THEY'LL DAZZLE CREATION.

world, and "purple and fine linen" attire is to make a matchless combination. This The Handsome Spring Suits Into Which the Ladies Are About to Step-A Gorgeous Array of Woolcus-Colors That Come With the Sensor. IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

HE dreams and fancies of far-off brains, and the cunning of practiced eves and hands have united Like the prophetic small boy we

chuckle and say "Just you wait?" -- wait until we get our new suits, and see if the world is not the brighter for our coming; and if we don't look wholly feminine once more, and not half man, as in the days of the now effete tailor gown, when, to obey the autocrat of fashion to the very letter of the law, we were required to masquerade in a coatbasque with rolling collar, pocket flaps, a showing of white linen in imitation of a shirt, a too-plain-for-anything skirt and a derby.

But we didn't all obey the edict, did we? and in consequence this extreme was not more popular than the law allowed. From one extreme to the other would we go if we consented to blindly follow a leader. The French, in their endeavor to modif, the



ugly severity of these gowns, have entirely destroyed their distinguishing features of fit and finish. For instance, would you ever have designated as tailor-made, a design by Felix as tollows:

THE FRENCH EXTREME. "A brown shirt of checked wool, made in straight English fashion; a basque of darker brown cloth, opening on a double-breasted waistcoat of pale fawn-colored cloth, cut out at the top like a man's waistcoat, disclosing a shirt front of pale blue crepe de chine, box-pleated, feather-stitched and tucked; the blue crepe extending up to form a standing collar, while the back is of the brown cloth turned down; the top of the waistcoat edged with a galloon of jet and gold beads; two rows of cut steel buttons set on the darts below the bust; the coat sleeves full enough at the top to be gathered and set high in the arm holes, with inside cuffs of pale fawn cloth extending in points up the arms, and bordered around the wrists with the jet and gold galloon.'

Now, French or no French, isn't that just borrid? I really think it I were to close my eyes and succeed in seeing that conglomer ation of colors, materials, jet, gilt and steel, in all its awfulness, I should have the nightmare in broad daylight.

And now take up the cross of fashion and follow me and I will show you colors and creations in tasteful contrast to that of Monsieur Felix, and that could only have been designed in happy Dreamland and not during sleepless nights, as some one has remarked. Sleeplessness, the result of brains swented by the travail of thought, is not productive of such happy results as are to be seen bordering the selvedges of spring suitings; instead of flowers and harmony we would have had hobgoblins and discord. WHAT THE SPRING OFFERS.

Camel's hair serge, this spring, is not the antiquated fabric one would expect from the name, but a beautifully fine novelty, carrying its own line of trimmings, as do also all the new suitings. These French serges, cheveron cloth, English suitings, foule suitings, alpacas and even the venerable cashmere all come in the new shades, with which we may as well right here and now get acquainted.

The seven original colors continue to "multiply and replenish" in a way scripturally gratifying. From the old cardinal stock we now have enough red to paint the town and in shades unknown to the opposite sex. We mention the new tones only. Ponceau is a twin brother to cardinal; Bor deaux is the same color blended with purple; mountain red is a light Bordeaux; Titian is a yellow-red, and is named after the famous artist who so delighted to crown his ideals with hair of that uncommon color; acajou has a terra-cotta dash: Flem is a new name for an old color, being old pink or what we last sea-son called Vieux rose; orchid is the same color spelled differently; rosewood is a purplish red; teu, a flaming shade; corail and chaudron, light shades of old rose; imperial, a deep rich shade, etc. In greens we have many shades, cythera, tilleul, baltic and nile, for evening wear; heard is a bluish and reseda a grayish green; verdette is a mountain green in leaf and pine shades; mousse is bronze rechristened and sages remain in favor. There is nothing newer in blue than the Edison or electric. Goblin, zaphir, royal, navy, Persian and ciel or sky, are represented in all fabrics of the season. Biege is a new shade between mordore—a golden brown—and eern and is

eminently elegant; but ANY COLOR SO IT'S PURPLE ANY COLOR SO IT'S PURPLE took the dogs and their maid.

Seems to be the motto of the most dressy. The Patten sisters, of Washington, love and used often to send up from the floor to

the silver shades remain pre-

ton lady who thinks more of her parrot than Purple is undeniably king of the color

color we have in the royal, amethyst, violet, heliotrope, lavender, lilac and egg plant. A serge, pale lilac in color, has lengthwise stripes of white canvas weave, alternating with dark satin stripes of the lilac ribbon effect. This same style was shown me with black

stripes on gray, which pretty pattern will recommend itself to the elderly. Another handsome suit for persons in second mourn-ing is black, with the now customary border to make this in black and white honey-comb effect; this spring's fashions in woolens notably brilliant in color after the model herein illustrated. The

and exquisitely dainty and novel in design and finish.

Like the prophetic later the model herein industrated. The border with this suit is in white and eggplant blocks roughly shot with black, the dress being of a lighter shade. The combination of white, black and the two shades of this new purple is novel and effective.

Another of these studies in wool, and one of the most exquisite composites of wool, velvet and silk, is in the new Chandron shades. The border is 24 inches wide in open work or canvas stripes of the wool, the effect being a shade lighter than the dress; and silk gros grain stripe same width with blocks of velvet 1½ inches square spaced through the center of silk stripe. The illustration is a perfect model for this robe

ANOTHER PURPLE BEAUTY.

Another from the purple family is in amethyst shades; a scroll work lace effect on seledge, with elaborate sprays of flowers and leaves in two shades. Stripes are favorite many being in the rough weave called Knickerbocker; others in smooth satin alternating with the canvas stripe already described, and again given a Pompadour effect by the introduction of small figures,

flowers and leaves between stripes. One of the newest features in these selvedge borders is the introduction of black stripes on colors—this to be put at foot of the skirt. Then there are all manner of designs for panels, some flower designs in moonstone, others in natural colors with an introduction of tinsel. These gay borders on black are not infrequent, and certainly make a rich costume. On many of the colored suit-ings are designs in black silk escurial effect, and so true to representation that seeing one of these robes made up the uninitiated would suppose the lace laid over the colored wool. These designs are in set pieces, panel, vest, collar and cuffs, and when over the new beige, light violet or other newest colors, the effect is novel enough to be pleasing.

Karsun suiting is the name of a very soft fabric capable of the most artistic draping. Amber suitings have a herring-bone and gros-gain stripe alternating. Broadway cord is a material which pleased my fancy and recommended itself to me for utility wear. Ali the tartan plaids come in wool as well as silk, and it is now decreed they must be made on the bias. To enforce this, probably, many of them are striped diagonally, so that, although cut straight, they appear made purposely on the bias.

HINTS FOR THE MOTHERS. I would like to name a shepherd's check, which it occurred to me was the material of decoration, for which any distinct open patall others for children's wear, but just here my think-work slips a cog," as Bill Nye would say. Anyhow, the name is not forthcoming. However, these soft twilled checks whether English, French or American, will suggest fitness and economy to the practical ther on sight, and the correct name will be of little consideration. Then for the mother there are robes in neutral tones, with shepherd's plaid border. Some of these small checks combine three or four colors of light shades very effectively, as mauve with brown and blue, gray with violet, beige with brown and of course black with white. Mohairs or brilliantines remain popular or summer travelling wear, and have lost none of their luster during the winter's absence. They are in all shades, beige, reseda, etc. A novelty in cashmere suitings is a woven fringe finishing the border edge. These borders are in stripes or broche and of pretty contrasting colors.

Scari or handkerchiet suits are prettier and more effective than before. They come now woven in silk on the fine serge.

Very nearly did I forget to mention the newest and most unique of all suitings, the point de Jenes. I long for winged words that will carry a direct and accurate con-ception. I think the name implies the trimming and not material which impressed me as belonging to the numerous serge family. This trimming is fully a half yard of very heavy wool embroidery in vandyke or otherwise pointed, pattern, and to be used for foot band, the points upward, and in waist according to fancy. The sui which has left the most lasting impression

on my mind was of amethyist color, with the heavy lace effect in cream white. THE CHARACTERISTIC.

The pen is not mighty enough to paint hese art studies in wool as they really exist, and I have only attempted to plainly and without flourish call your attention to them and to the fact that in these new styles individualism is the chief characteristic. We need no longer buy our dresses off the same web and trimming off the same bolt, dependent upon the ingenuity o modistes for our individuality. The designs have done away with all this and Mrs. Lotty need no longer look like a walking echo of Mrs. Dash and all of us like peas in a pod, differing only in size.

There is a suitable color and style for each one of us, so after observing a few rules and regulations, if we are sure of our individual taste, we can consult it freely. and in Partington language one need no be as "rich as Creosole" to become the happy possessor of one or more of these ideal suits-even a newspaper writer may be in fashion's swim this spring. Thanks are due Messrs. Boggs & Buhl for hints in the preparation of this article. MEG.

WOMEN WHO LOVE DOGS.

In Washington Pags, Mastiffs and Poodles Fare as Well as Children.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.I Countless women in Washington make pugs, mastiffs and poodles their fad. There is no city where so many curs need not go afoot. They are either stowed under their mistresses' arms or have a seat in their carriages. By all odds the wife of ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, had the most blooded dogs of any of the fanciers of canines. She especially likes tiny French spaniels and terriers, and she had a pair imported from France last winter that could be squeezed into a finger bowl. Think of a dog with a maid! But that is what her pets had; the prettiest blueeyed lass in Washington used to walk out from 9 to 11 every bright morning with a retinue of yelping, frisking puppies. Senator Palmer was just as fond of them as his wife, and he used to spend hours teaching them tricks. Many a registered practitioner has been called upon to treat Mrs. Palmer's dogs for a wheeze or distemper. When her husband went to Spain last summer as United States Minister, she immense mastiffs, and they rarely walk the streets without these attendants. The married sister, Mrs. Glover, wife of the former Congressman from St. Louis, has a liking for pugs as well as mastiffs. One of Mrs. for pugs as well as mastills. One of Mrs. Glover's pug dogs is extremely valuable, and she takes it every where with her. Last summer she had it at a high priced hotel, and Monsieur Pug's bill was \$10 per week. Miss Leiter, the Washington heiress and beauty, is just the proper thing when she walks Connecticut avenue of a morning with a mastiff hound which is almost half her height. It is a fine animal, and \$1,000 would not be purchase money for it.

Horses and dogs are the chosen pets of wealthy women, but there is one Washing-

THE



Think of a Dog With a Maid!

f all other animals. She is Mme. Horacio of all other animals. She is Mme. Horacio Guzman, who is accredited with being the prettiest woman in the diplomatic corps. Her husband is the Nicaraguan Minister, and one of his presents when he was wooing the fair American girl was this choice bird. It is a picture to see the lovely woman hold her parrot a la Lesbia with her dove and discourse to it. "Preferito" is the name given by M. Guzman to the pet, but it often gets the English equiv. the pet, but it often gets the English equivalent, "Darling." CAROLINE PEPPER.

A SHOWY CENTER-PIECE.

Mrs. Hungerford Makes Another Suggestion for Home Decoration. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The cut represents a center piece of showy design. It is almost twice as long as it is broad, and is made of bolting cloth with an edge of vellow satin ribbon two inches wide put on flatly, with mitered corners. The



ern will be as suitable as the one given, should be drawn upon blotting paper, and laid under the blotting cloth, which is as

The figures are then painted while the cloth is held very close on the blotting paper, which will absorb the fluid and prevent its running. When the colors are dry an outline of embroidery stiches should be added. In the center now being considered the stems, tendrils and veins of the leaves are worked with split floss silk in single stitch. The flower and leaf edges are done with long and short stitch, taken very far apart. A lining of yellow satin will add to the richness of the piece, or, it preferred, the ribbon edge and the satin lining may be pink, red or any other color

MRS. MCC. HUNGERFORD. THE BRUSH AND THE CHISEL.

French Wemen Who Have Risen to I inence Through Their Usc.

I WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. With the brush and the chisel French women of to-day have distinguished themselves not less than with the pen. Rosa Bonheur is, of course, the best known, but she has almost wholly withdrawn from art circles, being nearly 70 years of age. Mme. Leon Bertaux, founder and president of the Woman's Art Society, is perhaps the ablest temale artist after Rosa Bonheur. Her art career presents the uncommon example of the wife out-stripping the husband in his own profession. Mme. Bertaux is a very short, thick set little lady, who is almost as clever as an organizer as she is as

There are but two female sculptors who have a place in the Luxembourg galleries, the famous state collection of living artists and these two women were admitted only within a very few years. One of these women is Mme. Leon Bertaux and the other



For the Poor, if You Please.

[Group in bronze designed for a church at Cha lons-sur-Saone, by Madam Leon Bertaux.] Claude Vignon was one of the most remarkable women of recent years. Twelve years ago she used to sit in the gallery of the chamber of deputies at Versailles—the chamber had not returned to Paris at that date-and throw off newspaper letters for The Independence Belge, the leading journal of Brussels. Her second husband, M. Maurice Rouvier, who afterward be-came prime minister and is to-day minister of finance, retaining his place in the new

his wife in the gallery some important bit of news which was incorporated in the letter then underway. This series of letters was one of the best sent out from Versailles

during the stormy period of the foundation of the Third Republic. But Claude Vignon was not simply a journalist. She wrote novels and dramas and poems and art criticisms, and was above all an artist, a sculptor. She has made busts of Thiers and her husband, of La Fontaine and Canova; she is represented at the Luxembourg by a fine statue of a fisher boy pulling in his net; and she has executed several important orders for the state, and her work adorns the public squares and edifices of Paris and other French towns.

Mme. Syamour is another female sculpto of talent whose work is seen at every salon When I called she was giving the last touches to an excellent bust of M. de Brazza, the Franco-Italian African explorer and rival of Stanley. She seemed deeply interested in her work, and was high in praise of the amiable qualities of her sitter. It is just now announced that they are to be married. M. de Brazza shows his good taste, for the young sepulator is not only an artist. for the young sculptor is not only an artist of talent, but a woman of real beauty, her jet black hair, well-molded features, smiling face and gentle manners rendering her a most charming woman. THEODORE STANTON.

caldes the Great Minority, She Never For gets the Poor.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, of California, has een quoted as having the diamond mania. She really cares little for her magnificent

MRS. STANFORD'S CHARITY.

gems, and makes giving her fad. So great are her charities that they deserve a higher name than fad. They become a profession. In Washington she gives from \$100 to \$300 every Christmas to each charitable institu-tion, half supports any number of poor fami-lies and gives largely to church. The uni-versity founded by herself and husband in memory of their dead child is now and will be for years her chiefest charity, but she has not yet shown any sign of forcetting the lo not yet shown any sign of forgetting the lo-

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING. Some Who Have Success in Business and

Some Who Are Learning to Talk. [PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH BY ELIZA ARCHARD CONNEL.]

MRS. L. MAY WHEELER has become the manager of the National Woman's News Asso-ciation of Chicago, That news association ought to be a great success, MRS, T. SHEPHARD, of Ventura, Cal., is a

successful florist and seedsman. She has been in the business seven years, and now has over five acres in seeds, plants and bulbs. HERE is one of Lucy Larcom's sayings: "One thing we are at least beginning to understand, which our ancestors had not learned, that it is far more needful for theologians to become as little children than for little children to become theologians, '

Among the youngest of the woman's clubs is the Pro Re Nata, of Washington. Something more than a year ago a class of ladies was formed to learn parliamentary usage and ex-tempore speaking. At the close of the course of instruction the members of the class detersined to continue the meetings and use the mined to continue the meetings and use the knowledge they had gaired. Though the cinh is not yet a year old, all the members can stand and express themselves neatly and forcefully without even notes before them. At the last meeting the question discussed was: "How Far Should State Education Go?" Mrs. Lucia E. Blount is President, and among the members are Mrs. Elliott Coues, the wife of cx-Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana; Mrs. W. B. Moses, Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, and Miss Esther De Puy. The name Pro Re Nata was suggested by a Boston woman of course. Ladles, what does it mean?

A MOVEMENT to be noted is that which led

A MOVEMENT to be noted is that which led to the organization of the Wo san's National Laberal Union in Washington recently. The union itself is composed of persons of various views on religion and divers opinions on temperance. Many of them are absolute teetotalers. But all alike look with apprehension on what they believe to be the increasing power of the church party in affairs of state in this country. As one notable evidence of it they instance the increasing affiliation between woman suffrage associations and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Another evidence is the wording of a clause of the Blair bill, which declares that non-sectarian Christianity shall be taught in all the schools of the country. In the judgment of the founders of the Woman's Liberal Union this provision would oppress the conscience of a union itself is composed of persons of various provision would oppress the conscience of a large number of both Jews and agnostics who are good citizens and entitled to consideration. They further declare that the inserting of the word "God" in the constitution would be sub-versive of the intentions of the founders of versive of the intentions of the founders of this republic, who guaranteed perfect liberty of conscience. The organization has been started among women because those who support the churches are women. The presi-dent of the Woman's National Liberal Union is Matilida Joslyn Gage, of Fayetteville, N. Y.

TRICKS OF THE SMUGGLERS.



with the improvements, and smuggling is probably no more extensive The Brandy Can. now than formerly. Women use double corsets, faise bosoms and hollow bottom shoes. The inspectors have more trouble with them than men. Books are favorite things in which to smug gle jewelry and cigars. The center is cut out of a volume of Shakespeare or Dickens,

or some other innocent looking book, and the vacant space is then filled with the arti-Some years ago Italians were pouring into the country by the thousands, and each one carried a can of olive oil. You could shove a stick down through the neck of the can and reach the bottom, and to all appear

ances the can had nothing but oil in t. The New York nspectors got advices during that 1 summer that in some way large A boz of cigars.

inest brandies were being smuggled through the lines, and were told to keep an eye open for anything that would turn up. Suspicion finally fell on the cans. "I cut a hole in the top of one" says au inspector of that day "and, sure enough, there was brandy, the finest and choicest] ever tasted. I dumped out the contents and ooked inside. There was a smaller can filled with the oil. One of the inspectors recently asked a new

arrival to play a tune on his accordeon. He said he couldn't play. The inspector seized the instrument, ripped off the end and found it full of choice eigurs.

ETIQUETTE OF THE LAWYERS.

Very Sore Spot in American Manner That Max O'Rell Didn't Overlook.

Max O'Rell probed a very sore spot in American manners, says the St. Louis Republic, when he ridiculed the conduct of the average lawver in court. Drop in any day in one of those cheerless rooms where the legal luminaries when they address the Court. Exruestness is written on their features, and their remarks to the learned judges are couched in respectful language.

But, shade of Chesterfield! Is their eloquence made more impressive by ignoring all the dogmas of Delsarte? Is an argument better clinched by plunging the hands ment better clinched by plunging the hands deep in the trousers' pockets, or a sentence more happily punctuated by vigorous expectoration when a period is reached? This is a great and democratic country, and ample pockets and formidable cuspidors must and shall be preserved; but surely the most determined democrat can be dignified and decent without forfeiting his claim to

he brain is lower. Into the Mysteries of the Brain and Its Relation to Body.

PARALYSIS FROM MAKING PIES. Is Drunkenness the Result of Nervous

Disease or the Cause?

ARTIFICIAL BRANDY IS THE BETTER.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Whether, all things considered, I had rather read medical reports or go to see "The Gondoliers" is a question unsolved. It is not by any manner of means a slur on the condollers, but rather expresses emphatically the interest which medical science may hold for its sincere students. At least tonight the gondoliers with their Venetian splendor of scene, costume and wit may go by, while the snowflakes fall, and one finds d company in the delightful Medical It suggests the width of the world and

It suggests the width of the world and the advantages of an out-of-the-way life for a thoroughly trained observer, to read the profound articles from men living at the ends of the earth. Dr. Neve, of Kashmir, India, writes on aneurism, one of the most suggestive contributions ever made to the study of that disease. Dr. Levi, of the Virgin Islands, reports on malarial fevers, and we have reports from Prof. Paelz, of Tokio, Japan; and Dr. Lanine, of Osaka, and Dr. Kroonenburghs, of Zambezi, South Africa, write an interesting rebezi, South Africa, write an interesting re-port on malaria caused by bathing, which people at Atlantic City and Asbury Park and the interior lakes will be wise to heed. Bright, ambitious intelligence, whoever you are, fanoying yourself shut away from the world, remember it is not forbidden you to concentrate yourself on the phenomena nearest you, and make closer scrutiny and more achievement in your branch of knowledge than is possible to men divided between science and society, where one fritters half his life away in civilities and neglects attain-

ment because it is so ready at hand.

POISON IN THE FLOUR.

Of interest to all who eat is the case of poisoning from flour. In 1887 upward of a hundred persons in a French town were handled by colic of great severity. The attacked by colic of great severity. The water supply and various articles of food were examined for the cause, when it was found 60 patients bad eaten flour from a particular mill, where the grain was carried to the millstones by an elevator; with buckets of timplate, containing a good deal of lead. The flour which passed through these buckets had not less than five ounces of metal which had rubbed off into the grain, and persons who ate this flour suf-fered severely, while those who used flour from another elevator were not attacked. Dr. Lindt relates a fatal case of a woman

employed only six months in a type foundry, who, in spite of warning, ate with unwashed hands, and died of amæima, colic and convulsions. Lead poisoning also occurs in workmen who finish furs dyed with preparations of lead. Women should demand furs prepared without poisonous dyes, for their own safety as well as that of the workers who handle them.

The report of Dr. E. C. Seguin on brain

and spinal diseases is marked by the brill-iance and ability of all his work, and contains facts most interesting to general readers. The cure of water on the brain in children by exposure of the child's head to the direct rays of the sun every day for a month, first from 15 minutes to half an hour, after-ward for 40 or 50 minutes is cited. In paralysis by exhaustion the case is noted of a girl of 14 who had lest-sided paralysis from excessive piano practice. A smith had right-hand paralysis from overuse of his hammer. I personally knew of a case where the use of the hands was nearly lost by overwork in rolling out pie crust, the patient making 60 pies daily for a household of summer boarders. The testimony of the early settlers of Michigan shows that a malarial paralysis was not uncommon, and sim-silar evidence comes from India. The Mich-igan folk called it "quinine settling in the

TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA. As to neuralgia, from which probably as many persons suffer all the agonies of guninds as full in battl . every ten years, and which is a settled modern scourge of the human race, Dr. Gray gives a very good summary of the latest methods of treatment. In 27 cases of obstinate neuralgia, chronic constination was regarded as the cause of the disease. Against this the treat-ment was principally directed, in shape of moist, warm packs about the abdomen, mas-sage, rubbing with cold water and enemata. This was carried out continuously from two to six weeks, the diet being carefully regulated, and aided in some cases by galvanism, massage and nerve stretching. Out of the 27 cases 15 were cured by these means and nine improved. Stretching the nerve is recommended for cure of chronic neuralgia in place of the more acute operation of ious every day, but severing the nerve, which last leaves a de-the customs service gree of paralysis and want of all sensation in the nerve so treated. The hynodermic use of antipyrin for neuralgia and sciatica is also highly recommended. Doses of 15 to 25 grains injected at a time, only five grains in one place, rendered the skin insensible

for 15 to 24 hours and gave great relief.

The persistent headaches of children, accompanied with sluggishness of mind, ner-yous irritability and nightmare are due to overpressure and bad ventilation in school, errors of refraction in the eyes and masal disease. Dr. Cogning wisely advises the treatment of chorea by giving the patients as much sleep as possible, and in many cases they can acquire the habit of sleeping 16 hours a day. If natural sleep cannot be obtained, by warm baths and quiet, bromides should be used. The value of this simple natural treatment in many forms of nervous diseases is beyond question STATISTICS ON INSANITY.

The report of mental diseases has singular nterest. The census shows, according to Dr. Andrews, that we have one insane out of every 618 native born, while the foreign population has one insane in every 250, figures which should receive thoughtful condistration. The census shows in 1880 nearly 40,000 insane in asylums and hospitals, now increased to upward of 60,000. As to restraint necessary for the insane, Dr. Savage, of the celebrated Bethlehem Hospital, in London, the original Bedlam, says that "he hopes no one will be listened to narrowminded enough to say it is impossible that restraint should ever be necessary," and declines himself to be bound by any principle except of humanity and humane treatment, which if it means anyto restore health. Hypnotism, while provity of persecution and moral perversion where the patient develops incorrigible viciousness, is still too mysterious to be depended upon. As to the recovery of the insane, statistics would show that insanity over one year's duration is well nigh hope less, but this is evidently due to the want of intelligent methods of cure, as recoveries are reported from three to ten years dura-tion. Where there is no progressive mental weakness, the outlook is not wholly hope less, even after a long period. Even chronic cases may recover and desponding views of them are unsafe and unwise. Dr. Hack Tuke, one of the first authorities on insanity, concludes that the influence of the inlegal grist is ground by St. Louis' Circuit sane upon the sane is exceptional, and as an Court judges and watch the attitude of the almost universal rule those who are so affeeted are neurotic or somewhat feeble minded. According to Dr. Salgo, 42 per cent, of all cases of insanity occur between the ages of 15 and 25, the age of development. Faulty education, iright, fear of punishment are classed as important causes in this large number of insane cases in the young. A pitiful revelation is that of Dr. Kirn, of Freiburg, who says that while one out of 3,000 of the

side the irregular life led by criminals,

It is curious to observe that the average weight of the brain coverings and fluids is highest in the insane, while the weight of

BATTLING AGAINST BAD HABITS. Strychnia has been brought into prominence as a remedy for alcoholism among Russian physicians. It is recommended in all forms of alcoholism, especially the nervous varieties. The drug Methylal described in 1839 is brought to notice by various doctors, who praise it for the best seda-tive employed, as it does not depress the heart or produce any unpleasant after-effects. It is useful in delirium tremens, insomnia, neuralgia, insanity, and is the best antidote to strychnine, used suboutaneously. Aver-beck us that the effect of chloral on the brain is more pernicious than that of morphine.
The cocsine habit takes its place beside

the morphine habit, with symptoms of mar-asmus, delusions and hallucinations of asmus, delusions and hallucinations of frightful appearances and small living things creeping on the skin, together with insomnia and loss of appetite. The symp-toms of cocaine poisoning are more obstinate than those of morphine, and may last for months after the cessation of the drug. The months after the cessation of the drug. The experiments of Dr. Dudley show that carbolic oxide is the most poisonous constituent of cigar smoking, and more injury results from cigarette smoking than cigars, because more smoke is inhaled. A wise old Oriental, who smokes from 60 to 70 cigarettes a day gives the adviso. a day, gives the advice, "Always use a cigar-ette holder, with a plug of cotton wool dip-ped in lemon juice, changed every time with the cigarette." The alleged immunity of smokers from infectious disease is not a mere fancy, as it is shown the tobacco smoke destroys microbes, or delays their develop-ment. Attention is called to the injury to the infants of the poor in their crowded apartments by tobacco smoke, the symptoms being sunken eyes, listless ways, restless nights, nausea and loss of appetite, which disappear on removal of the cause. Tea poisoning is most common with the young and animic though it affects those with good constitutions, toxic affects being pro-duced by about five cups a day. The symptoms are nausea, dyspepsia, palpita-tion, nervous excitement, and even maniacal attacks with pains of the hear; radiating to the arms and chest. EFFECT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The opinions of doctors on alcoholic beverages have sufficient variety. Laborde attempts to show that the artificial bouquets used to flavor wine are far more poisonous than pure ethylic alcohol. The so-called "essential oil of wine," of which there are a Franch and Garnen preparation the latter French and German preparation, the latter being most toxic, is made by the action of nitric acid on oil of cocoa, castor oil, butter or other latty matters. A small amount is sufficient to give bouquet to a large quantity of wine, and a little of it injected into the veins of a dog will kill it in an hour. Commercial alcohol also contains several agents which are toxic in a high degree, pro-ducing true epileptic attacks. The essential bouquets of various liqueurs also have a convulsivant action, similar to absinthe and vermouth. Another dangerous substance is the essence de noyau, or almond essence, from benzoic acid, so volatile that alarming symptoms were experienced by Laborde and his assistants in the laboratory, from its un-avoidable inhalation in their experiments, vertigo, faintness, profuse perspiration, pal-pitation and trembling resulting.

Experiments were made upon dogs by giv-ing them alcohol made from wine, from corn and from beets. The intoxicating effects were slight with alcohol of wine, more with corn alcohol, and most with beet alcohol. The translator of an article from the Spanish states that "good mature cognac, 20 years in cask, has really about three times as much of the reputed madden-ing agents, and quite as much fusil oil as that ordinary potato spirit which, colored and flavored, is sold for genuine French and flavored, is sold for genuine French brandy. Good silent spirit in the form of rectified spirit of wine, containing 84 per cent of alcohol, is almost absolutely pure, and with the necessary coloring and flavoring with conanthic ether, makes about three times the bulk of brandy, or with a little turpentine and old oil of lemon four times as much gin, and as far as purity is concerned is immeasureably better than the best eau-de-vie that Bordeaux ever sends to us. So that we have the anomaly that the factitious article is really better, and purer factitious article is really better and purer than the genuine at one-fourth its cost.

INEBRIETY A NERVOUS DISEASE. In articles written by six physicians here and in England, great stress is laid on the theory of inebriety being the result of a diseased nervous system, rather than a vicious habit, and the asylum treatment is deemed indispensable. Remarkable claims are made as to the curability of such cases under asylum treatment. Dr. Forel, who has become an earnest advocate of the total abstinence movement, failing to induce the patient to join a temperance society or sign a pledge, has resort to hypnotic suggestion to bring about the desired result, and be lieves that in hypnotism we have a valuable aid in treatment of drink. In morphinism, the cure by immediate cessation of the habit is considered dangerous to life. The most dangerous symptom on suddenly breaking off morphia is collapse, in which the patient's morphia is collapse, in which the patient's life is actually in danger. This can only be controlled by prompt hypodermic injec-tions of the drug in quantities of three-tenths of a grain, to be repeated two or three times if the symptoms of lowered pulse and breathing, pallor and faintness do not improve. By the rapid method the morphine is not discontinued abruptly, but reduced as rapidly as possible, consistent with safety to life, 6 to 12 days being occupied in a gradual withdrawal of the drug. The most distressing symptoms last but a few days, while gradual weaning prolongs them for

To think of the fight which good doctors wage against the physical forces of evil in their protean forms, their searchings be-tween soul and body, their bold attacks upon the powers of death itself and the worse appetites and habits of men, is to man which work such results.

SHIRLEY DARR. PATTI AS SHE ONCE WAS, A Photograph of the Famous Diva Taken Nearly Thirty Years Ago. New York Press.]

The following cut is from a faithful photo graph of Adelina Patti as she appeared at the beginning of her marvelously successful oper atic career. Girls of 16 dressed as children in



Patti at Sweet Sixteen.

those days, and the fair debutante was no general population may be said to have some form of mental disorder, in prisons the ratio runs up to one in 300. Setting doubt proud of her pretty pantelettes. A critic who distinctly remembers the profound impression created by the diva's silvery voice then says that it is now better than their diseases, etc., many of them possess a ever. Certainly the Mme. Patti of to-day strong predisposition to insanity inhorn or would seem to have grown more beautiful than she appears in this early portrait.

CLARA BELLE'S CHAT.

Mrs. Kendal's Ideas of Dress Not Applicable to Gay Gotham.

CHANCES FOR WORKING WOMEN. Story of a Titled Briton, a Yankee Heiress and a Poreus Plaster.

YOUTHFUL LOVER AND HIS RIVAL

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.



there are very few salons where one can, as in London and Paris, meet the leading authors, artists and actors of the city.

Such a salon calls for great wealth to support it and make it brilliant. But Crosus in New York fights shy of Bohemia. The mere idea of receiving Sara Bernhardt, Rose Coghlan, Dixey or even Edwin Booth would be shocking. These people are all very well on the stage, but in one's drawing roomoh, never! Colonel Ingersoll is the one ex-



The Duchess

ception to the rule that no salon of a wealthy person is open to Bohemia. Here one meets Julia Marlowe, Fanny Davenport, Stuart Robson, John Swinton, Helen Dauvray, Marshall Wilder, Max O'Rell, Edgar Fawcett, Jeems Pipes, Mrs. Cady Stanton and Moncure Conway.

TOILETS FOR A LITERARY SGIREE. The two leading literary societies of the teenth Century Club, founded by the late Courtland Palmer, amateur Socialist, and the Goethe Club. At both of these the paper of the

evening is followed by conversation, during which bouilion, ices and coffee are served. Very elegant toilets may be seen at these receptions, and, as some of the lady members are both wealthy and intellectual, it may be taken for granted that their costumes are the proper thing for a literary soiree.

At the Goethe Club lately a lady appeared in a train dress of black tulle, dotted

over with jet stars, rich jet trimming on the bodice and draperies caught up with dia-mond ornaments swallow shaped. Her hair was dressed a la Grecque, very low in the neck, and held up by a diamond comb. Her silk stockings, slippers and underskirts were all black. The effect was superb, as the lady has a dazzling white skin. It was lieve her suffering.
the success of the evening, and may be re"Well, you see," sobbed the girl, "I have garded as extremely appropriate for a lit-At one of these gatherings I saw George

Scovel, who is sometimes spoken of as the "Chevalier Scovel." He is traveling around the country with his wife-the former Roosevelt—two maids and some children. New Yorkers remember when he married one of the richest heiresses in town. He was \$10-a-week clerk in a downtown office, and he captivated the millionairess by reason of his voice. She took him to Italy, and year after year passed in his training as a tenor. He is rather a poser, and his photographs are prominently displayed, but he seems to be a fond and devoted husband and a close attendant of the wife, maids and children of

WOMAN'S CHANCES IN NEW YORK. "Is there any way for a woman to make a living in New York?" This is a question often written to me by

readers. It may be answered "Yes" and "No." Unless a woman has special capabilities let her go to any other city rather than come here. The metropolis is constantly crying out for novelties, sensations and something new. To meet this demand requires an extremely alert and original micd. To the unknown literary woman the editor merely says, "Submit!" He says as much to anybody. After becoming somewhat of an expert, and possibly waiting six months or a year for a vacancy, a woman may make a living here as a telegrapher, typewriter or stenographer. If she has a pretty face and winning manners they will help her out. A woman who is quick at figures and writes a good hand may a cashier or clerk of some kind. aleswomen are always in demand, and so, too, are those bright enough to manage departments in the large drygoods establish-

A woman, unless remarkably endowed will find any artistic career difficult. At the other extreme, some women have made a living as book canvassers; but the calling is repellant, and year by year the large buildings increase the severity of their rules against the admission of peddlers into the against the admission of peddlers into the offices. Certain printing offices employ women as typesetters. Skilful female physicians are generally able to build up a practice here. There are two women practicing as dentises, and one graduate of the Zurich University is lecturing on law. The countries the product of the p emale brokers came to grier long ago. fact, a woman anywhere in or about the Stock and Produce Exchanges is a rarity. The men don't want them there. Women may gamble in stocks all they please, but it must be done through a broker. The woman hold enough to approach a ticker would soon find herself the center of a mild-mannered

ELASTIC SOCIAL STANDARDS. Many women in New York act as business assistants to mule relatives. Nothing could be more wicked than to prevent a capuble woman from exercising her talent, and one with genuine business knack may get a living as a dressmaker with greater case than at any other calling. Of course, she will have no "social standing," but let that not worry her. Social standing in the metropolis is a very elastic phrase. It she proves herself capable, energetic and trust-

With some capital to furnish a house properly, a woman may, with tact as a man-ager, profitably rent jurnished rooms; but it is precarious, for the fashion of leaving town in summer becomes more and more

worthy, she will have friends enough, never

prevalent, and thus her house is liable to become a burden rather than a help. Under favorable circumstances, it might be advis-able for a woman to come to New York and keep boarders, but she should give the matter the calmest consideration. Unless she can command high prices—that is, \$25 per week for two persons—she will find that her house will afford a bare living, and that only by doing hard work herself. Rare, indeed, is it that a good servant will enter a hearding house. boarding house. At low rates, \$7 and \$8 weekly per person, the calling is severe for a woman. Such a house only catches the floating population, which is as uncertain as the Croton water itself-never running when you want

MUST LAY ASIDE PRIDE.

Possibly there is a future for women in this great city, but it will not dawn until they are ready to lay aside that pride which now prevents them entering the households of the wealthy and making themselves useful to those who can afford to pay for it. A good nursery governess can reastly find em-ployment, but she will be treated as a ser-



Still She Wriggled and Writhed.

vant, and Americans don't like that. A temale waiter in one of the Nassau street restaurants was dubbed the Duchess. She performed the functions of her menial office clad in black velvet. When the bright, intelligent young woman can bring herself to cut her hair short, abolish frizzes, dress plainly and keep her mind on her duties, even when listening to a compliment from a 10-cent customer, she will always find it nossible to make a living in this large city. But to many it would be a living death.

I have just heard a good story that is en-

couraging, inasmuch as it proves that some pretty American girls are not so mad to capture and marry Englishmen of title as some foreigners would have us believe. The names of the characters in the comedy can be comfortably lest out, all that is necessary to say being that the girl was a fine, healthy example of the Yankee beauty, with a tortune, and more charms of manner and per-son than any other girl in her set. The man was a personage of high rank, who dis-tinguished himself, after his rebuff at the hands of our heroine, by capturing a wealthy widow, who was more dazzled by his noble

SHE WRITHED AND WRIGGLED.

It was at a grand function that his It was at a grand function that his grace's ardor reached the boiling pitch, and he allowed himself to speak the precious words that placed his proud name in the hands of the young New York belle. The two were alone, out among the plants in the conservatory, and his grace was declaring, with as much warmth as his dignity and the temperature of the night would permit, that he had decided he loved the young lady, and would she consider that she was invited to become his wife. His grace, as he made the soft avowal of his affection, observed that the object of his affection squirmed nervously about as though labor-

ing under a strong pressure of excitement. He, feeling that she was overawed by the seriousness of the situation, endeavoyed most delicately to put her at her case by assuring her that he would wait for his answer, and begging her to think of him only as a humble suitor come to court her, all unworthy, even though his rank was a great one. But the though his rank was a great one. girl continued to writhe about, finally settling in despair on a chair. His grace was was on his knees in an instant, imploring her pardon if he had been too hasty. As she kept on weeping he pleaded to know what was the matter and what he could do to re-

a porous plaster on my back, and it is almost driving me frantic. I must get somewhere and take it off or I shall go mad." His grace gave up his suit in that direc-

THE PLOT OF A LOVER.

Ingenious are the youth of the metropolis There is a young but bright boy who won the hand of a belle, but the engagement has not been especially happy, for the reason that she has not chosen to discourage the attentions of her old admirers to the extent attentions of her old admirers to the extent demanded by her accepted suitor. Among the men who continued to implore her tolerance after she had pledged her hand, was a wealthy German gentleman. This ominous party was the particular eye-sore to the future husband of the firstations beauty, and many were the fierce objections made to his persistent devotions, but to no purpose. The German was at the house of the fiances quite as often as the youth himself, and appeared to be treated with most unpardonable preference by every one

in the family. Finally the young man made up his mind that a conspiracy was in progress to rob him of his promised bride, and he set himself about to put a quick stop to it. His method of doing so was certainly heroic. Conscious that the girl of his heart did not know a word of German, he learned from a friend a series of the most impertinent phrases contained in that eloquent language. They were such as would make a fish monger resentful, but all innocently

THE GIRL LEARNED THEN

from her lover, with the understanding that she should astonish her old German admirer by speaking them off rapidly when he was not prepared. The wretched youth swore solemnly that the words were entirely elegant, and that the German much pleased by the sentiment they con-

The evening came when the three were alone for a moment together. The young man gave his signal, and the girl proceeded in her sweet voice to recite her les

gusped: "Goodness gracious, do you hear that? What is the matter with her?" The boy approached and whispered into the ear of the German: "Monomaniae. Likely to break out at any time with just such jearful words in her own language. Can't cure her."

With a look of fright and pity in his eyes the German hastily made his adieus and let the house. His attentions to the pretty let the nouse. 1225 girl ended from that night. CLARA BELLE.

License for the Drinker.

Pittsburg's greatest need, says a correspondent, is a law making it compulsory for every one desirous of drinking liquor to