in Ye Olden Times.

INCONVENIENCES A BELLE ENDURED

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]



savages. To look pretty as well as neat is a human characteristic, the matrons and maidens of the colony were given at one time to gewgaws, laces, and a showof trinkets; the continental epoch decreed that to be in active social life, dress and glitter were essential, while to-day the South Sea Island cannibal woman is no more fond of dazzling beads than her less

women, "all is vanity." In colonial days the hair was worn by the ladies mostly in talling pugs behind; there was some crimping of the front locks among the young, while the older people kept their foreheads full and free, and consequently handsome. There were no fancy styles, no elaborate puffs and rolls, until Louis XIV. and Charles II. established their regal courts, then the fashion soon found its way to the new country. The French methods



A Relie of the Period customs in hair-dressing were adopted the world over and have reigned supreme ever since. Henrietta of England never iooked better than when she lived in Paris and was the exalted member of the Four-teenth Louis' amorous court. She cre-ated the style of hair-dressing in vogue n this country in the latter part of the very low, and most any kind of a neck-chain

"The tower" shows a row of lace, stuck bolt-upright over the forehead, which shot upward one over the other in a succession of plaits, diminishing in width as they rise, while long streaming lappets hung over the shoulders from the head, the hair was combed upward at the back and was a sor of support for the structure. Later on this structure took a different form and was called "a commode," as a poet of the times sings:

My high commode, my damask gown, My laced shoes of Spanish leather; A silver bodkin in my head, And a dainty plume of feather.

In 1760, false locks, to supply a deficiency of native hair, were used; these, with pomaum in profusion, greasy wool to bolster up the adopted curls, and gray powder to con



Towering High in Air. ceal the dust, were the rage, and the buckle style shows to some extent the true method

and a little later barbers were numerous in all large seaport towns where commerce was active and money pentiful. The hair-dressers of that period made a fine living, and were honored and respected as artists and no doubt they were. They dressed the hair with "French curls," rough and half moon tupees, plain tops and many other forms. One of these barbers informs the public that "Ladies shall be attended to in the polite construction of rolls, such as may tend to raise their heads to any pitch they desire." Of course the rising of the hair grew more and more conspicuous until it reached the "Election style," which was nearly a dozen inches over and above the scalp and was decked with feathers on top. Fortunately the style changed later on and has never, not even among the Albions, at-

tained such heights. There is one thing, one feature about th old styles of hair-dressing which is certainly commendable, and that is that the whole face was always seen. In this respect the Puritans were quite noticeable. They hat-ed the "love-locks" of the French, and had they ever believed that their children's children would be trizzed up in convulsions and curls, decorated with ribbons and feathers, and filled with pomatum and pow-der, they would not have believed it, and

he present century the hair-dresser was the busiest man in the world. The cost of a full

Into the Spirit of It.

PERFECT COMMAND OF THE MUSCLES

PLAY THE PART WELL

Emma V. Sheridan Applies the

Actress' Secrets to Society.

SKILL IN REPOSE AND SINCERITY.

If the Belle Must Pretend Let Her Enter

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE, 1

Study any graceful actress' method of moving. You will find that perfect command of equilibrium is the chief factor of her grace. If her walk is a sort of harmonious swaying toward the objective point, it is because as her feet move her weight is swung from hip to hip, keeping the body at every stage of movement surely poised. This shifting of weight is her great secret. So it is that she bends in a courtesy to the floor, and rises all in one smooth, perfect

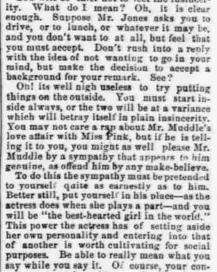
So it is that when she says "Leave the room," if the pointing to the door is accomplished by a movement that is graceful, it is because, as the arm goes out, the whole poise of the body alters to balance the outstretching of the arm, and because the arm moves up-the hand almost pendant-till the impulse of pointing comes. Try pointing-I mean by uplifting the arm. If you raise the arm with the hand making a continuous horizontal line, the movement is stiff and awkward. It you raise the arm-the hand hanging pendant till the arm has reached position and then lift the hand to the required norizontal-the movement is graceful. Why? Just because you' paid proper respect to the power of gravitation, that's all. Let gravitation govern your movements and you will be graceful.

PRETENSE ALWAYS BETRAYS ITSELF.

Study your own personality, and make yourself mistress of it, just as the actress does. Study the people with whom you are thrown. Be able promptly to adjust your sympathies to their range of inferests, and to convey by voice and manner a suggestion of that sympathy. Don't pretend not to be bored—don't be bored—it is your own fault if you are. Pretense always betrays itself. Do as the actress does with her parts—be sincere in whatever you say or do. It may not be a sincerity lodged in the depths of your own private opinions, but that need not prevent your being infected by the speaker with an interest in what interests him, just as the actress shares for the time being the teelings of the character whose role she plays.

Don't be down on me for counseiling you to "play a part." My advice would be to store your heart so well with human sympathey, your mind with information, and your life with wholesome work and experi-ence, that you cannot full to find chords of harmony in every one with whom you come into contact. Not having time for all this, I will only counsel you to pretend more successfully than you do. Don't make the mistake of trying to cover up conscious in-sincerity with a lot of

GUSH AND ENTHUSIASM. You will be safer not to feel the insincer-



science must be with you always. I sup-pose the "flutter" girl, who goes into soasms of delight that deceive no one, has her con-science with her. All I mean is, if you must pretend, let it be done successfully. TWO CASES IN POINT.

When Mr. Brown joins you and Alger-non in the conservatory, if it is really advis-able that Mr. Brown should not suspect be is de trop, you will be wise to have at com-mand a word of welcome that shall sound as genuine as prodence dictates that it should sound. When Mabel tells you that De Smith is married, and you know that Mabel is watching you with hawk's eyes, if you really don't want Mabel to see that the news is a shock to you, it behooves you to be able to say simply and genuinely: "So I hear—were you surprised?" quietly enough and with self-possession genuine enough to upset Mabel's little calculations.

Command of muscle, remember, is the first sign of self-possession. Teach your surprises and shocks not to leap to your fingertips and into the high notes of your voice, as hasty words tumble from an unguarded tongue. You may feel the astonishment, but let it trickle off into your inner consciousness without evidencing itself out-

wardly, and then say the nice, gentle thing you should say. THE NECESSARY FIBS.

When you are obliged to protect yourself behind one of the many social falsehoods that must upon occasion be resorted to, bet-ter do so successfully than so insincerely that your intent is betrayed. Do so with an air of firmness and self-confidence that shall argue a backing of fact for your state-ment. The fib is made no better by being told badly, is it? Indeed it is made worse, for besides being a falsehood it hurts or offends the person to whom you tell it.

Cultivate repose and sincerity. They are two great factors in the attractiveness of a successful woman. Be what you seem; if what you must seem be at variance with your waydown, real, own, private personal character, it is unlucky, but since you must pretend, why, for the moment, be what you pretend, and let the pretense be a success, not a contusion both of insincerity and lack EMMA V. SHERIDAN.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Getting Rid of Black Specks and Keeping the Face Fresh.

The plainest features become pretty when elothed with a fresh velvety skin. First of all, one must keep the face free from those

unsightly blackheads or grubbs. Bathe the parts in hot water; rub on a little oil, and then take an old-fashioned watchkey and pry out all the large ones. Afterward rub on cream or any soothing ointment. In the morning there will be no trace of redness.

To have a clear skin it is essential to keep the digestive organs in good order and sleep as much as possible. Sleep will do more to preserve the Ireshness of youth than any other one thing. At night wash the face in warm water—never use hot—using soap freely to remove the dust of the day. Then take a pint of cold water to which a tablespoonful of bay rum has been added, and bathe the face for five minutes. Dry the face on a coarse towel, rubbing gently to get up a pleasant friction. Lastly spread a little cream lightly on the face and neck.

In the morning remove the grease with

plenty of warm water and soap-followed by a cold bath as at night. Then apply a der, they would not have believed it, and would rise in their graves to protest against the unchristian horror.

The ladies of our time have not the trouble with their hair which their great-great-grand-mothers had. In 1740 and up to the dawn of mothers had and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and publications. He left a library of his own in manuscript, from which Mrs. Processor went for instruments, charts and professor went for little powder with soft linen rag to remove the shine. Powder is an essential adjunct to a lady's toilet—let men say what they

are at present receiving more consideration

than at any time previous. No toilet this spring will be considered complete without the adjunct of a muff. Not the heavy, hot

affairs of fur, appropriate to seal and other turry wraps, but little, wee, ornsmental things, sometimes of cloth to match a particular suit, but oftener of black, manu-

factured by deft fingers at home, of the new regence silk, and decorated with ribbons

and lace as fancy dictates, for which we have license ad libitum. No doubt a little

when waved frantically aloft, in a manner familiar to us all, but which, of course, will

grace to the wearer; but when held down-

ward at arm's length, or hugged to the breast with arms akimbo or in any way to

best support a mountain of packages, any-

COMMON SENSE IN SELECTIONS.

most becoming to stout women, especially

those that do not define the figure too closely

Short jackets divige the length of the figure

BEAUTY THAT IS HIDDEN.

Dainty and Handsome Things in Underwear,

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Boots and Silks.

The well-dressed

Without Which No Ludy is Well Dressed

-A Good Word for the Cornet-Cheap

MEG.

HERE is no use

in pretending that

the question of

dress is a frivolous

or an idle one.

Every woman, if

she means to fill

her own place in

the world, is bound

to make the most

of herself and to

keep on doing it

And now a few words in regard to the

SPRING FANCIES IN WRAPS.

High Shoulders Grace Everything That's New and Rejavenate Everything That's Old-Something Gorgeous in Mulls and Dainty in Shawle.

> (WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) THE weather so far

this month has been more suggestive of wraps than of lace robes, summer silks, the very novel line of new ginghams or even the all wool suitings for spring wear, with which our counters are already laden so bundles piled chin high, a use commonly much in advance of the season, that they only a pretty accessory to an elegant toilet when rightly carried; then it gives ease and

will have lost much of the charm of newness, and be as a twice told tale before the weather permits their adoption.

But about wraps. The very newest and altogether "nobbiest," as a man would say, thing but grace is the effect. is the blazer. It comes made of a beautiful fine cloth, known among dealers by the name of Wales, in two twills or stripes designated narrow wales and wide wales. The blazer is jacket-cut without darts or vest, and has what is termed a shawl collar of the rolling persuasion, quite broad about of the rolling persuasion, quite broad about the neck, but growing beautifully less as it nears the termination of the jacket, which is tailor-bound. The absence of the vest is and are cut in straight, slender breadths in itself a recommendation, since it affords Short jackets divide the length of the figure the display of a handsome dress waist, clab- and give the appearance of breadth. Short orate habit or gay fedora, instead of con-cealing, crushing, and of course in time, de-stroying the same as do the closely buttoned jackets.

and give the appearance of ceatures, which is a presented a visit of the same as the effect would be to dwarf them. Light colors make the thin woman appear stouter, etc., etc., and yet we would almost have to trepan

HIGH SHOULDERS POPULAR. All wraps whether jacket, dolman, cloak, mantle or any of the numerous capes, are the present season cut with high shoulders and the piquant effect of this style seems to be rightly understood and fully appreciated since so prevalent. An elegant mantle in armure-regence silk, short at the back and fitted quite close, fronts square cut and reaching nearly to the knees, is trimmed around the high collar and over the shoul ders with an elaborate passementerie. A heavy fall of lace finishes the edge beaded with cassem sterie in long points from which depend a crocheted pendant dropping

A lare of a wrap-and a wrap differs from a mantle in that it is smaller in cut-is of

the heaviest faille francsise, has Marie Antoinette colcorded net shoulders, which, by the way, is a right new feature. passementerie trimming and bottom finish of deep 4 luce. Many of these wraps are fipished with corded fringe or the newer grassfringe, which beading in passe menterie, the pret-tient designs being in leaf or broche

The close-buttoned jacket, which like the seaiskin

we have always with us, is given quite the appearnce of new birth by the high shoulder effect. Perfecwraps, it should go

without telling, depends upon the fit and finish, since there are no trimmings to concenl such defects. The principal material used in the manufacture of these garments is the diagonal, corkscrew, wales or cheveron

One of the Spring

CAPES IN ALL STYLES

Capes in all styles still obtain, from the familiar coachman style with capes "too numerous to mention," to the newest and prettiest-wonder if we don't always think the latest thing out the prettiest-the accordion pleated with deep yoke and collar-band embroidered or braided in silk, black or colors, jet, and yes, actually, tinsel! To paraphraze, the trail of the tinsel is over all, even for street display—a right which it would be in better taste to relegate to Barnum exclusively.

The newmarket should now be called the oldmarket but by any name it would be as serviceable and able to hold its own among utility wraps. It makes its bow the present season just enough changed to deceive the unwary. Most of these coats now have a loose front, with cord and tassels knotted carelessiy in pretense of holding the slight fullness in place, but in reality for the or-namental effect. There is less juliness in the back of skirt and less curve below the waist line than formerly since there is no Two dresses were planned to be made into bustle to be accommodated. A pleat is laid at each side seam to equalize the fullness of the skirt, but pressed flat, allowing a slight spring at the bottom only. The sleeves of the present newmarket are large, either cut a la Bishop, gathered with and falling over deep cuffs, or cut square at the elbow a close under-sleeve, or, with long sleeves reaching quite to the foot of the garment.

AN ERA OF SHAWLS.

It has been premised that shawls will be much more worn than for some time past. Of course, the standard Paisley and India have always been in vogue for elderly ladies, but this popularity is on the increase; and certain it is, they are suitable and convenient wraps. But the new shawls designed for younger women are pretty little fringed affairs, with borders in rosebud and with borders of different widths, some quite elaborately executed in Persian colors, with | tion and exile of this "means of s large sprinkling of tinsel. These shawis, and with some success. A hideon

either plain or broche, though there are many newer and costlier fabrics, among some continue to wear them, but whence which are the tich silk brocades, Persian and Venetian, the very names being suggestive of elegance. The splendid effect of follow their example, I never could under these stuffs is due to the Oriental colors, intermixed with tinsel. A popular and very for I don't think the most rabid reforme dressy cut for these closks is in the form of can really prefer the bulky waists, the fia a jacket at the back, long loose fronts open-ing over a Louis XIV. vest, with flowing sleeves, the lining of sleeves and garment directions, or as if the house were on fire throughout to be of satin in a pretty contrasting or harmonizing color, and the trim-ming of Oriental galoon, with metallic effect. f cut of white matelesse or silver or gold brocades, let the trimming be of the new white angora wool fringe, which has its

MUFFS FOR THE SPRING TIME.

it off at night. I should be simply, as the old-fashioned name implies, a "stay" to the body, holding it in comely form and making a smooth, harmonious surface over which to fit the gown. Don't buy poor ones. If you fit the gown. Don't buy poor ones. If you have a naturally good figure a cheap corset won't fit you; if you have a poor figure no dressmaker can make it better unless you give her a good corset to fit over. Leave everything under \$3 to the dress reformers.

A caprice of fashion in these later years has suggested underclothing and corsets of various tints and 'abrics, culminating in black silk. During one of my visits to Paris I allowed myself to be persuaded into buying some sets of black silk raiment, including a corset, but I did's so merely to se-

cluding a corset, but I did- so merely to se-cure a memento of a vagary of the mode sure soon to pass away; for however pretty and piquant rose, or blue, or scarlet, or black may be in contrast with a soft, white neck and arms, nothing satisfies the eye, or soothes the conscience of good taste, like creamy white in cambric and lace and embroidery. One, however, must here make an exception in the matter of hose, which should, to my mind, never be white, unless in harmony with some especial costume. DON'T BUY CHEAP BOOTS. Boots, again, are a matter where one may

not judiciously economize. Be your foot pretty or ugly, be sure you will spoil it both as to appearance and feeling by wearing cheap, and, therefore, ill-fitting boots. If you have slippers let them be chronic invalids, never leaving the bedroom! It is very nice and com ortable to have a pair to slip into as you go to your bath and ward-robe, or sit at your toilet table at night, but

there ends their appropriate use.

So having disposed of what may be called the confidential portion of a woman's toilet, let us consider those "outward and visible signs" by which the world will judge wheth-

er she is well dressed or not. As to material. So many women seem to fancy that a very cheap silk is necessarily better than a good woolen or even cotton fabric. Here is a little secret: Any one accustomed to think of such things, seeing you in that silk would perceive that you could not afford to buy a good one and had to put up with the second choice or the third, but, seeing the good woolen, would take it for granted that you prefer it to silk, and that you were able to buy a very good one

and trim it accordingly.

Another suggestion is this: Let each year look out for itself, and only provide gowns and wraps enough at once for that season. A street dress, if tailor made, or at least in the plain and somewhat severe style suited to a walking dress, one or two dinner or evening dresses, and a pretty house dress are all that anybody needs for one season even in society, and these should be renewed each year, and made in the latest style of

colors and short wraps. Long wraps are the day. DON'T FROWN ON NEW FASHIONS. A great many persons always object to any new fashion. No, let us adopt the new fashions while they are new, say I, and lead rather than follow the field, unless we are resolved never to adopt any change at all, the thin woman appear stouter, etc., etc., and in that case better to don the Sister of and yet we would almost have to trepan some people to get these facts into their would really be stylish and abreast of the mode, have lew gowns at a time and do not try to make last year's gown answer for this year. And whatever you do with the old gowns, let me implore you not to try to wear them out at home! Any man is justified in divorcing a wile who wears dirty finery at

home, and makes her evening dresses serve as wrappers for the breakfast table. Then one final point, upon which I most strenuously insist, is this: Every woman has her own style, and she never will be well dressed until she has learned what it is, and learned to humor it and encourage it. Are you tall, straight and of pain ul thinness? Don't wear stripes or redingotes or tailor-made wraps. Are you quite the reverse? Eschew draperies and fluffiness about the shoulders, and horizontal trimmings.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE. THE LATEST IN PARIS.

Hints for the Butterflies in the Trappings of Princesses.

The past month has brought to sight as long as she in Paris an unusually large number lives. But how? of the old nobility of France. Hand-



Dress of the Duchesse D'Uzez. to all but a very small and select circle of friends have been thrown open, and the always beautiful Duchesse d'Uzez gave a grand reception, where no one whose rank was less than a Baron or Count or Countess was seen. Mme, la Duchesse wore a superb obe en train of electric blue plush, with a drapery of embroidered crepe de chine in pale blue. In her abundant hair she wore a crescent of diamonds.

crty to be turning over and admiring such personal matters. HOW SHE ECONOMIZED.

netted and knitted the greatest variety of trimmings, and had run little blue ribbons

in at the neck and sleeves and frills and

had embroidered a big monogram on every-

thing, and in some places had appliqued sprigs and wreaths of French embroidery,

self written the word lady over the whole

business, until it seemed to me almost a lib-

and in fact had quite unconsciously to he

The dear child had hardly half a dozen gowns in her trousseau, and none of those at all expensive; but although she had not made them, she had contrived them, and each one told, and would do its whole duty one after a year or two, and would then be ore effective than either could be alone, and a sumptuous evening dress with a court train and low body could, by detaching the train and substituting a high bodice, be orn in the street or at a reception. This bride was destined to that hardest o pocitions for a woman—that of one who wishes and is required to dress well upon small means. She lived in the world, and among people richer than herself.

But again, it is not every women who lacking money, has skill or time to make pretty things for herself, and to such I would Don't sink down into feeling that you don't care! Do the very best you can with the means at your command, and keep on trying to do better.

One article of underwear deserves especial notice, and that is the corset. A certain r flower designs, and come in all shades, borders of different widths, some quite more or less for many years to the destrucwhen folded scar-style, are to be quite a pretty addition to bordered spring robes.

For opera wraps or any evening wear, the popular material continues plush or veivet, the satis action they seem to derive and the benevolent wish to induce everybody else to stand. They certainly lose in appearance, can really prefer the bulky waists, the flat busts and the queer look as it the woman and her clothes were walking in opposite

> over her nightdress. COMMON SENSE AND THE CORSET.

Of course, everybody concedes, in these days of hygiene and common sense, that a beading in cord passementerie or corded net. | corset should never be worn tight enough to hinder respiration, even under violent exer I think a lew hints on muss apropos in fortable to throw one's self upon a lounge in an article on wraps, especially since they | the daytime, nor should it be a relief to take

H. R. H. Princess de Chartres and Princes

When her Royal Highness, the Princess de Chartres, and the young Princess Marguerite visited the prison where the royal prisoner was, they were adorable toilets, just suited to the occasion. They were som ber in color and plain in outline. The young fiances of the Due d'Orleans wore a slate gray cloth and black velvet wrap, with a hat and plumes to match, while the Princess de Chartres wore a dark green stuff tion disappear, and crobe, with a charming little visite of black rubbed on the skin. velvet and faille, trimmed with silk passe-menterie and tringe, and were a black capote to match.

THANKS to the introduction of Salvation Oil our young bicyclers need not fear a fall.

that the changes of growth and repair pass with greater activity. A cut or wound kept moist by antiseptic dressing heals in half the time it would if left with a dry bandage. DOCTORS AND WOMEN The endemic use of cocaine for the relief of obstinate neuralgias is of interest both Shirley Dare Writes About Their of obstinate neuralgias is of interest both for its own purpose and as suggesting cosmetic application. The epideimis is removed by the use of vesicating collodiou, i. e., by blistering, and covering the denuded sur ace with an India-rubber membrane whose edges are securely glued to the surrounding skin. The rubber membrane is provided with a metal shield through which a 2 per cent solution of cocaine is introduced beneath the rubber on the bare skin directly Relations to Each Other. NOVELTIES IN MEDICAL PAPERS. The Bite of an Angry or Jealous Woman

beneath the rubber on the bare skin directly affecting the nerves.

The use of vesicating collodion might GETTING RID OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR active the problem how to remove superfluous hair in obstinate cases. I have lately seen a lady's face which was a constant distress to its owner on which various forms of dipilatory treatment have been tried with-Women and doctors are supposed to be on good terms with each other. Perhaps docout avail improved by similar treatment, Milder means failing to meet her wishes, she was provided with a lotion to be used with care, quantity and time of application the influence of the sex, neither appraising them too highly in a world which has many interesting facts beside women; nor, on the being strictly set down. But woman-like, she could think of nothing but the desired other hand, putting aside real ailments and troubles as mere nervousness, which the or-dinary man is inclined to do. A good docimprovement in her face, and used a month's supply in one week. The result was fearful blistering, which took days to heal and she was very wroth about it. She came to comtor, that is, one gifted with natural insight, who understands his calling, has fewer illuplain in a high state of dudgeon, of the re-sults of her own mistake, to put it mildly, sions about women and more sympathy for but with a face pinkly white,

at a cost of the same suffering.

ADMINISTERING EXERCISE.

brushing, sweeping making beds and mold-ing bread, running up and down stairs,

scrubbing doorsteps and the routine of household work without the drawback of

being of the least use. By taking the curse off in this way, and going through the mo-

undoubtedly find great favor, and be intro-

them than any other living being. The sensible doctor is apt to stand as a woman's SOFT AND CLEAR AS A CHILD'S. best friend. The lotion had done its work, though at A sensible doctor, and there one must A sensible doctor, and there one must cost of needless suffering. The details of sigh, for sensible doctors don't hang their the case would be highly amusing to the sign, on every bush, and I begin to think public, though not so much to the family they are as scarce as sensible women or and friends, afflicted with the care of a they are as scarce as sensible women or bysteric and utterly ungovernable woman. pleasant days in a Philadelphia winter. But similar cases prove that if women want When a druggist tells of putting up pepsin a heroic cure for superfluous hair they can get it by blistering till the outer skin peels off. It is less painful than electrolysis, and surer. With the cocaine and India rubber in doses of 40 grains each for a sick woman, or of prescriptions from leading physicians who order 14 or 16 powerful ingredients in one mixture, as one of the trustiest city dis-pensers told me last week, one begins to membrane the suffering might be greatly reduced. I beg to be excused, however, think it is well for people to know some-thing about their own bodies, and what from personally recommending the treat-Among the curiosities of disease, Dr. Fry reports "an interesting and valuable case" goes inside of them. The low English phrase "their insides" expresses all most people know of their interiors As a witty of a young woman of 30 who had run a heavy sewing machine 10 or 12 hours daily woman says, they seem to consider their insides as a sort of bag or cavity of which for 12 years till she was taken with muscu-lar spasms, during which the patient exethey know as little as they do of the herecuted tramping movements with great rapid-ity, her heels making "a great clatter on the floor." Now this is not from a work on the condition of the poor, but none the less in the after. They commit care of their souls to

with as little concern as if it was nothing to them what becomes of either. FORTY PER CENT PREVENTABLE. The best physicians agree that at least 40 per cent of all deaths by disease are preventable; that is out of each 100 people dying in civilized countries to-day, at least 40 might be saved by skilled medicine and good nursing. A city physician of high standing tells of cases under his knowledge of the grossest malpractice by men, equally high in the profession; one where a case of in-ward ulcer was diagnosed and treated as spinal disease, till it was too late to heal the real malady, and he with others was called on to sign the certificate absolving the doctor

the preachers and their bodies to the doctors

Produces an Ugly Wound.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

tors are the only class who rightly measure

from blame.
"I knew it was the grossest error," said the enlightened physician; "but what could I do? The patient was dead, and couldn't be brought to life. If I refused to sign, it would make trouble for me in my business, and the doctor's friends would all be against me. But it was a case of manslaughter for It is something to have doctors awakened

to the crime of losing human life through ignorance and incompetence. In time inelligent conscience and sense of honor will forbid an able man to sign such a certificate, even at risk of professional goodwill and More than one notorious trial for murder by poisoning could be instanced, where the prescriptions administered by the attending physician were irritant and drastic enough to account for all the symptoms alleged. But nobody ever thought of questioning the

doctor's medicine, unless it was a few troublesome scientific persons whose modest suggestions were quenched in the hue and cry after a murder and a poisoning.

It suggests itself to the intelligent mind that perhaps it might be safe for the public tions merely, with resistance graduated to the dynamic force of the patient, it would to know as much more of its own physiology as it can spare time from lawn tennis, baseball and spring sewing to find out. Anyone dued into the public schools in two or who has really been sick once in a lifetime three of our largest and most ideal cities. and had some trouble in getting cured finds health and disease, not the simple elemen-tary articles which doctors furnish the news-

papers, but such as they write for each other, of which the intelligent layman can nick out the sense between the hard words. THE MEDICAL JOURNALS. Take, for instance, the Annual of the Medical Sciences, one of the most thorough performances of the age, in which a corps of the keenest physicians collect all the ob-servations and discoveries in medicine yearly all over the globe. You didn't know there were medical journals printed in Arabic to-day, or that the best Arab doctors hold the respect of the profession as when their forefathers first brought intelligent medicine to Europe. It enlarges our ideas of progress to hear of medical maga-zines published in Siberia and the Cape of Good Hope, to say nothing of Japan, which has seven periodicals of the kind. It was no roseleaf and fills its issue with moisture, slight project to enlist the leading men of that feeds the pigment of the eye with color, the profession in this work, which numbers and renders it liquid and clear, which ong its contributors the physicians to the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Italy, pesides half a dozen other court doctors, and such princes of the science as Sir Morel Mackenzie, Dr. B. Ward Richardson, of London, and nearly every name of weight in this country and Britain, Prof. Seguin, of New York, and Drs. Minot, of Boston;

Jena, Prague, Copenhagen and Moscow, in all about 300 distinguished editors, enthusistic as they are exact and profound. No wonder that last year in this country 500 lives were saved by suggestions from this source, a tribute more exquisite than any praise which could be offered. The seven volumes for last year compress the value of the year's issue of over 300 medical journals. Borrow it of your doctor, who ought to have it, if he does not, and you will find it highly interesting reading. My purpose is solely to record some curious observations on women.

Witherstine and Van Harlingen, of Phila

felphia, and the noted physicians

HUMAN BEINGS WHO BITE. Dr. Soriano, of Mexico, reports 16 cases of bites by human beings, mostly women, in one year, a pastime in which they indulge with comparative frequency. The bite of an angry or jealous woman makes an urly wound; at first attended with little blood, but red, hot and very painful, often developing erysipelas, calling for deep incisions and amputations of a finger or limb. Recovery is always slow, tedious and painful; even death may result. The time required for cure is from 13 days to five months. If seen early one may distinguish whether the wound was made by a simple bite, or whether chewing or tearing took place, the size of the wound varying with the dimensions of the jaws and the tenderness of the skin and tissues attacked, from one-quarter to an inch. I men-tion this as affording a new class of morbid horrors for the intense school of novelists.
Dr. Mackenzie, of London, suggests eatment for skin diseases which is

ole for improving the complexion. baths, alkaline with borax or pearline, or glutinous with bran or rice water are of value in soothing the skin, removing scales and waste and promoting perspiration. A diaphoretic mixture combined with quinine is given to secure a healthy action of the kidneys, which have much to do with clearing the skin, and preventing unsightly fuzziness of the sace. A lint mask steeper in a lotion of glycerole of lead and glycer ine, each one ounce to a pint of water, is o benefit, the lead acting as a sedative and astringent, curing wrinkles and falling folds of skin. The glycerine keeps the surface moist, saturating the epidermis and keeping the horny layer or the skin from splitti and scaling as in rough hands or face. The lotion is used till all roughness and irritation disappear, and cocoa butter or cream i

KEEPING THE SKIN MOIST. This treatment explains the improvement

THE TREATMENT OF INSOMNIA, The treatment of insomnia without drugs seventeenth century, which consisted of a few scattering ringlets over the upper foreis of interest to women, the loss of sleep head, smooth on top, a profusion of curls on the back and sides, while the pug was enlarged by artificial means and decked off with ambers or jewels. The corsage was being the great cause of their nervou-nes and fading. The fine condition of the skin depends greatly on the nerves, which directly control the circulation of the blood. The night bath, in which the patient is immersed, except the head, in water 980 F., was worn. Some adopted the manners or Mme. de Montespan, which was far more becoming inasmuch as it displayed numerquickly raised to 110°, for 15 minutes, and returning, wrapped in blaukets, to a warm bed, would insure a night's refreshing rest ous puffs and curls and was distended at the to many fatigued women, and tone to their sides, hiding the ears. Pearls or strings o complexion wonderfully. Dr. Eccles' body jewels were intertwined through the hair, enriching the light-and-shade effects. compress serves a similar purpose, eight

ards of heated bandage swathing the hips, the first layer being wet when applied. Both these methods dilate the blood ves-sels of the trunk, slowing the heart's beat, and reducing the supply of blood to the whole of the brain, inducing complete rest. curves the lip ready for a smile and frees the nerve of fear or agitation. May it be

yours and mine. SHIRLEY DARE. ROSES THAT ARE GREEN.

Novelty in Flowers That is Not Rare in

California. "Green roses are not a rarity in Califor nia," said a San Francisco florist to a Call reporter the other day. "I remember the first one that I saw in San Francisco, That was 35 years ago. It was at Walker's Golden Gate Nursery. But before that date I had seen a green rose in Europe. I think it was in 1859 that one was exhibited in

Germany at a grand exposition, "A green rose is nothing but a hybrid and, like all hybrid roses, it grows hardy healthy and tall. Some specimens are larger than others, but they are about the same. None of them have any pertume. Its petals resemble green leaves. By skill-ful cultivation a green rose was produced from a rose whose sepals had the leasy char

"How are the green roses propagated, by cuttings?" asked the reporter.
"Yes," was the reply, "by cuttings, layering and suckering, but chiefly by seeds. The green rose has stamens and pistils. They are a delicate greenish pink, and it you were to separate the crumpled, crowded green petals from each other, in the center, you would see these organs. But there is no market for them. Who wants a green rose?

No one because of its beauty. It's not even

pretty; it's odd, that's all.' JEWELS ON GLOVES

Beautiful Sparklers on the Backs of Graceful Hands the Rage in Paris. A fad of Paris is now the jeweled glove. Some of them have three rows of diamonds so arranged that they could be sewed on to one pair of gloves and yet transferred again

to another pair at will. They look most charming on the hand. This fashion seems strange, because embroidered gloves have rarely made much headway in modern times, though centuries ago they were most popular. Fine work is shown on the new gloves in Paris as well as jewels. The arms and crests of noble and royal houses adorn the top, while flow-ers and leaves, in designs and in the natural colors, cover the outside of the black kid gloves especially, silver lilies of the valley being placed on white kid

The Vell a Prime Necessity The veil has always been an important

adjunct to the toilet of a woman, and just now, when lovely woman stoops to folly and made by the popular preparations of glycerine and tragacanth solution, known as violet glycerine and other names, the lotion
keeping the surface moist and elastic, so

dressing of the hair was very great, and often one dressing of it would last a week or longer. Great care was taken of the greasy mass as far as preserving the forms went, but as a consequence of the accumulation of dirt and heat, the fashionable dames suffered no end of trouble with insects—a fact. gentle reader, and one which bothered the good ladies no end. Think of it, ye modern beauties, would you sit up in a

ANITY was as plentiful in the days of our ancestors as now, but no more so then or now than has ever been evident among harbarous sister of the States is of her dangling passementerie, shining diamonds, and talismanic moonstones. The magpie loves things that glisten; so do kings, men and

Protecting the Hair. chair for two or three nights before a ball to keep your hair from becoming disarranged? mothers of the revolutionary heroes used to. The business of the hairdresser was so great that one was obliged to have her hair arranged before state or social events or else she could not be presented.

Coils and plaits tollowed the tedious and ungainly construction of hair ornamenta-tion, and the French revolution caused the world to suspend for a time the use of powders and pomades, the ladies for a while confining their tresses in antique fillets and appearing far more lady-like than ever be-

At no period of the history of hair-dressing was there any prettier or more simple method adopted and carried out than among the first settlers, a description of which will be better understood when we study the modern styles, which are generally very much the same, excepting in the forelocks, which are banged or frizzed. A Puritan maiden did not possess the requisites for "fixing up." She did not have the time nor the occasion to spend a half-day over her flowing locks; like the Greeks, the more simple the knot at the back the better, and while the front hair was not kept down with bands it was always smooth, and by way of decoration a neat little cap of bright gauzy material greatly alleviated the trouble and added some pretty lines to the contour both of children and maidens, as well as the older The customs of the courts in Europe and



Old Style and New. the higher or more fashionable folks in this country are far more reasonable than they ever have been, and monstrous "Election styles," which called forth the following humorous description, will, let us hope

never be worn again. The poet said: A cat like a bat (Which was once a crayat) Part gracefully plaited and pinned is; Part stuck upon gauze,

Resembles macaws, And all the fine birds of the Indies. But above all the rest,
A bold amazon's crest

Waves nodding from shoulder to shoulder;
At once to surprise
And to ravish all eyes, To frighten and charm the beholder

TEN DOLLARS' WORTH OF SILENCE. A Belated Husband Who Got the Better of His Better Half.

A well-known citizen adopted a novel expedient the other night to secure peace. It was incumbent upon him to attend to some business downtown and he promised his wife he would positively be back at 8:30. There would be no slipup, no accidents or mishaps, no "ifs" or "buts"-there could be no mistake about it-he would be home at 8:30 prompt. His wife looked a little doubt-ful. "Will you give me a dollar for every hour that you are later than that?" she

"Done," he exclaimed, and forgot all As he groped his way in at 11 o'clock he suddenly bethought himself of his wager. Of course his wife was up. "Here, my dear, I'm two hours and a half late, here's \$5. Double pay. Now, don't say a word." The lady saw that she could not honorably

now that she wouldn't have taken \$10 for

Colima in Mexico.

the curtain lecture which she had mapped out and committed to memory for the occa-ON TOP OF A VOLCANO.

William B. Richardson, the young Boston naturalist, has succeeded in reaching the top of the volcano Colima. The feat was a daring one. Richardson pitched his tent at the upper line of pine trees and just below the lower line of ashes and lava. The trees above had all been burned, and it was impossible to walk in the deep bed of ashes. From this point Richardson and his Indian followers could hear the sound of air from numerous rents in the side of the volcano.

The Indians were much terrified, and could be induced to remain only by the earnest persuasion of the naturalist. One night during the eruption they could dis-tinctly see the deep red glow of the lava as it ran down the line, a fiery stream, burying itself in ashes, trees, or in beds of brooks or older beds of lava. One dense cloud of ashes covered the party thickly and drove

SCIENCE ISN'T PROFITABLE The Widow of Prot. Richard A. Proctor

Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, widow of the astronomer whose death was due as much to officiousness on the part of the Board of Health as to the yellow fever, was left unprovided for. Science is immortal, but rarey profitable, and all the savings of the

birds lower down.

Was Left Unprovided For.

New York World.]