded stock and horses is a delicate, slight, little woman of about 50, with snapping black eyes, a charming smile and the most winsome manner imaginable.

The superb estate which Mrs. Willetts

owns and runs on the most approved and extensive scale consists of 400 acres lying in a hollow among the Long Island hills. The house is a historic mansion known by the original name of "The Old Brick," being the oldest brick house on Long Island. About its hospitable doors stretch forests, fields and

tendent of the Metropolitan school, a SHE RAISES CATTLE. all sales and purchases. She introduced the deep cold system into her dairy and made the most wonderful butter, pound of which brought 50 cents. She dows she had a royal herd of soft eved gentle, registered Guernseys, famous even in California, where many of the young animals went at high prices.

Eighty head of Guernsey cattle, 75 blooded horses and 150 pounds of butter week to take care of is a pretty big job for one small woman. In addition Mrs. Willetts has educated three handsome, clever some does all her house-work with the help of two women, makes the most glorious apple ple that loem't care about voting! Her horses are superb. Near the great

bow stable, capable of stalling 100 cows, are the stables for the beautiful, haughty stallions and graceful, spirited mares. The king of this court is Young Highland Grey, a thoroughbred of the Arab type, standing over 16 hands high and weighing upward of 1,100 pounds. An authority in the New York Sportsman describes this noble animal as of "the highest form, an Arab in shape and in superb style and action, standing without a peer, a combination of Black Hawk and Messenger." Mrs. Willetts having demonstrated

her ability to raise Guernseys, started in 1888 to breed horses. With her usual sagacity she avoided the mistakes beginners usually make. As she wished to breed fine, big horses of high quality for harness purposes, suitable for track, road or park use, she did not select a mongrel coach horse, but bought this splendid stallion described above. The result shows her wisdom. His offspring are in great demand.

Mrs. Willetts enjoys the distinction of being the only woman member of the American Guernsey Cattle club and the Guernsey association. Both these socie-ties have held everal of their annual meetings at "The Old Brick." Mrs. Willetts took her masculine pseudonym chiefly on account of the fact that she



S. P. TABEL WILLETTS

way and is reached by winding avenues shaded by grand old trees of every vaover 100 years old and filled with sweets and rare perfumes. Such ruby currants, such luscious blackberries, such apples Turn a city visitor who is used to corner groceries loose in that garden and he spreads devastation in every nook and

Just at the entrance to this fascinat ing place stands the old Revolutionary use, wherein the farmhands sleep. It is one of those picturesque landmarks which the hand of vandalism has no touched. In its cellar the British troops used to store their liquors and under the shade of these mighty trees, at night-Back of the garden are the stables and heds where the stock is housed.

This estate belonged to Mrs. Willetts ancestors on her father's side and the fourth generation now lives under the roof of "The Old Brick." The house is one vast treasure chamber of old furniture and china. The garret would drive bric-a-brao hunter wild.

All Mrs. Willetts' life she has been well acquainted with cattle. Her first recollection is of the famous bull Backwoodsman, the property of her father, that took the first prize at the Crystal palace show. "I remember my father taking me and scating me on Backwoodsman's back," Mrs. Willetts tells von. "and walking him up and down in the barnyard, and I was not a bit frightened.'

oman's life, when she was obliged to face fate and fight or go under, despite the opposition of many of her friends Mrs. Willetts determined to strike out a path for herself rather than follow the old beaten lines laid down for womankind. She went into cattle raising She mapped out and directed the build ing of barns, sheds, dairies, stables, fences and the digging of wells. She kept a personal supervision of every-thing, looking after every calf with kept a motherly interest, going at midnight on cold winter nights to see for herself whether her cattle were properly pro-tected from the elements. She managed

streams. It stands back from the high- | has a large correspondence with stock

Mrs. Willetts speaks of her success in modest way. "Sometimes," she says, 'I have thought perhaps it is my duty to make for publication an unvarnished statement of my small experience just to demonstrate to many a weak sister that within their grasp lies a broader, more health giving, more educating and far more entertaining and possibly remunerative employment than the many conventional ones, back breaking and wearying as they are, which they follow indoors. I could show them how against great odds, against the prejudices of a community, whose gain lay in the quantity and not quality of milk production, and whose education had always been to sell or fatten the dry cows and to fatten the calves as veal how, notwithstanding my ignorance of the breed and without a precedent in have established a herd that would not discredit the island home of these fa-vorites of mine. I have found a market in the great metropolis (always surfeitd), unaided and alone, for my butter. Of course it was not all smooth sailing The path to success is an up hill road but success is there at the same. No, I do not think my love of cattle was my incentive. The lever wa the necessity for making the farm pay. The love of business worked that le

The description of this delightful place would not be complete without mention of the resting places of two magnificent St. Bernards, Suldan and Neige, the former faithful followers of the mistress of "The Old Brick." Both these animals died sorely lamented by heart that loves all dumb creatures. They were buried in a retired corner of the grounds. Myrtle grows over their graves, and at their heads are planted eping dogwood trees. A rustic seat stands near by, and here on summer evenings after her day's work is done awhile and think of her faithful friends.

OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

CAPES, JACKETS AND THE MORE POP-ULAR KINDS OF FUR.

as Goods, Rich Silk and Brocaded Velvet -- Two Handsome Made Up Gowns New Hats and Bonnets -- Plumes and Colors

(Copyright, 1896, by the Author.)

Scarcely have the fair ones laid aside their delicate lawns and befrilled parasols when we find them clustered around the furs, and one would think that nothing else ever could have held their attention for one moment. It is rather early for the fur sales to begin, but we are told that we are to have an early and severe winter; so the furs are the center of attraction now. I see really very little that one may call new unless it may be the fur boleros and muffs to match. These boleros are of seal and its imitations and Persian lamb. A few are of chinchilla with borderings of Persian. The boleros are very stylish and will be favorites without doubt with the young ladies. Besides the boleros the mink, seal and other fur pelerinas are new. Many of these have long stole fronts reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt, finished off with several tails of the animal whose fur furnished the rest of the garment. There are collarettes without number, differing not at all that I can see from those of last season. They are plaited up quite full and have points front and back, with the becoming flaring collars seen before. These collarettes and victorias are made of almost all kinds of fur, but seal, broad tail mink and Alaska sable ettes in slightly differing shapes; also in astrakhan, electric seal, marten, Labrador sable and chinchilla and also krimmer. I may have left out one or two, but if I have the living animals will be

grateful for my silence.

The short and full sweep capes are made only of the finest fure. There is another for called English seal, and this is largely used for capes, and they are ornamented in many cases with insets of other fur, such as Hudson bay sable. Alaska sable, etc. They are lined, like nearly all the furs this season, with rich brocaded satin in bright colors. In the cheaper grades there is no end to the quantity. Astrakhan, Persian and seal are the leading furs for capes, collarettes and victorines. All these furs have short piles. Those furs with long hairs, such as mink, Alaska sable, etc., I are made into boas with good effect. Boas are of all lengths, styles and shapes. Some are quite round and two yards long. Others just has a little around the neck. Mink is also shown in the full sweep capes. These are from 17 to 20 inches long and 130 to 140 inches around. The Persian lamb with its close little curls will be made into regular coats. In fact, it is already made in all the styles of this season from the short watteau to the longer "box" and all the jackets to be found in woolen stuffs. Seal always takes the lead and coats of that fur follow the general styles closely, but are lined with the most superb satin brocade that can be purchased. Besides all these there is an endless list of long wraps bordered and lined with Siberian squirrel and other furs of different qualities. Eris not so much in evidence as it was last year. Still I saw a few fancy little capes and collarettes wherein ermine had a part. Fur bands for trimming dresses and

other garments are sold by the yard, all prepared for sewing on. This is a great convenience, as a band of fur around the bottom of a gown hides the telltale narks of dust and saves it besides.

Speaking of wraps reminds me of the w golf capes of heavy double faced plaids. These require no lining and are different on each side. They are shown in very warm colors for such a purpose, but are pretty, especially when worn riety. Back of the mansion is the old on topics incidental to the business to a but are pretty, especially when worn fashioned garden bordered by box hedges man than to a woman. Then, too, she with one of the jaunty Tams or Rob Roys. They cost from \$5 to \$10. There are also quantities of golfing and other capes of kersey and box cloths, meltons and coverts. Some are lived with rich satin and others are tailor made and unlined On many of them we see the strap and small pearl button trimmings.

Among the latest stuffs to be exhibited are several beautiful designs in etamine fancies, with colored groundwork and black knots, and also black canvas with rough knotted effects. These are in two and three toned effects Twine suiting in plain and figured sur-



A MODEL GOWN.

face is displayed in all leading fall col ors, including the new green. There is a new weave called etamine cheviot. It is excellent quality and very handsome goods, particularly in black. There are ome new effects in jacquard and rough are all wool and curled weaves. These unusually rich. The lizard pattern is woven on one line of, fine black goods and is much admired for church and other wear where a rich but unobtrusive gown is required. Corduroy suiting in another material in black and very dark gray for the true gentlewoman. I notice that the silk finish mohair sicilians are still in favor. Some of the handsomest

of the made up suits are of this always pretty and dressy stuff. For the rest there are serges, cheviots, camel's hairs, heather mixtures and mixed cheviots. There are lots of different rough English worsted suitings, all in rich, warm colors and more or less rough and shaggy. Among them are some fancy il luminated mixtures in fancy canvas. These are very pretty. There are also apparently endless numbers of silk and

wool goods, all in black.
In the new silk list we find rich moire antique, broche and miroir and brocaded velvet, besides the splendid satins and eavy brocades fit for the empress of Russia. Taffeta is shown in Scotch tartans, in French plaids, chency effects, broche and floral designs, and a dozen other ways. Silks are unusually cheap and they are woven much wider that

they were, besides.

Of the made up gowns I singled out two toned cheviot in pale green and garnet. It is almost iridescent in the



under part, with thrown up figures in garnet resembling broken plaid. It is lavishly trimmed with black yak lace in straight lines. The other was of chocolate brown cloth, the skirt and neat round basque trimmed with black velvet ribbon. Six gilt buttons corra-mented the front. The velvet trimming crossed in the back as it does in front. Very few skirts are now made entirely plain, even the tailor gowns having ome ornamentation or other somewhere.

Hats and bonnets are very prominent just now, and the plume de saule, or weeping willow plume, is one of the novelties. But the drooping effect has not taken very well here. The empire plumes are seen everywhere. In hats there is comething for every one, and though there are hundreds of dark hats with rich dark trimming the majority of them are brilliant with the richest and most assertive of colors. Purple and yellow, scarlet and green and red and bine are all put upon the hats of this season. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

THE PLAY OF FANCY.

Mary Kyle Dullas Shows How It Affects Pacts' Blographics.

On an old bookstand down town I saw, the other day, a placard bearing these words, 'Fancy Lives of the Poets. The enterprising merchant who thus labeled certain gilt edged volumes no doubt alluded to the bindings, which were brilliant, but without reading them I felt assured that the contents would deserve the name as well. At the date which these books bore anybody felt that he or she could sit down and write a life of a poet without mak-

ing any inquiries concerning him. Lives of poets were popular for birthday presents, and if facts were not to be had the reader would swallow the fiction just as readily. There were regular rules for poets' lives, and if they were strictly adhered to every one was content. A poet was always born in a one story cottage with a hole in the roof. His youth was devoted to herding hoor or driving geen to water, dutie which he neglected in order to chalk apics on old barn doors. Precocious in all things, he endured the pangs of love while other boys only suffered those which come from indulging in green apples, and continued the practice through out life, adoring every woman he me but his wife, who had no idea that he was famous while the world was ringing

with his praises. No publisher would have produced the life of a poet who was not dissipat ed and inconstant to his marriage vows who did not outrage all the proprieties and die at last in poverty, a victim to This being accomplished, a portrait of anybody with a three story ead was added.

Then the fancy life was complete and was placed in the fancy cover on the market and sold at fancy prices.

From the excellent condition in which they have been handed down to posterity we judge that the recipients of these gift books never opened them, but of late people must have been reading them, for from all quarters come con tradictions of their statements. We read one day that a certain poet was not born in a but with a hole in the roof, that the hole came there gradually in the course of a century; the next, that an other did not die in garret, but lived most comfortably in his last years in his own country residence. Again come a defense of a third poet, represented as having broken his wife's heart. "He dored his wife and was the kindest of husbands." says the writer.

"It is shocking," writes some one clse, "to read of my ancestor as a habitual drunkard when we all know that he only drank an occasional glass

of wine and that under protest.' In these days biographies of poets are usually advertised as "a defense of Soand so." and the fancy lives are being so cut up and whittled down that it is no wonder that they are for sale on the old bookstands for 15 cents apiece and scarcely going off like hot cakes at that. MARY KYLE DALIAS.

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9 Accon cotte, 20 am | 1 Exp. deep. | Fid a.m. |

10 Exc. dim. | 1 Exc. dim. | 2 Exp. deep. | 1 Exc. dim. |

1 Ligne rapid 6.50 pm | 1 Exc. dim. | 2 Exc.

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JOHN KILKENY, Div. Pane, Aced

C.P. ATMCKE G.P. A., Louisville F.v.

5 mars—zu 31 déc.

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