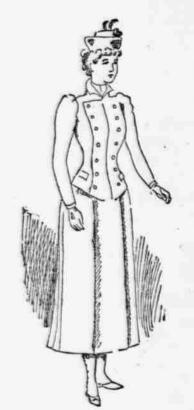
FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

A New Idea in Dress Reform Has Found a Gossip From Dispatch Correspond Across the Sea—Small Talk.

"I shall go out in this dress to-morrow. on an improvised little platform in her to naturalize it has certainly all the elements of success in it. The skirt is not di-vided, there is nothing of the "bustless, waistless, hipless body" about it, and its in-With this diamond and turquoise ornaments ventor and first wearer is a woman who is not only in society, but who knows also the art of how to wear clothes, which, as every woman will admit, is by no means a com-mon accomplishment, says the Pall Mall Budget. The two illustrations give a good idea of the tweed dress worn by Mrs. Hancock, who claims for it that it abolishes skirts (petticoats, that is, in



Ready for the Street.

plain language) and slip bodices, and that, instead of putting us into the mud, as the ordinary skirt does, it lifts us above the mud. This it certainly will do, for it is five inches shorter than the ordinary walking dress, and rather palls on the pecting beholder till one begins to remem ber what, unfortunately, Mrs. Hancock did not point out in her delightful little "Song of the Skirt"-namely, that it is actually sereed makes the French chatelaine look so piquante and charming when she sets out | Harper's Bazar.

pour la chasse.

With regard to the absence of the "slip bodice" and petticonts, well, a waistcoat (one might call it) of Jaeger lining is a substitute for the former, and the latter are replaced by what Mrs. Hancock several times, though inadvertently, called knee-breeches, but which language are yelept



How It Looks in the House.

knickerbockers. It was very amusing to listen, after the little speech, to the discussion, in which the most extraordinary statements concerning the vie intime of the lieved it, that so many of the daintily-dressed ladies, with the elegant rustle of in-visible silk about their walking dresses, are revolutionary enough to wear them only over knickerbockers, and like it immensely. Mrs. Bryant, Sc. D., advocated the new in vention, Miss Sharman Crawford applauded it, Mrs. Eva McLaren gave it her support, and many others, charmed by Mrs. Hancock's dress, were "almost persuaded. s, indeed, women like Mrs. Hancock who, if they are only courageous and consistent enough, can make a rational dress popular, and make people "swallow" even the rathe entered that they are "perfectly delightful to the wearer." Unfortunately, not every woman is either graceful or pretty, and what heightens the charm of a belle by its piquancy and individuality, would convert plate woman into what, in coster jargon, is called "a hobjec."

At a small party which gathered round the friendly board in London recently, there were some toilettes worthy of notice. First and foremost the popular contralto Madam Trebelli, looking remarkably well and handsome, was attired in a Princess dress of the state of the side of the property was held in place by cut-steel cornaments, white, dainty steel moroidered slippers glanced from under her petticoat from time to time. An exquisite bouquest of orchids was held in her grey as held in place by cut-steel cornaments, white, dainty steel Domestic Economy. Washington Star.]

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Harry of his erstwhile friend.

"Yes," he sighed, "but she's never de-

rich brown watered velvet. The dress was cut high (singing birds have to think of their voices this severe weather), opened Following in England-Bits of Fashion from throat to feet over a narrow front of Gossip From Dispatch Correspondents plaited silk, the palest of greens Down the center from the waist, a broad, handsome steel passementerie reached to the said Mrs. Charles Hancock as she stood up | double frill of silk and green crape, which came to the feet. The velvet on each side drawing room at Queen's Gate, London, and | was edged by the same passementeric, which exhibited on her own person the latest addi- also formed the high collar. On each side tion to the long list of so-called "rational" of the skirt was a panel of pale green silk, dresses. If success is possible for that hardly more than an inch wide at the waist much-derided garment, the present attempt of a breadth. Long fitting sleeves of velvet trimmed with steel passementerie, and with

> were worn. Madam Raymond Lynde, the wife of the well-known portrait painter, looked well with her burnished gold hair, in a black corded silk train, with a black lace front, looped with jet ropes over a crimson silk petticoat. Black, square-cut bodice, with black lace elbow sleeves over crimson silk, a bunch of holly in the center of her bodice

a bunch of holly in the center of her bodice finished a distinctly admirable costume.

Another gown was of fawn lace, made with one wide lace flounce, rather scanty and falling from the knees to the feet. A lace blouse, low-necked and short-sleeved, was gathered in at the waist by a pale blue band. At the back was a such, a broad Persian scarf of pale blue silk, with multi-

colored palms.

A handsome brunette was clad in a black satin redingote, edged with black Spanish lace. This opened on a front of light olive green brocade, with pale pink flowers as the pattern. This tablier, beginning from the throat, slightly draped by the brocade, being gathered not too fully on each side. Satin sleeves, slashed longways at the upper part of the arm to allow a puff of brocade to come through, the cuffs also being of the brocade. A green opal cameo fastening the redingote at the throat completed a singularly rich

"Probably that woman will manage he husband best who best manages herself," says Marion Harland. "Model wives are very apt to have model husbands, on the same principle that poor workmen always



Above is a representation of a velvet and lace collar that is now becoming popular. It is becoming to almost any complexion, this kind of garment which everybody is and unless the neck be very short will be found comfortable as well as pretty.-

> Embroidery, beading and tinsel are used in every conceivable manner in London now. Nothing is prettier for an afternoon dress than the straight down eashmere skirt embroidered in silk, very heavily at the feet, and thinning gradually toward the waist. These dresses are to be had in every hue. They look well, made with a plain cashmere bodice, draped V. shape over an embroidered plastron, and with embroidered sleeves, full and high at the shoulder, and gradually becoming close-fitting down to the wrist. Or else, with a rull chemisette bodice of the plain material with a short sleeveless Spanish jacket of the embroidery very full plain sleeves to the elbow, when they are gathered in a long embroidered cuff. Tulle or gauze dresses embroidered on the same principle, in beads or tinsel, look pretty over silk with a Bebe bodice over which is worn a thickly embroidered corse-

> When these evening dresses are slightly draped or looped up, gold butterflies or any glittering winged insects are much used to fix and hold the thin fabric. Girdles for evening or morning wear are much the fashion, or rather will become so, for they are only just making their appearance. They follow the shape of the bodice, be it roundwaisted or pointed, and have two long ends reaching down to the very edge of the front of the skirt. Either made of silk, or the same material as the dress, braided in gold or silver or embroidered in beads or tinsel, they are sometimes ropes of pearls or jet, and are in every case effective.

The Princess of Wales has a penchant for artistic buttons, and has the finest collection of jeweled gold, silver and carved buttons in the world, including a set consisting of crimson carbuncles set in oxidized silver, recently presented by her sister, the Empres

At the annual New Year's Day reception held at the American Embassy in London a clever woman from New York was chatting on the expansive subject of English women their costumes and their headgear, "What struck me principally when I first saw the usual crowd in Regent street," she said, "was the fearful proportions of the female head and the wonderfully small size of the bonnet surmounting it. Why should a well-shaped cranium be disfigured by a pile of puffs frizzes and curls that the kindest critic could not ascribe to nature? We Americans make our chevelure as small and compact as possible, and our bonnets at least are of a fairly useful size. English-women's clothes are fit so perfectly and their heads 'fit' so badly."

English women must agree with the fair Yankee. Every one was forced to look with admiration at her shapely, shining, "well-groomed" head, whose only ornament was a massive pin of dull gold, in which three splendid sapphires glistened Her gown was of an indescribable shade o Bright pink will always be a favorite, because of its effectiveness, but this year New York seems to have gone crazy over it. For a pink dinner, like many that will be given during the next three months, the entire menn is to be kept of that shade as far as possible.

Her gown was of an indescribable shade of steely blue merveilleux, and was a marvel of simplicity and expensive elegance. The bodice was cut heart-shaped, back and front, and draped with embroidered chiffon, drawn into a corselet of the silk, covered with cut-steel beads. The short skirt was also draped with chiffon, the same-shade as possible. the dress, and had a heavy ruche around the foot. The drapery was held in place by

American had only possessed a soft English voice she would have been quite perfect.



Here is an embroidered crape dress that is calculated to make any belie shine at the ball. It is one of the most popular this eason. - Harper's Bazar.

Prodence has taught many a fair one to leave ber wraps in the hall, and appear in the warm drawing room without cloak or acket. Thus she avoids a severe cold, by being in turn appropriately clad to the inner warmth or outer cold, besides attaining the not altogether inappreciable result of showing pretty gown to full advantage. For this purpose nothing is better than the "Portia" cloak, so easily slipped on and off. At this season it should be lined with fur. For the afternoon these cloaks look best in some subdued color, with the yoke and Medici collar, thickly braided in gold or silver. They collar, thickly braided in gold or silver. They are the best of theater or evening wraps and they look exceedingly pretty in pink, blue, green, mauve or gold color, brocaded silk or light cashmere. Beading is handsomer than braiding for night, pearl, steel or gold beads and rainbow-hued bugles being very effective. effective. A most convenient head gear is a long scarf about two feet wide and four feet long, made of merveilleux satin and edged all round with a frill of lace, folded double. Worn over the head with a point in front over the forehead and fastened under the chin with a brooch, it makes the pret-tiest of hoods, the double frill of the lace forming a most becoming frame to the face, In the theater or at the ball, unfolded to its full length, it is once more a scarf for the shoulders and a light preservation from draughts at a time when a cloak becomes rsome and too warm.



Here is a theater coiffure for an elderly lady. The frame is made of black stiff net, wired with ribbon wire and covered with black velvet. The pointed front is edged with a double row of large cut jet beads. A scarf made of lace two inches wide joined by the straight edges is arranged in a large flat bow on the back, and two lace scarfs attached at the sides form strings. - Harper's Bazar.

. . . A pretty innovation in the wearing o natural flowers among the London belles, is a small horseshoe made of violets and worn on the left side of the bodice or jacket, as one would wear an order. In Paris flowers in the hair either in wreaths or pompons. are once more in favor for evening dress. A good way of employing artificial flowers is the spray fixed along the outer stick of a gauze fan, matching those painted on the fan. At a dinner party recently a young girl in slight mourning were a simple black net dress, with low neck and short sleeves. She had substituted flowers for ornaments; round her neck and wrists were chaplets of fragrant Parma violets forming necklace and bracelets. A new bodice ornament is huge gold lace butterflies mounted on wires and studded with imitation gems. The upper wings are as large as a spread-out open hand, the lower ones a little smaller. They grasp the folds of drapery, the lower ones folded on the breast. They are very showy and somewhat startling, but not in appropriate to the pantomime season.

"In managing a husband," said Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "a woman should always bear in mind that, she being less able to live in a state of single blessedness than he. marriage confers upon her the greater benefit. This being the case, it follows as a log-ical sequence that it is the duty of the wife In any sacrifices that the husband. In any sacrifice that she makes she should always seem willing and cheerful. If she observes that rule she will soon find that but few sacrifices will be asked of her, and that those she makes are fully valued and

amply rewarded. "Young wives are often ant to be too ex-acting. They think their husbands should always be in the same state of fervent love-making that they found so delightful dur-ing courtship and the honeymoon. They forget that love, like the day, has its dawn, its morning, its high noon, its afternoon and its evening. It is unreasonable for a wife to expect her husband's love to be at high noon throughout the whole 24 hours. The cool evening and the chilly night must inevitably be brought by the adverse winds of business worries and the thousand cares and annoyworries and the thousand cares and annoyances of everyday life. Be patient during
such times, when the glorious sun o your
husband's love is veiled from you, and never
for a moment lose faith that the clouds will
soon lift and bright dawn and genial noon
shine forth again. And when you see signs
of their approach do not act coldly or show
resentment of the cloudy hours during which
other matters than yourself have engrossed
your husband's mind."

THEY WANT TO KNOW

Queries to Ellice Serena. THE POT-POURRI OF YE OLDEN TIME

The theory has been advanced that a repugnance so widespread and so general is traceable to a natural born prejudice which Americans and Americanized foreigners have toward appearing in livery, as if a white cap and white apron were badges of servitude. There may indeed be something in it. If this should be found to be the

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) In the following paper I shall answer some of the many inquiries which have found their way to my table. A "young housekeeper" wishes to know the meaning of the word "etagere" as applied to the dining room, and for what purpose it is used. She also asks for a pot-pourri recipe.

An etagere is an article of furniture much used at the present time as a desirable addition to the dining room. It is made with open shelves on which are placed the extra napkins, knives, forks and spoons. This "dinner wagon"-so called in Englandalso holds the salad dishes, dessert plates, finger bowls, the relishes, etc.

In our grandmothers' days the pot-pourri or rose jar was considered an indispensable accessory to the best room-the room which was sacredly set aside and not to be used only on the most extraordinary occasions. An hour or two before company was expected the rose jar-filled with rare spices and leaves of aromatic flowers-was well shaken, the lid removed, and the windows and doors kept closed, when a delightful and indescribable perfume filled the room. The recipe here given for the old-fashioned perfume has been well tested, and I warrant his odoriterous jar not to become musty, but to continue sweetly fragrant for years to

Recipe for the Pot-Pourri. Gather your rose leaves in dry weather, re-move the petals, and when a half peck is ob-tained take a large bowl and strew table salt on the bottom; then three handfuls of leaves, and repeat until all the leaves are used, covering he top with sait. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning

twice a day, when they should appear moist.

Add three ounces of bruised or coarsely powdered allspice; one ounce cinnamon stick bruised, which forms the stock.

Allow to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom.

Allow to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom.

Put into the permanent jar one ounce allspice and, adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle between the layers the following mixture: One ounce each cloves and cinnamon, two nutmers, all closely powdered: some ginger root, sliced thin; half an ounce aniseseed, bruised; ten grains fluest musk, half pound freshly dried lavender flowers, two ounces of powdered or finely sliced arris root, and essential oils ad libitum; also any fine cologues, rose or orange flower water, orange and lemon peel.

Freshly-dried violets, tube roses, clove pinks or other highly scented flowers should be added each year in seasor.

each year in season.

Fine extracts of any kind will enhance the Fine extracts of any kind will emance the fragrant odor, while fresh, rose leaves, salt and allspice, made as at first, must be added when convenient in the rose season.

Shake and stir the jar once or twice a week and open only when in use.

"Nannie" asks: "Are vegetables ever served in courses? If so, please tell me the most suitable ones to serve. And in table setting how many knives, forks and spoons are allowed for each guest, and how are they arrayed about the plates?" She also asks about dinner serving, and about the duties of the waitress.

mode which obtains in France, where each vegetable is served as a course. But with us in America they are usually served separately when the dinner is not an elaborate one, or in the absence of a salad. Dining

A Very Tedious Affair

with too many courses-especially if the service is slow. The vegetables most in favor for serving, in the manner alluded to, green corn. The latter is steamed, enits sweetness, and served simply with salt and butter balls. The grains are gently forced from the cob by the tines of the fork using the back of them next to the cob.

The number of knives, torks and spoons used at dinner is regulated by the courses. All those required may be placed on th table at each cover, or they may be supplied from the etagere and passed as required. If the waitress is slow and not endowed with a good memory it would be advisable to ar-

range them at the table. The laying or placing of them is a matter of taste; the invariable rule, however, with knives is to place them at the right hand with the sharp edge toward the plate. The forks—tines up—may be placed at the left hand, except the oyster forks, which are usually laid with the knives. The spoons bowls up-are placed at the top of the plate -the soup spoon preceding or following the smaller ones-just as fancy dictates.

Serving a Dinner. I am glad that Nannie-evidently another

young housekeeper—has given me an oppor-tunity to say something about serving, etc. Not that I have many new ideas to advance on this hackneyed subject, but because I am anxious to impart information to all who manifest an interest in such affairs. Someone-I have forgotten who it was-has said "that the worst torture that survives the inquisition is a bad formal dinner. A worse torture than any known to the inquisition is any formal dinner (the better the dinner the worse the torture) inefficiently served." The success of a dinner, especially a formal dinner, does indeed depend very much-I might say altogether on the man Mr. Henry Watterson has said (and I grant that this distinguished journalist knows what perfect serving is) that no woman recall occasions in which, owing to circum-stances which made it necessary, the hostess herself in the capacity of her own waitress has served large companies as proficiently as any professional waiter that ever handled a tray.

Likes and Dislikes of Servants In the matter of the dependence to b placed in servants, all of us recall more than one instance wherein the servant has mani-fested a distaste, a positive dislike, and even a resugnance to serving the table, although in other respects she was up to the standard. But the wonder is that with work so re-munerative, so light and so agreeable and so fascinating to those who take naturally to it, there are not more young women willing to enter into training as serving maids. But it otherwise seems that many young girls prefer the most irksome and laborious work to table serving, having in some man ner got a false notion that there is an im-

dinner, and one, therefore, long to be re-membered, for there is infinite satisfaction in such a dinner, at which a lovely daughter took up the responsibility which the servant refused to bear, of serving a large company, the guests of her mother. It is needless to say that the young lady distinguished her-selt by her thorough knowledge of this su-

Neatness the First Requisite

I shall not attempt at this writing to discuss all the duties of the waitress—that they are manifold and of the most exacting kind, we all know. Besides, this subject has been written up so often that it is to be supposed the majority of housekeepers are quite familiar with all the details. One of the first duties, however, of the waitress is to the first duties, however, of the waitress is to be neat. She cannot be too particular in her personal habits and in her dress, which should be plain and inconspicuous. A pair of slippers, or easy shoes, should be worn to enable her to get around noiselessly and gracefully, for it should be her aim to avoid

America very pronounced views on this subject, yet there are many in high social circles who do not exact the wearing of it— Young Housekeepers Send a Lot of hanced the beauty of the fresh, fair face be-

Women Will Hold Their Position in Americans Abhor Livery.

A PEW POINTS ABOUT THE SERVICE cause in any particular case, the matter is one entirely and alone to be determined by the good judgment of the mistress. It is easily seen that in some cases it would be an imposition upon a spirited, well-mean-ing, but inexperienced giri. There should be no trouble in dealing with cases of this kind, when understood; and an intelligent mistress and a dutiful servant ought to, in such circumstances, come to a mutual un-

derstanding.

Another important duty of the waitress is, in the words of the common phrase, "to keep a still tongue in her head," and to be apparently unconscious of the conver-

Just Like Dealing in Enchre. The order of serving is from right to left— beginning at the right of the host and end-ing at his left. The entire serving must be at his left. The entire serving must be done with the tray, passing always to the left when the guest is expected to remove the dish from the tray—otherwise, the waitress places the dish at the right. Serving may be facilitated by having the water, soup and butter (if it is served) in place before din-

In making removes do not attempt to pile or scrape the dishes or to gather the cutlery. Take up the salts and peppers on a tray, also the scraps of bread. Clear the table of everything except the glasses, and the clives and the fruit (should they be placed on the table at the beginning of the dinner, as is often the custom). The crumb-scrape, of course, should be used after the table is cleared, previous to serving the desert. The woman who can train a waitress, and the waitress who can carry this training into effect, have a right to be proud of their ac-complishments. ELLICE SERENA.

NEW NOTIONS IN SPOONS. One That Cleans Itself and Another for Men

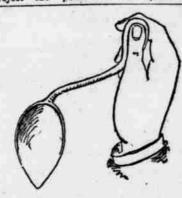
With Mustaches.

Two Yankee geniuses have just distin-

quished themselves in the spoon line. The first variation is suggestive of the kitchen and the sick room, as it can hardly be supposed that the inventor desired to change table manners, and that his idea was that the bowl should be filled and that food should be suddenly inserted by the action of a spring, unless medicine for feeble patients be considered. It is more than likely that the variation is intended for use in cooking or some operation, like candy making, in which substances cling to the ordinary spoon and cannot be cleaned off without considerable waste. Certainly the use of it at table would be worse than bad manners. It is a combination, with a spoon, of a slidable scraper inclosing the bowl, a tube on the back of the spoonhandle, a spring-pressed rod mounted in the tube and con

nected with the scraper, and a handle mounted loosely on the spoonhandle and connected with the spring-pressed rod.

The other variation is suggestive of an effort on behalf of the wearers of mustaches. To sip from the side of the bowl of a spoon is correct, according to table manners, and the wearer of a mustache has to use the com-mon spoon in that way, or go without soup, if he objects to being an unpleasant object with the edge of his mustache dripping with food. Besides being an offense against good manners, it is awkward to out the hand and wrist in efforts to project the point of the spoon into



the mouth, but most wearers of mustache would be willing to make the awkwardness as slight as possible if they could enjoy sip-ping soup, or tea in that manner. The inrentor of the bent handle limits the poss bility of awkwardness in handling, and boldly attacks well-established usage, but it is doubtful whether the ungraceful shape of his variation will be accepted in place of the present straight-handled spoon.

WOULDN'T CROSS A BRIDGE

An Odd Superstition That Kept Senate Hearst From the Race Track.

New York Press.] Senator Hearst, who owns Tournament, was not present to see his great colt win the should enter the dining room except to sit was not present to see his great colt win the at table, yet I have no doubt that many will big Realization stakes, although he started from the Windsor Hotel, where he was staying, to do so. He got in a cab intending to drive to the Thirty-fourth street ferry. Through stupidity on the part of the cabby and forget/ulness on the part of "Uncle George," the cab rat-tled down town and was at the Brooklyn bridge before the mistake was noticed. The Senator could have crossed the bridge, and gone by way of the Long Island road, but he smiled sadly and ordered the cabby to drive him back. Less than a week afterward he admitted to a party of Senators who asked him why he had not been present and who knew that he was not ill, as had been given out, that superstition was at the bot

tom of it.
"It would be bad enough to cross the bridge," he said, "but you don't catch me crossing a bridge in a rainstorm to go to any horse race. Oh, no! There's just enough of the miner left in me to make me a shade pairment of respect, some faint suspicion of a lack of dignity, or sort of degredation attached to this department of service.

I remember a dinner, a perfectly served have won."

"Where do women get so many more cop pers than men?" was asked of a street car

onductor by a New York Herald man. "Well, you see it is this way." he plied, "there never was a woman who didn't love to go shopping, and then, of course, they are always on the lookout for bargains, and the consequence is where they trade everything is marked 69 cents, \$1 87. 9934 cents and so on. It makes the women think they are saving money and at the same time it makes us an awful bother, for in every purchase they make they get a lot of coppers which they, in turn, unload on us poor conductors. Men don't give us coppers often, so we generally shove ours off on the women."

Coffee by the Thimbieful.

After dinner coffee cups grow smaller and smaller. Some chatelaines have introduced The "donning" of the cap is at the option of the mistress, and while it is English to wear it, and notwithstanding the tact that Mrs. Kendal has given to the ladies of to the requisite smallness. such tiny thimbles of porcelain that one

NO . TURNING

Spite of Cranks' Croakings.

AND WILL ADVANCE STILL MORE. Their Press Associations and Successful

A PAYING NEWSPAPER WITHOUT MEN

Publication Work.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The church has become fond of claiming that to Christianity woman owes her restoration from the degradation and bondage of Paganism. It claims it has broken her fetters, redeemed her from the life of a slave, and given unto her the honor that is ber proper due. It also claims that through its teachings and the work of the ministry "has been developed" a social order in which her influence, already great, is growing, and in which she rules, in her proper sphere, over man. Moreover, the author from whom I quote maintains that if the church should lose its power, woman would again be degraded and fall directly back into her old state of slavery.

This is a prediction intended to give

women a regular "scare," but they will not "scare," for too many of them have taken to reading and studying and thinking for themselves upon this matter, and have some faith in the doctrine of evolution. "The mind and will of the church," says this reverend author, "are set forth in the words of inspired truth as follows: 'I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. The head of every man is Christ; the head of the woman is the man. The man is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the image and grory of God; but the woman is the glory of man.'
These words," he continues, "express the mature and perpetual judgment of the church and the mind of God,"

The Command Isn't Obeyed. If this be true, then indeed is the world running counter to such commandments, and tending to destruction with ever accelerating speed. Women should not be suffered to teach. Squarely against this is the feed to teach. fact that women now constitute the main body of teachers in the most civilized countries on the globe. With intelligence at the fireside represented by better educated mothers than the world has ever seen, and with the culture of the schools, where the tender twigs are bent, largely in the hands of, and under the minds of women, it is hard to see how the church expects to held on to the old notion that women are to remain in silence, and shall not be suffered t teach or preach

Force and public opinion rule mankind. Force always begets wrath and rebellion. There is something in human nature that rises against arbitrary rule. Hatred and revenge are always dogging the heels of despotism. The church has tried force. It has murdered and martyred millions. It has tortured and burned heretics. It has sentenced to the gallows and the fagot hundreds of thousands of women as witches whose only crime, it is said, was intelligence beyond the common. Force has failed in face of the advance of civilization and free thought. Women are forbidden to preach too. They are to remain in silence. But they preach all the same, and the number of ber of women preachers keeps constantly growing, despite the mature judgment of the church, and the teachings of the bachelor apostle, who assumed to be a dictator on the dress and deportment of women.

Facts That Shine in History.

That these words on which the reverend brother lays such special stress were not applicable to all women, even in the days of the Apostle who uttered them, is evident. It will not be forgotten that a greater than Paul himself, even Jesus of Nazareth, encouraged women to become his disciples and helpers, while Paul had co-workers in the Lord in Phoebe and Priscilla and Persis and others. The example and teachings of earning of money as plebeian. Halana the mother of Constanting to have led to his establishing Christianity as the religion of Rome. Pious mothers and wives in the primitive days of the church are credited with the establishment of Christian rule throughout Europe. In those days women held offices in the Christian church. They preached, baptized, and ministered at the altar until the doctrine of original sin was fully developed by Augus-

Under cover of this convenient excuse, by which a woman was held responsible for all the evil in the world, the war against women began under the sanction of the early fathers, and the sisters of the church were declared inferior beings, who were to be restrained and prohibited from holding office in the church. It took some hundreds of years to get the women crushed and suppressed in the church; but with both to hold office—oh, no! That would be sheer defiance of the decrees of Providence. "That would be entering a field which," as the reverend brother puts it, "God has reserved for men only."

Sentiment of the Public.

But while ecclesiastical courts still forbid while General Conferences still hold out while church councils still harangue and go on about the audacity and sinfulness of women aspiring to become preachers, public sentiment layers the innovation. With equal educational advantages, it cannot now be contended that women are unfitted for the work. The Women's Christian Associations, the W. C. T. U.'s, the Woman's Clubs all over the country, are educating their members to a knowledge of their rights and privileges in both sacred and secular affairs. With three-fourths of the church members women, it is easy to see that a revolution is not far off. Statisticians give the facts, and a smart woman furnishes the following conclusion: "Ninety-five per cent of the drunkards are men; 95 per cent of the criminals are men; 15 per cent of the paupers are men; ergo, all preachers of purity, sobriety, honesty and high morality should be men. Logic is logic."

Perhaps a careful study of canon law and

Perhaps a careful study of canon law and ancient history would make the clergy a little more chary of promulgating as a fact that woman, before the introduction of Christianity, "was despised and rejected of men; that her thoughts, ideas, her fame and her very life were regarded with contempt; that she was held, as were ser's and animals, for the use and pleasures of lords and despots." A recent writer disputes these assertions by the statement that in ancient Rome woman had secured personal and property rights that gave her a great degree of independence—that she officiated as priestess in the holiest offices of religion. In Days of Egypt's Greatness.

In ancient Egypt women were merchant and traders, colleges for their instruction as doctors were instituted 1,200 years before the introduction of Christianity. Woman founded Egyptian literature, she filled the highest offices of religion, offered sacrifices to the gods, sat upon the throne and pro-

moted civilization. In marriage it was the husband who promised to obey—a state of affairs that, says the historian, was productive of lasting fidelity and love. Much more to the same point is given, all of which, if true, goes to show that what was safe to say when women were ignorant will hardly pass without question nowadays, and that the "beloved brethren" should read up on this subject of ancient civilization and the position of women in the primitive church.

primitive church.

Another institution at work to upset the theories held until hardly more than half a theories held until hardly more than half a century ago—and even now by not a few—that "learning would be dangerous for women and pernicious for the interests of State and society" is the Woman's Press Association. Intelligent women in the schoolrooms and on the press will knock a good many of the old notions into "pi." The reverend brother, whose remarks we have noted, and whose soul is filled with sorrow at seeing women out of the place he forrow at seeing women out of the place he seems fit for them, will have to make up his mind to it or go hence. He predicts an end to civilization when "women aspire to knowledge and tempt men to taste it with them," and adds sadly, that nevertheless as Adam followed Eve, so will the men of to-day follow the women with dazed eyes and despairing hearts to a death from which there is no resurrection—to a night which has no morning beyond." (At this stage the handkerchiefs might be passed).

Women's Best Days. From these remarks it will be seen that the brother is having a spell of the most dismal of dumps. But while women are re-joicing in the dawn of a brighter day, they will take little note of the lamentation Jeremiahs, or the croakings of "the cloth." No matter what is said, or what horrors are professed as the result of the refusal of professed as the result of the refusal of women to remain longer in silence and submission, they realize that these are "the beat times probably that women ever had in the world, and they propose to keep up in the march of progress at all hazards, and reach those even more golden in their promise of millennial days."

The howl that is raised in the professions as to women taking presession of the occur.

as to women taking possession of the occu-pations of men is rather cool, considering that men have usurped what were once considered the home daties of women. Not many years ago, women were the brewers and bakers, the weavers and spinners. Men, with machinery, have captured these indus-tries. Dressmakers complain that men are taking away their business. In view of these facts, is it any wonder that the women workers are striking out into other fields and taking up new trades, and are finding employment wherever they can lay hold of a chance to exercise their talents. There is demand for the views of women on the atfairs of church, State and society, and news-papers answer this public sentiment by a supply from the pens of those who can use them—hence they are made welcome on the

The first Woman's Press Association was formed by six correspondents in the famous "Red Parlor" of the Riggs House at Washington in 1882. This small organization—the first of its kind the world has ever known—has been followed by others that constitute a noble company of women, armed with the pen, who will do much for the advancement of sweetness and light in society, church and state. In 1885 the Woman's National Press Association was formed in New Orleans with the object deformed in New Orleans with the object de-fined in the following: "To provide a me-dium of communication between the jour-nalists of the country, securing all the bene-fits that result from organized effort. Such information as is continually needed by writers will be readered available, and new avenues will be rendered available, and new avenues will be opened to individuals for journalistic work. Innumerable benefits arise from mutual help and encouragement. One aim of the association is to forward the interests of the working women of the

country in every way."

This Press Association prospered, and a year or two afterward its name was changed to "International," and its membership now includes women writers in the United States, Australia and Europe, to the num-ber of over 400. The Woman's Press Asso-ciation of the South has 100 members by the last report. This is a surprising show-ing from a section where women were ing from a section where women were once taught to despise work and to regard the

The New England Woman's Press Club by the report of 1888 numbers 58 members. Of these 25 are editors, 2 editorial writers, Of these 25 are editors, 2 editorsal writers, liquors causes this organ to flush red, and in 12 correspondents, 19 contributors and 2 time it becomes chronic." usiness managers. The Illinois Woman's Press Association numbers, at last accounts, over 101 members. Among them are included 31 editors, 44 correspondents, 12 authors and 10 publishers. The New York Woman's Press Club was organized scarcely a year ago. The women on the Philadelphia press are mainly enrolled in the New Contury Club, which was organized as a Cenmovements in the direction of organized

effort are being made. Perhaps the most marked success of women in managing, editing and publishing a paper is that of the Union Signal established by the W. C. T. U. Soon after their national civil and canon law against them, it organization its members telt the need of a is not surprising that for centuries they had temperance paper. As showing what women civil and canon law against them, it is not surprising that for centuries they had no standing or voice in church affairs, but were constrained to be in silence. They were encouraged to contribute money, of course, and to work for its advancement and welfare in obscurity, but to teach, to preach, to hold office—oh, no! That would be sheer to hold office—oh agong the property of the p make a paper "go" with even a good supply of capital can form some idea of the struggle of these women for success. Then the necessity of a weekly paper was felt, and Miss Willard and six others incorporated a Woman's Temperance publication society with the object of starting a weekly paper— the Signal. The capital subscribed was only \$5,000, with shares at \$25. No stock was to be held by men. The first few years was a struggle, but when women will they predictions of failure, the women stood by

t unflinchingly and heroically.

Kept the Men Out. Presently men saw something in it and Presently med saw something in it and tried to buy enough stock to get control of it; but, while sorely pressed for money, its projectors refused to surrender, and pushed on. The stock was increased year after on. The stock was increased year after year until, by the last report, it was \$5,000. The tide turned. In 1884 the gains began. In 1885 the paper paid dividends of 4 per cent, the next year 5 per cent and the next 6 per cent, with a solid surplus held over for increasing their facilities. The original monthly and weekly were merged into the Union Signal, which has a subscription list of over 40,000. This association of women now publish two weeklies, five monthlies. two quarterlies and a large quantity of books and pamphlets. They have six editors—all women, except one, the editor of their German temperance paper. The policy of the directors—all women—is to employ women in all the departments, where they can do as well as men, and pay them the

GUIDES TO BEAUTY

Found in the Cosmetic Pamphlets Are Very Often Dangerous

German Prescription for Those That Must Stand Most of the Day.

AND NEARLY ALWAYS AMUSING.

THE FORM THAT IS MOST ADMIRED

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Some of the funniest reading of the day, next to nationalist deliverances and women's reforms, is in cosmetic circulars and and nouncements. Waiting in a fashionable druggist's, I picked up a treatise on "A Perfect Complexion," kindly distributed in the interest of a well-known toilet company, and if what it says is true medicine is a mistake from Galen down, and the medical colleges, including Harvard and the Philadelphia concerns, had better try for a new beginning. They hardly hold that "the lymphatics are, to remove the waste and worn out tissues of the body," Histology teaches that they have a good deal to do in elaborating and supplying nutrition which is changed into the white corpuscles of the blood. No matter. There are cases where a little science is better than a good deal. Read on. We don't always get as much original and striking

matter lying on a counter for nothing: "The cause of flesh worms is this: It is nature's provision that every particle of waste should be eliminated from the body" -connection not quite clear, but if nature removes every last particle of waste by these blackheads it must be a good deal condensed. "When proper care is not taken of the skin and a free circulation sustained, it becomes torpid, red and dry; thus closing the pores, unduly retaining materials that have become harmful and useless to the complexion, innumerable flesh worms are the result, or extravasation of the blood is caused, which develops into pimples and

eruptions of various sorts."

A torpid skin is usually a pale one, and flesh worms are seldom seen in a red face, but no matter.

- An Entirely New Discovery.

"In the case of flesh worms or black-heads the blessed paste is so effective as to remove in a few minutes the blackheads that appear through the scarf or external skin. Some are deeply imbedded in the flesh, in consequence of their formation originating internally."

It is no wonder that this original view is in italies in the treatise. It ought to be copyrighted as an entirely independent dis-covery. Never mind how they originate, the blessed paste is equal to the emergency, for we are told on the next page that "in the case of fleshworms the paste is so effective that, the pores of the skin having first been softened and opened by the use of the blessed plant, it requires but little time until they are entirely dissolved, thus re-fining the skin and leaving it free from

these disfigurements."

A paste that dissolves the pores of the skin will properly treat bodies whose lymphatics are all waste carriers and acavengers, but ordinary human beings are not made that way. How nice it must be to have a skin with the pores all dissolved. Two dollars a jar is cheap for this wonder-working paste. If the lymphatics carry off the waste, we can do without pores proba-bly, and sit on the grass all we choose without risk of taking cold. Have your pores obliterated at once and save pneumonia.

Fleshworm Paste also cures red noses,
"What," asks our little book, "is more suggestive to the general masses of man-kind than a red nose?" A white one is sometimes very strongly suggestive of freesing, still that is another matter.

The Nose Becomes Chronic "Many a noble man and woman have been compelled to carry the signs of conviviality while they are most abstaneous (sic) in their exposure to heat and cold. Drinking hot soups, a hot meal or the use of ale

Most noses are chronic, still they don's offer to dissolve them, though it would seem as if a preparation electric enough to dissolve a hole in the skin might render soluble a merely chronic nose. Pass, if you please, the descrip-tion of a rouge put up in book form so that its leaves may be torn apart, making it more con-venient for shopping and travelling purposes,

leaves may be torn apart, making it more convenient for shopping and traveiling purposes, and read:

"The ventilating mask also does great things for the pores; worn thirty minutes it gives the skin in that time a thorough bath, freeing the pores from the sallow or red color produced by inactive liver, &c."

Now, if the coloring matter, sallow or red, is contained in the pores, why not dissolve it all out by this magne paste, and do away with the need for the fiteenth amendment altogether? It ought to be enough. I am anxious to lay before you the theory of liver spots.

"The bule and impurities of the liver impregnate the skin blood, and in nature's efforts to eject its impurities through the pores"—more work for them again—"(which occurs every 24 hours), a portion is retained under the skin.

work for them again—"(which occurs every 24 hours), a portion is retained under the skin. The constant accumulation produces what is commonly known as mother liver spots. The Freckle Paste prepared especially for liver spots, moth, etc., penetrates through the outer cuticle to the 'derm' below, bleaching out the spots most effectually."

Great as a Purifler.

Dissolves them out, probably, when the pores dissolve why should not the pigment go? But what is nature to do without these pores in its efforts to eject the impurities every 24 hours. How is it that women can patronize prepara-tions put up and heralded by such ignorance? One would hardly want to trust such fantastic pratenders with the complexion of a kid glove. It requires little fortifude to remain totally "abstancous" from cosmetics of such potency that they dissolve the very holes in the akin. Poor bi-chloride of mercury is innocence itaelf besides such corrosives. It is amusing to see people's teelings rise like the hair on a cat's back at the mention of bi-chloride, when they will use vegetable poisons fit for the very Borgia without hesitation. It is part of the general charlatuary of this most neglected art.

A German prescription useful for teachers, housekeepers, mail carriers and others who stand all day: Three parts salicylio acie, 10 parts starch, and 87 parts powdered scapstone, mixed and a little sifted into the shoes and stockings. It keeps the feet dry and prevents chafing. The last humbug out is a liquid charged with electricity for removing superfluous hair. It is impossible, with any present knowledge, to charge water with electricity to be of the slightest use in any such way. It is also claiming too much for almond meal that it will cure moth and freekles. It softens the skin and keeps it from chapping in some degree. That is enough for any one cosmetic. One would hardly want to trust such fan

The Human Form Divine.

Girls, you not only want to wear modest gowns, but you want to let development of the form alone for the sake of nervous and moral women in all the departments, where they can do as well as men, and pay them the same wages that men receive.

The "reverend brother" who, like Brother Buckly, is making strong endeavor to push women back, should note these signs of the times, and accept their moral as identical with that of the yarn of Mrs. Partington atwenty the property of the allections and unseifing the strength of the accept their moral as identical with that of the yarn of Mrs. Partington atwenty the property of the allections and unseifing unnatural, hysteric and repellant in the persistence of was been on certain questions of physically, and you regain it perfectly only by utterly and scendissive generical that lies outside the pleasant, ample domain of the affections and unseifing the property of the property of the property of the property of the body in cold water and rubbing it every night is as risky for the subject until the question is settled, and settled right.

BESSIE BRAMBLE.

CRAYON PORTRAITS

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