

"GREAT MINDS TO MADNESS CLOSELY ARE ALLIED"

Prof. Grasset Proves Truth of Pope's Famous Lines



The erotomaniac who loves two young women, often sisters, with equal love at the same time. He can't bear to marry either, knowing that the other adored one may become the wife of some other man.



The monomaniac is insane on one subject only, generally the invention of a perpetual motion machine, or some other contrivance which defies every known law of mechanics. On every other subject he is perfectly rational.



The dipsomaniac suffers from a disease which makes him drink whenever an attack comes on. He should not be confounded with the habitual drunkard.



The megalomaniac is the founder of queer religions and sects. He invents new doctrines and beliefs and strives to win converts to his way of thinking, generally with a small degree of success.



The sitomaniac has ungovernable impulses to eat. Sitomania is a disease, a mild form of insanity, and the sufferer feels impelled to eat at all times and hours, no matter whether he is hungry or not.



The kleptomaniac, who is driven in spite of herself to take what does not belong to her. Kleptomaniacs show great skill and employ many clever ruses in their thefts.



The pyromaniac has strong impulses to set buildings on fire. Neither viciousness nor a desire for revenge prompts his actions, but just a longing to start big conflagrations.

ACAREFUL study of Prof. Grasset's remarkable book on the "demi-fous" leads to two very decided and convincing conclusions; first, that all great men are more or less insane; and, second, that it is not such a very dreadful thing to belong to the "demi-fous" after all.

There is not, as Prof. Grasset points out, any way in which to draw a distinguishing line between sanity and insanity. The shades, or brands, of one overlap and are interwoven with the other to such a degree that it is impossible to show where the one ends and the other begins. In other words, you, for instance, can be both sane and insane at the same time—perfectly sane on certain subjects, but insane, or partly so, on at least one other. There are so many brands of insanity that, fortunately, not all of us are insane on the same subject.

"Between calm, cold reason and a transport of passion," says Prof. Grasset, "between originality and eccentricity, between nervousness and agitation, between a person who is slightly touched and one who is demented, there are all degrees of transition, and it is impossible to say where insanity begins."

Admitting for the moment, then, that everybody is more or less insane, it is not a question of just how insane a person is, but of the particular brand of insanity he has inherited or acquired, says a writer in the New York Sunday World.

The brands may be counted by the score. Some of them are of real value, especially to a man of genius. Others are useless, harmless or detrimental, as the case may be.

The erotomaniac, for instance, falls in love. But that is not all. He may love two sisters with equal love at the same time and, no matter how hard he may try, he cannot make up his mind which to marry. It is impossible for him to bear the thought that either of the young women he loves should become the wife of another. He generally solves the problem by giving them both up and marrying a third.

The dipsomaniac, who must not be classed with the habitual drunkard, suffers from an affliction which impels him to drink whenever an attack comes on.

Then there are the kleptomaniacs. Prof. Grasset describes them as "sick people who are driven in spite of themselves to take what does not belong to them, just as we have seen that the dipsomaniacs are driven by an irresistible power to drink."

Among other brands of semi-insanity may be mentioned sitomania, pyromania, monomania and megalomania, which are illustrated and briefly described. Then there are other brands which are characterized by illusions, hallucinations, jealousy, conceit, boastfulness, rashness, inertness, impulsiveness, timidity and many forms of eccentricity.

Prof. Grasset declares that from childhood persons of unbalanced mind are apt to "draw attention to themselves by their precocity, their quickness in taking hold of everything and understanding it, and at the same time by their whims, their headstrong ways, their cruel instincts, their violent and convulsive attacks of anger. When they become men they are queer, complex, heterogeneous individuals, made up of contradictory qualities and faults. They are often as highly gifted in one line as they are lacking in another. From the intellectual point of view they sometimes possess the faculties of imagination, invention and expression in a very high degree; that is to say, they are gifted in speech, in the arts and in poetry."

Those Who Are "A Little Off."

The originals and eccentrics show lack of equilibrium to a still greater degree. "These people," says Prof. Grasset, "are what the public would describe as 'a little off' on some one subject; they either have some peculiar habit or wear some odd style of clothes or have a queer manner of wearing their hair or of walking or writing or speaking. It may be either a strange gesture, a form of speech, a tie or a grievance. The eccentricity is often shown by an imperious or obsessional tendency, as, for example, to surround oneself with birds or flowers or cats; to collect uninteresting objects, particularly articles of wearing apparel, such as cravats, hats, footwear or wrappers of every style and color, or to be absorbed in researches and calculations and ridiculous inventions."

But, after all, semi-insanity in some forms has its advantages. Many world-famous men—poets, mathematicians, philosophers, historians, writers, statesmen and scientists—would probably never have been heard of but for that one little streak of insanity which lent luster and impetus to their minds and prompted them to accomplish something of tremendous value to mankind.

For instance, "Tolstoi belongs to the

category of the semi-insane who are termed 'originals.' At eight years of age he was seized with an irresistible desire to fly. This idea haunted him to such a degree that he decided to put it into practice. He shut himself up in his study room, climbed up to the window and made the movements for flying in the air. He fell from a height of more than 16 feet and was sick for some time following."

Tolstoi's Peculiar Mania.
Later Tolstoi's particular brand of insanity prompted him to fall in love, not once, but threefold; for, having met the three daughters of Dr. Berce, he "began by being very much taken by the oldest, then he thought he was in love with the second, and finally fell in love with the third." The triple romance ended abruptly, for Tolstoi suddenly decided that instead of getting married he would now marry with the monks in a peasant's blouse.

Ossip Lourie, who made a psychological study of many of the great Russian novelists of the nineteenth century, summed up Tolstoi's case in the following way:

"Tolstoi is one of those rare men to whom the English aphorism, 'They are certainly cracked, but they are cracked in light,' might apply. In a word, Tolstoi was a semi-insane genius."

Even Socrates must have had a streak of insanity in him, for he "went into ecstasies which were almost cataleptic fits. At table, or in the streets of Athens, or in the camps, he would suddenly stop short, sometimes without motive. At other times, on the occasion of a sneeze either by himself or one of his neighbors, he would act, or would not act, according to whether the sneeze had taken place on his right hand or on his left."

Insanity of Some Great Men.

Prof. Grasset cites the cases of many other great men of past and present times whose brands of insanity were manifested in various ways. Pascal, for instance, "could not stand seeing water without falling into a perfect fit of passion." Then Auguste Comte who has exerted a vast and lasting influence on the philosophical position of the savants of the nineteenth century, "was undoubtedly semi-insane when he was not wholly insane. He wrote incoherent letters. While he was taking a walk one day he wanted to drag his wife with him into the Lake d'Enghein. During his meals he would try to drive his knife into the table, like Walter Scott's Highlander, and he would order the succulent back of a pig and recite bits of Homer."

Of Gorki, Prof. Grasset writes that he "made an attempt to commit suicide at the age of 18 and belongs to the category of the semi-insane who have been termed vagabonds or wanderers."

Guy de Maupassant died insane. He had often confessed to Paul Bourget that he frequently saw his double. In going into his own room he would see himself seated upon his own sofa. The roots of his disease "seemed to be confused with the very qualities of his talent." Villemain had ideas of persecution. Jean Jacques Rousseau was successively clockmaker, mountebank, music master, painter and servant, and then followed the paths of medicine, music, theology and botany. He used to meditate bareheaded in the sun at midday. He fell in love at 11. He would suddenly depart from an inn, leaving his trunk behind him. Gerard de Nerval, the political writer and poet, was subject to hallucinations. He would be found on the street corner, his hat in his hand, lost in a sort of ecstasy. In the Tuileries he saw the goldfish in the big fountain putting their heads out of the water trying to entice him to follow them to the bottom. The queen of Sheba was waiting for him, they said. He was found at the Palais Royal dragging a live lobster along at the end of a blue ribbon. He tried to fly like the birds, and one day at a moment, in one of the streets of Paris, when he waited with his arms spread out for his soul to mount to a star, he was gathered in by a gendarme "because he had prepared for this ascension by taking off his terrestrial garments."

Freaks of Men of Genius.

Baudelaire dyed his hair green. He was an epicure of odors, and used to say that his soul soared upon perfumes as the souls of other men soared upon music. One day after throwing a traveling glazier downstairs and breaking every pane of glass Baudelaire exclaimed: "The beauty of life! The beauty of life!" He declared later that he experienced at that moment an "infinite joy," because he was not yet insane, at least, not officially so.

The case of Alfred de Musset, who was "restless visionary and slightly maniacal," is most interesting. In the Cafe de la Regence it was his habit to order a plate of cigars and a frightful mixture of beer and absinthe, which he would swallow in a gulp. Then De Musset would settle himself solidly against the back of the divan and light one cigar after another until the plate was empty. At half-past eleven the waiter would hail a cab, lead the poet by the arm, and put him safely into the vehicle. He would let himself be taken quietly to his house, where his old nurse put him to bed like a child.

Even the great Napoleon had his particular brand of insanity. He believed in presentiments and horoscopes, as is well known, and Prof. Grasset says further he "suffered from a habitual twitching of the right shoulder and of the lips." Zola used to count the number of gas jets in the streets, the numbers on the doors and chiefly the numbers on cabs. Balzac had an ambulatory mania. One evening, when he had put on a handsome new dressing gown, he wanted to go into the street with it on and with a lamp in his hand to excite the admiration of the public. Schopenhauer al-

ways suspected that he was possessed of a demon. He said he could feel it within him. He used to pass entire weeks without speaking to anybody. Swift announced in his youth that he would go mad, and, as a matter of fact, he did.

Some Curious Hallucinations.
Edgar Allan Poe drank, as Baudelaire has said, "like a savage." He was subject to the most horrible hallucinations. Haller, the celebrated physiologist, believed he was being continually pursued by enemies. He took enormous doses of opium. Newton became insane in his old age. Beethoven, who always washed in ice water, "would lift it up with his hands, scolding all the while, and dash a quantity of water on his face and his hair without noticing that it made a pool on the floor, in which he splashed about like a duck."

In connection with Prof. Grasset's work it is interesting to note that Dr. Henry S. Atkins of the St. Louis Asylum for the Insane has recently been putting a theory of his own to a practical test. He has been sending insane women out in small parties to visit the department stores and particularly the bargain counters to do some shopping. The insane women were in charge of keepers, but gave no trouble. The patients purchased with a keen regard of appearance and value, just as their normal sisters were buying all about them. Apparently the saleswomen noted nothing unusual in their demeanor.

Dr. Atkins said that such recreation as that afforded by a day in the stores is a valuable part of the treatment for the insane. Just as normal persons are better merry than moody, so, he says his charges are improved by anything that pleasantly occupies their minds while not at the same time exciting their nerves.

AND THEN HE WENT AWAY.

Money for His Sandwich Could Be Found in Slot Machine.

A man with an eight-day beard, which grew listlessly over his features in unrestrained fashion, wandered into a modest little restaurant. It was one of those places where one can buy a light lunch, and if he is musically inclined can drop a coin in the music box and have classical or popular melodies to soothe him while eating.

The man with the eight-day beard looked first at the lunch counter and then at the big music box. Then he looked at the three or four small coins which he had drawn from his pocket. He had a hankering for music, and he decided to go and tackle the throat of the musical machine with a five-cent piece.

But the nickel got lodged in the esophagus of the machine and there wasn't a note to be heard. The man gave the machine a shake, but still it didn't swallow the nickel.

Then the man went over to the counter and bought a roast-beef sandwich. He ate it leisurely until the last bite was stuffed into his countenance. The man behind the counter came up with an expectant air.

With his mouth still partly filled with the sandwich, the man eating pointed his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the machine. "You'll find the money for this in there," he explained. And then he went away.—New York Press.

WIPED ENGLAND OFF THE MAP.

Unexpected Result of a Dinner Given by a British Diplomat in Bolivia.

"Bolivia is the only country that ever wiped England off the map," said Frank Robertson. "It came about this way: The British ambassador several years ago gave a dinner for the official and social circle people of Bolivia."

"When they arrived at the embassy they found that he was not married to the woman seated at the head of the table and they left. In the name of his government he demanded an apology, whereupon the government gave him 24 hours to get out of the country."

"Inasmuch as little Bolivia is way off the ocean and practically lost in the eternal mountains Great Britain could not, by guns, get the retraction that she wanted. But her mapmakers got revenge by issuing maps wholly eliminating Bolivia."

"Finally this information reached Bolivia, whereupon, with a stroke of the pen, new maps were ordered for the Bolivian schools. They showed more ocean than any other maps ever printed. The British Isles had been sunk into the sea. And so far as the people and school children of Bolivia are concerned there is no Great Britain."—Indianapolis News.

Ice in Dentistry.

The first use of ice in dental operations was in what the public term the "freezing system." This application is still in use in provincial towns, but it has for several years past been discontinued in London and other large cities.

The first use of ice in this way was in America. The ice was cut up fine, placed in small bags so shaped as to fit each side of the jaw and the wretched patient held these in his mouth until the desired temperature was reached, when the operator extracted the offending molar or molars.

"To-day cold air is pumped into the mouth with more effect and without any of the pain and inconvenience that must have attended the more primitive style. Iced water is always used by dentists in America, but is never used anywhere else.—Ice and Cold Storage.



MUST MATCH DRESS

SHOES AND STOCKINGS FOR EACH COSTUME.

Footwear To-Day an All-Important Detail in Modern Dress—Dainty Embroidered Slippers with the Tea Gown.

Shoes and stockings are all important details in modern dress, and a glimpse into the shoe closet of the fashionable woman is disheartening indeed to the woman of moderate means and a love of dress. These are the halcyon days for the woman with



an average sized foot, for bargain sales in footwear are bargain sales indeed. When it is possible to afford to have shoes made to order it is far more satisfactory to do so, but there is such

FRILL OF RIBBON ON GOWNS.

Touch of Pompadour Used to Break the Monotony.

To break the monotony of black lace evening gowns a frill of pompadour ribbon is being used, just under the lace at the front.

This is a charming idea and one that will make black gowns appropriate as costumes for young women.

One French gown of black chiffon is entirely lined with pompadour silk, with a black background and the roses showing with elusive color through the outer folds of the chiffon, makes the dress beautiful in the extreme.

The same idea may be carried out for a young girl in white, using either thin crepe, China silk or chiffon cloth as in outer covering. A wide belt of ribbon to match the lining makes a most girlish dress.

No more useful garment could be included in a trousseau for debutante or bride than a princess slip of pompadour silk. It is charming when worn under lingerie gowns in summer or under crepe and chiffon in winter.

Pompadour is also beautiful when lining an opera coat or cape. One of the newest evening capes is of pink panne velvet lined with flowered silk and bound all round by a band of velvet embroidered in pink and gold.

Smart Tub Dress.

The girl who intends to have something stylish and out of the ordinary, will make the skirt of her tub frock from white linen and the coat from pink or blue, and braid each in self colors. Carrying out the same idea in woolen materials the coat will be of a darker shade than the skirt, even though the colors be the same.

Before the material is stamped the coat should be finished with the exception of lining and facing, and the skirt completely finished. By so doing the design can be arranged in exactly the position desired and the effect will be much more satisfactory than if first braided and then made up.

The cuffs and collar of the coat are braided before attached. If the garment is of tub material, it should be laundered before worn.

To iron it, have well-padded board and lay the skirt right side down. With irons as hot as can be used, without scorching, press material until perfectly dry.

Grace Through Dancing.

No child should begin toe dancing until 12 years old, but much of the art can be learned before that age through dancing a little girl acquires a grace, a poise and freedom of movement which stands her in good stead during the awkward age as well as for the rest of her life.

Marabou Feathers.

Because marabou droops but does not absolutely wither when exposed to dampness, its value as a hat trimming is greatly appreciated, and in many instances it is being substituted for ostrich tips. Or it is used to eke out the more costly plumes so that an elaborate hat of the picture order may be sufficiently fluffy in appearance. Sometimes the marabou edging is combined with heavy lace bands as a trimming for the lace-crowned hats, thus giving them a more substantial appearance when supplemented by marabou-edged lace boas of the same color.

For winter the patent leather, worn with open work or embroidered silk stocking, is considered correct. For the tea gown are the daintiest of embroidered satin slippers, like mules, with stockings to match, while for the ball gown are satin or kid slippers, embroidered in crystal or rhinestones or pearls, with silk stockings to match, or instead of the embroidery will be seen tiny bows of lace or lace edged ribbon. Gold or silver slippers are also fashionable and are certainly effective, while a rather startling note is struck in the bright red satin slippers with tiny rhinestone buckles and worn with silk stockings of exactly the same shade of red.

WEAR THE SEPARATE JACKET.

Quite a feature of the coming season's fashions will be the separate tailor-made cloth jacket, made for wearing with odd skirts and simple frocks in light weight cloth, pongee, etc. For some seasons past it has not been fashionable to wear separate jackets except of silk or lace. The jackets have all been made to match the skirts, and when a coat of different material has been used it has been a top coat quite long, or at least three-quarters, and loose in build, whether made of cloth or silk.

But the new fashions show a very definite place for the tight-fitting separate tailor-made coat of cloth, such as is shown, a tight-fitting cutaway with very little trimming, and that little of the most severely tailored order.

White cloth is most attractive in these separate tailored skirts. It may be used with stitching or braid of the same material for its only garniture, but the smartest coats have collar and cuffs of black velvet. The only style of coat which is most successful in this severe development is a double-breasted cutaway, not very long, and having only a slightly cutaway effect, not sharply shaped at the bottom only, but curving beautifully from the top of the front to the bottom.

A little braid is used in conjunction with the velvet on the collar of the coat, but on many of the most attractive models the braid is not otherwise employed.

Will Coarsen the Hair.
While lemon used in the egg shampoo is excellent for the scalp, the use of the pure lemon juice on the hair is apt to coarsen it and make it stiff and unmanageable.

