TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869. THE DAILY EVENING

THE TRADE IN LOCKS.

There are "locks and locks"-to adopt the formula of the day-and it is not of the patents of Chubb, Bramah, or Hobbs, or of numbler, safety, detector, or other mechanical fastenings that we are about to speak. It is of the "hyacinthine locks" alluded to by Milton, and more especially of those borrowed tresses which women nowadays covet to that degree as to make one think that, like Samson, all their power lay in their hair.

Does any one believe that all that has been written by moralists, and censors, and medical men to boot, during the past two or three years, against the practice of wearing false hair, that all the horrible stories which have been told about chignons being made from hair cut from corpses, or the terrible revelations that have been made respecting "gregarines" and other parasites, or even the recent threat of the Bishop of New Jørsey not to lay his episcopal hands on the heads of young ladies who present themselves before him to be confirmed in borrowed tresses, has caused one false chignon, repentir, cachefolie, tete-et-point, or Alexander curl the less to be worn? The trade in hair is as flourishing as ever, and the choicer samples still command exceptional prices. One of the largest Pacis dealers still finds customers for his blonde ardent chignon at 1500 francs, although silk counterfeits are common enough in all the passementerie shops for as little as ninety centimes.

Every one knows by this time that the bulkof the false natural hair worn in the British Isles is imported from France, for with us the very poorest never sell their hair, excepting the canny Scots, who supply the Paris market with the best red and flaxen hair. France, by this time, must send us about £60,000 annually; still, what is this among the five million women given to plaiting and tireing their hair? Positively less than threepence per head-a mere bagatelle for such astounding results. It is Brittany that sends the largest supplies of human hair to the Paris market. Since the Roman conquest," writes Chateaubriand, "the Gallic women have always sold their blonde locks to deck brows less adorned. My Breton compatriots still resign themselves. to be clipped on certain fair days, when they exchange the natural covering of their heads for an India handkerchief.

Happening to alight on the above passage in a volume of Chat ubriand's Memoirs, which I found lying about the hotel at Combourg, where I chan ed to be on the eve of the 4th of September last,-the day of the famous fair called the Angevine, held, as Chauteaubriand tells us, in "the meadow of the lake," though the road to Rennes now separates lake and meadow,-I strolled in the direction of the chatcau, of which and of the gloomy life of its inmates Chateaubriand has left us such a vivid description, to see the pereparations for the morrow's fete. In the meadow referred to, and along the high road adjoining, I came upon a sort of camp. Carts and wagons half unloaded, horses tethered to stakes fixed in the ground, canvas tents and little booths in course of erection; with hammers constantly rapping, children gambolling and squalling, and caldrons suspended over crackling woodfires, steaming and smoking. Among the objects that were being unpacked and piled up pell-mell on all sides were an abundance of common household utensils, knives, pottery, wooden shoes, felt hats, drapery goods, printed cottons, religious trinkets, and cheap jewelry, but I looked in vain for the foulards and the corahs for which the Breton girls bartered alike their fair and raven locks with equal readiness,

Next day I visited the fair when the crowd was at its beight, and explored all the stalls head in winter, and in summer wearing a in the meadow and by the roadside in vain broad-brimmed straw hat; the men in short search after those shearers of young girls' apple-green cloth jackets and large felt hats, tresses, respecting whom I felt some curiosity since reading the foregoing passage in Chateaubriand's Memoirs. Arrived at the outskirts of the fair, at the wings of the spectacle, in fact, I noticed under a wide-spreading walnut tree, and partially hidden behind a large crockery stall, as though the spot had been selected as affording a certain degree of privacy, a hooded cart half filled with packages, its shafts resting on the ground, and a lean horse, fastened to one of the spokes of five minutes the dealer's assistant will have the wheel, grazing beside it. The owner, a little square-built, muscular man, about forty years of age, seemingly half peasant, half horse dealer, was sitting on one of the shafts close to a parcel of printed cotton goods. One detected something of the rogue in the twinkle of his insolent-looking eye, as, unfasten-ing a small packet, he brought forth one by one half a dozen showy-looking handkerchiefs, and expatiated on the particular beau-ties of each as he produced it to an old pea-sant woman, who held a barefooted young girl of twelve by the hand, whose "catiole" had been removed, the better to display the profusion of beautiful black hair which fell in cascades to her waist. As I approached the group, I noticed that the man suddenly became silent, but I heard the woman say:-"One handkerchief is not enough for such a quantity of hair." The girl seemed to have no voice in the matter, so she contented herself with regarding with covetous eyes the brilliant treasures displayed before her. "My good soul," replied the dealer, in a coaxing tone, "I really can't give more, or I should lose by it, for I have already got more black hair than I want. It is only light hair that fetches any price nowadays; still, as I promised you a handkerchief, you shall have one. I'll not cry off the bargain. You know where to find me when you have made up your mind." The old woman made no reply, but proceeded to assist the child to do up her hair, rolling it, chignon fashion, inside her loose "catiole." The pair then walked away, but returned a moment after to accept the dealer's terms, who, without more ado, set to work. Seated upon a three-legged stool, he gripped as it were his victim, her hair all hanging down between his knees. In his hand was a pair of large open shears, which he pressed close to the girl's head. "Mon-sieur," cried she, "you are hurting me; pray, don't cut it all off; leave me one lock to fasten my comb to.' The dealer, however, was deaf to this sort of entreaty, and with a few snips of his large scissors. cropped the child's head almost close. He then rolled up the bunches of hair, and, after securing them with a knot, put them into a bag, while the girl, raising her hands to her head, felt instinctively for one moment for her missing tresses, then hastened to conceal with her catiole the ravages the dealer's shears had made. This done, the old woman selected the gaudiest of the half-dozen handkerchiefs, and hurried off her granddaughter into the crowd. Certain French writers of romance pretend that, in the majority of instances, the young girls of Brittany and Auvergne who sell their hair only do so under pressure of some dire dis-tress. Nothing is further from the truth. In

ceals the absence of the customary tresses, but even if it did not, no one would think any the less of the poor shorn lamb. At Mont-lucon, again, girls who are betrothed sell their hair, with the consent of their future sponses, to provide themselves with the wedding trousseau. And even well-to-do farmers' wives, in a spirit of prudence, will at times part with their hair for a serviceable dress. Breton hair being so highly prized for its fineness, it is not on fete days alone that dealers display their tempting wares and drive hard bargains with the hesitating fair. All the year round, peddlers, with packs of showy cotton prints on their backs, tramp from village to village, trying to tempt the hundreds of girls they meet on the highway, tending pigs and cows, to part with their flaxen or raven locks for glossy looking red and yellow cotton handkerchiefs worth about

a franc each. In the towns, it is the hair-dressers who insinuate to all the young girls that they give as much as twenty frames a pound for long black hair—this is the market price throughout the north of Brittany; but as female labor is better paid in these parts, commanding about a franc a day without board, they do only a moderate amount of business, and this chiefly with girls who have to lose their hair for sanitary reasons, and, when they are forced to sacrifice it, think they may as well get from ten to fifteen francs for it from the hair-dresser. The average value of a head of hair sur pied—that is to say, not as it stands, but rather as it grows—is ten francs. The finest crop, reaching far below the waist, hardly ever weighs a pound or commands the coveted golden napoleon. Years ago, before the era of railways, the hair merchant used to barter not merely handkerchiefs, but caps, ribbons, little shawls, scarfs, and plated earrings for a head of hair; but nowadays when hair is more in demand, and young girls or their guardians have come to know more of its value, he must be prepared to pay money in the towns if he hopes to reap a handsome

In Auvergne, which is quite out of the ordinary tourist's line of route, and is, as a couple of maidez ladies, whom we met last year travelling in search of the economical, in preference to the picturesque, confidently assured us, the only part of France not overrun by English, and, consequently, the only part where living is really cheap-in Au-vergne the itinerant dealer in human hair does business in a perfectly public fashion. He makes a point of arriving in the village on market-day or during the annual fete, and might be easily mistaken for the travelling dentist or quack doctor, who extracts teeth or extols the healing quality of his drugs to the gaping peasants assembled in the market-place.

At Ambert, St. Antheme, Arlant, Olliargues, and Riom, their cabriolets and booths, surmounted by little tricolor flags, are hud-dled together in the midst of the egg and butter stalls, and grouped around them will be peasant girls with baskets of fruit and vegetables, accompanied by their parents or their husbands; and all ready to sacrifice their locks to the highest bidder. At Issingeaux, on market-days, the sight is exceedingly picturesque. The hair-merchant takes his picturesque. stand on a low platform or wine-cask turned on end in front of a booth formed of canvas and a few planks, and with his shirt-sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, invites the women, in a loud voice, to step up and show their hair. Around him are a crowd of men and women in sabots from the surrounding country, come to sell either a cow, a pig, or a couple of fowls, the women dressed in a short serge petticoat and cotton apron, with a cap or a colored handkerchief bound round their

The various tresses are now sorted roughly according to their length and shade, then what is called in technical language the evelnage takes place. This consists in separating the principal locks of the same tress that do not resemble each other closely in shade. Then comes the recarrage or equalizing of the upper ends of each tress, after which a second and more careful sorting ensues, and the hair is arranged in bundles weighing from ten to twelve pounds each, to undergo a new series of operations.

First of all the hair is taken in small handfuls by the workmen, who powder it thoroughly with flour; it then receives a vigorous combing upon iron carders, after which a second carder comes to the assistance of the first and holds the hair tightly while it is pulled out in lengths, of which the longest are separated first. The final operation to which it is subjected is styled the delentage, and consists simply in again combing it upon carders of extreme fineness. False tresses are now formed by mixing together, in certain proportions, hair of the same tint and slightly varying in length. To arrange a grand chignon the hair-worker will at times employ the spoils derived from the heads of no less than thirty women.

Our hair-dealer was careful to assure us that all the stories told about hair out from dead bodies being worked up into chignons were devoid of truth. "Hair thus obtained," he said, "is too brittle to be curled or twisted into proper form; and as for 'gregarines,' these may exist," he observed, "in Russian chignons made from hair procured from the dirty Mordwine and Burlake peasant women, but I never heard a duly authenticated instance of their being detected in French chignons.

"Not a lock of Russian hair comes to France except on Muscovite heads. We get, by way, of Marseilles, a large quantity of hair from Italy, chiefly from Sicily, Naples, and the Papal States—you remember about the young Roman girl who sold her hair to buy the Pope a Zouave—and a moderate quantity from Aus tria, Bohemia, Belgium, and Spain, across the frontiers, but our principal supplies are home ones, and chiefly come from Brittany, Auvergne, Artois, and Normandy, and in a less degree from Languedoc, Limousin, Poitou, and Bourbonnais. We count the Breton hair the most valuable of all by reason of its extreme fineness, and from its having been covered up in the large caps the peasants wear during its most active period of growth, from its never having been previously curled, but simply rolled up in bands, and finally because it has rarely even been combed !" Auvergnat hair our merchant pronounced to be too coarse to use alone, though it worked up very well mixed with other kinds. Spanish hair, good enough in itself, was too decidedly black, too sombre, to suit ordinary complex. ions; it was therefore requisite to mix this also, to soften it, in fact, with hair of a more delicate shade; the same with the tow-like tint of the Flemish hair, which had to be made more sunny-looking by the addition of Ger-man hair of a richer blonde. Neapolitan hair, we were informed, was but little esteemed in the trade, a circumstance at which we were surprised, as the hair of the Caprian peasant women, which is dark, lustrous, long, and massively rippled, is among the finest in the world. The particular German hair from which the chignons of the tender age termed angel's blonde are made, commands, it seems, the highest price of all.

The long hair pulled out of ladies' heads by the comb, and which in Paris is thrown every morning on the rubbish heaps of the city, is carefully picked up again by the chiffonniers and sold by them for making what is called tetes-et-pointes, that is, the cheap curl or tuft of hair, the roots of the individual hairs composing which are not all at one end. Nothing in the way of hair would appear to be wasted that of a bad shade of color is dyed, general black, and even the clippings, which the hai dressers can turn to no other account, are sol by them to be manufactured into perukes an chignons for the more expensive class of wa dolls. One has spoken of chignons at 1500 franc but this is of course a purely exception price; arising first of all from the naculi color of the hair, namely, a bright gold shall secondly, from its great length-nearly three and a half feet-and thirdly, from its bu and its extreme fineness, to combine a which necessitates a single chignon beir carefully selected from an immense stock hair, several hundredweight, in fact. When this golden-tinted hair was the rag in Paris, and women, in despair of otherwi acquiring it, powdered their heads with gol a hair-dresser of the Rue Vivienne exhibit in his window a chignon formed entirely the finest gold thread, and the price of which was 1000 francs; but whether he ever man factured more than this sample aureate chi non, or persuaded a single fair one to parad these veritable golden locks, we are unable say. At the present time about 250 fran appears to be the average Paris price for saperior chignon of an ordinary tint, an from twelve to seventy francs for the con moner article. We all know that the wearing of false ha by beauties in their prime dates back ant rior to the Christian era, and that Ov speaks of the German slaves' hair with which the Roman women sought to enhance the charms, going publicly to make their pu-chases at the shops of the Gallie hair-me chants situate near the Temple of the Muse and under the peristyle of the Temple Hercules. The chignon, however, has on been known under its present name sin about the time when "coiffeurs" themselv first came into vogue, in the middle of t eighteenth century. Up till that period the former of whom shaved and bled the customers, while the latter merely cut he and manufactured wigs, so that ladi were obliged to have their has dressed by their *femmes* ds chambr Gradually the race of conference arose to pe form this intricate operation, and as a matt of course trenched on the privileges of the perruguiers, for they cut hair as well as dresse Erelong a storm of discontent ensue it. and an action that kept all Paris in a ferme for months was brought by the perruquier against the configure, who had at this time in creased to *1200 in number, for illegally in fringing on their rights. The configure pleade in their defense that the dressing of ladie hair was a "liberal art," and therefore foreig to the profession of permaniar. "We have said they, with indicrons consequentiality, " embellish nature and correct its deficiencie It is our task to reconcile the color of the ha with the tint of the complexion, so as to e hance the beauty of the latter; to grasp wi taste the variegated shades of the tresse and so dispose the shadows as to give mo spirit to the countenance, heightening t tone of the skin by the auburn tint of th locks, or subduing its too lovely splendor is the neutral shade which we communicate the tresses." Thanks to the influence exe cised by the fair sex, the coiffeurs gained th day, and, elated with their victory, proceeded to form a corporation, baptizing themselv "Academiciens de la Coiffure et de la Mode

at which piece of presumption the French Academy itself took umbrage, and Paris was amused by a new trial. This time the configures were beaten, whereupon they modestly styled themselves "professors," a designation they were permitted to retain, as the professors of the French colleges, less susceptible than the Academicians, entered no protest against their usurping this title.

Nowadays hairdressers style themselves in-Nowadays hairdressers style themselves in-discriminately professors and artists, and have their occasional public exhibitions like other artists, with this difference, however, that they invite the public not only to admire the result of their labors but to witness them pro-duce their masterpieces. In Paris these ex-hibitions take place regularly at the Salle hibitions take place regularly at the Salle Moliere, and imitations of them have more than once been given at the Hanover Square Rooms. A most ravishing picture is pre-sented at the moment when the artist-his hand generally trembling with emotion at the outset of the operation-undoes the band that confines the hair of the lady who submits her tresses to his manipulative skill. A blonde, auburn, brown, or jet-black avalanche suddenly descends, enveloping the rounded shoulders of the fair one like a rich silken mantle. Gradually, beneath the dexterous fingers of the artist, all these recalcitrant tresses are gathered up and grouped with consummate skill according to some particular type of coiffure, such as the Classic. the Louis Quatorze, the Pompadour, the Watteau, the Premier Pas, the Caprice, the Hirondelle, or the Empire.-London Society.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.} In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, op Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Pay-ment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen

Ground Rents and Mortgages. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to bor-row, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not be-fore, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the cer-tificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordi-nance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fuad, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates,

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

RESOLUTION TO FUBLISH A LOAN BILL. Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance pre-sented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Coun-clis after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. made.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

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Market value, \$1,130,325-35 Cost, \$1,033,604-26. Real Estate. Bills receivable for insurance made. Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due 323,486.9

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1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	18
1869 s	SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE PANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERN RED CEDAR,	180 s.
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK,	18
1869	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	18
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	18
1869 w	SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, HITE OAK PLANK AND BOARI HICKORY,	18 s.
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS FOR SALE LOW.	18
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similar to those worn by the privileged porters at the Paris market.

One by one the girls will mount platform or winecask, and throwing aside their caps will loosen their tresses and

"Shower their rippling ringlets to the knee."

The bair-dealer makes a rigid examination, followed by an offer, and as soon as a bargain is struck the girl steps inside the booth, and in cropped her close, when off she will run amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd, which, however, does not prevent the re-mainder of the girls in the village from fo!lowing her example.

It sometimes happens, however, that the young men of the place, who sometimes look upon the hair merchant with no kindly eye, will commence assailing him before he has succeeded in packing up his traps and de-camping. He then has to trust to his horse to carry him beyond the reach of the enraged swains.

Mud, stones, rotten eggs, and every kind of filth at hand fall in showers upon the hood of his shabby cabriolet; but, being tolerably accustomed to this sort of thing, he takes care to be provided with an excellent horse, which soon places him beyond the reach of the mob, and next day he will sustain the principal part in much the same scene in some adjoining village.

In Normandy most of the girls have their hair cut very short, with the exception of the chignon, over which they coquettishly arrange their high caps, which like the Brittany colffure, so completely covers the head that they appear to have lost, or rather sold, nothing at all.

When the hair merchant has finished his tournee in the provinces, he takes his merchandise to Paris or some other large town, where he sells it, at prices varying from twenty to a hundred frames the pound, to dealers who, after preparing it, make it up into chignons, curls, bandeaux, nattes, etc. On visiting one of the largest of these esta-blishments, we found the four walls of the sale-room lined round with shelves, reaching from the floor to the ceiling on which we are from the floor to the ceiling, on which were piled up chignons upon chignons of all quali-ties and all shades of color, from raven black to the most delicate blonde, done up in packets of six, the smallest number sold by the house, which does no retail trade. Half-a-dozen assistants were executing orders which cuttomers gave in person, or which had been raceived that morning by post from the travellers of the firm. In an adjoining warehouse the raw material was lying in heaps upon the floor beside scores of young women, who were sorting and weighing out the chignons of the future, allowing so many grammes for one sort and so many for another. The place, in fact, was redolent of hair. There was hair in all the drawers, hair in cardboard boxes, hair hanging from the ceiling and clinging to the walls, hair upon the counters, upon the chairs, and in the very inkstand; there was even hair in the air itself, moving about as it were in clouds, which when you agitated them disagreeably caressed you. Most of the hair, we learned, reaches the

establishment in bulk, in large sacks, each Brittany selling the hair is, as Chateaubriand holding about a couple of hundred weight. tells us, as old as the Roman invasion It is first of all subjected to a thorough washof Gaul, and the custom may now be said to run in the blood. The style of coiffure common there certainly con-

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