

line three feet six inches, and for the single-

handed or smaller court, four feet nine inches at the posts and three feet in the

middle over the half court line. Thes

divisions are termed courts, and are sub-divided into half courts by a line midway between the side lines and running parallel

with the greatest length, which is known as the half court line. The four resulting half

courts are respectively divided by a line on each side of the net, parallel to and 22 feet from it. These two lines, called service

lines, it may be observed, will then be 17 feet inside of the lines of boundary for the

short sides, known as base lines. The implements comprise net, posts, cord-

age, balls and rackets. The net should be taut, the posts straight, the ball hollow, of India rubber, covered with white cloth, in size two inches and a half, weighing two

ounces. The racket is made of a frame of

elastic wood, with a webbing nicely wrought of cat gut. The large-sized rackets made in London are the best.

The Proper Costumes for It.

The players don a costume of fiannel made

for the purpose, wearing shoes of corrugated

rubber soles, without heels. So long as the

THE GAME OF THE DAY.

Mrs. John Sherwood Sounds the Praises of Lawn Tennis-Her Rules for Playing-Seasonable Suggestions-How to Dress for the Court.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

AWN tennis seems to be a summer game in America and to demand claret cup and lemonade served on the green. It has quite displaced croquet, that game which Punch recommends to curates of the mild

Lawn tennis has great antiquity, of course. What fashionable game has not? Even our jokes we find all date back to the Latin poets. Did dress is loose and easy its fashion may be not Agrippina play at

croquet and Cleopatra institute "Les Graces?" We know that Diana started archery, for she was always drawing a bow, and yet she died an old maid. The Greeks styled court tennis as "Sphairistike," and the Romans called it Pila. was the fashionable pastime of French and English kings. Charles V. of France and Henrys V., VII. and VIII. of England were all good tennis players. It became in England the fashionable sport of the wealthy, owing to the expense of erecting and maintaining covered courts, for in early days we learn that it was alway.



Ready for Out of Doors. played within doors. Indeed the history o France is full of it. The unhappy Charles X. gave the order for the massacre of St. Bartholemew from a tennis court. The French revolution was born in one. It was the beginning of the national assembly, when that third estate issued edicts from a tennis court.

Getting the Game Out-of-Doors. Major Walter Kingfield, an English officer of the First Dragoon Guards in 1874. took the net out of doors and no longer did four walls encompass the players. Now, in 1891, the game which started in 1222 is the favorite of people of fashion, and healthyminded young people find it the best amuse-



A Spring Outing Costume, ment at Newport and at country houses, and young men and women exercises commendable real in getting up tennis parties and

tournaments. name doubtless came from Tennois, in the Freuch district of Champagne, where balls are manufactured and where, it is claimed, the game

A lawn well clipled and evenly rolled is the first requirement. The courts should be laid rectangularly. The game should be gotence to the wind, the net being set at righ angles with it. Thus! will be avoided the tendency of air currents to carry the balls off or beyond

A Chiffon Cape. play will be then st or with the wind. In either car its influence can be more easily calculated. The lines of boundary and division should be indicated upon the green sward by means of whitewash, carefully laid on with brush and string. The larger or double court should be 78 feet long by a width of 36 feet, inside measure, and the smaller or singlehanded court 78 by 27 feet, inside measur

How the Court Is Divided.

As in the old game of tennis, so in this, the court is divided across the middle and at right angles to its greatest length by a net, so stretched and fastened to and by two posts standing three feet outside of the side lines that the height of the net at each post for

server serves two consecutive faults, or if the server fails to return the ball in play, or if the server returns the ball in play so that it the server returns the ball in play so that it drops untouched by the striker-out on or outside any of the lines which bound the court, or if the server loses a stroke under conditions common to both server and striker-out, in any of which cases the striker-out wins a stroke. There are conditions under which each player loses a stroke. If the service ball or ball in play touches the player, or anything worn or cartouches the player, or anything worn or car-ried by him, except the racket in the act of



Inter-Season Costume by Worth. striking, or if the player strikes or touches rubber soles, without heels. So long as the dress is loose and easy its fashion may be left to the individual. The choice of sides and the right of serving are left to the touches the net with any part of the body, chance of toss, with the provise that if the winner of the toss choose the right to serve, is worn or carried, or if the ball touches

A PRETTY HAMPER BASKET.

Just the Thing to Delight the Heart of the Newly - Made Mother

The hamper basket herewith illustrated is calculated to delight the heart of the newly-made mother, says the Countess Annie de Montaigu. The pretty basket is at for the gift of a fairy godparent; it is daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon, a reseate tint



gleaming through the transparent lining; there is the silver powder box with its snowball puff, and all the little necessaries for the infantile toilette; beneath the lifted tray one can catch a glimpse of the snowy hand-made dresses with rows of fine tucks and embroidery. Hand-painted pillows and cradle covers are designed for baby's downy nest, and nothing prettier could be conceived.

the other player shall have the choice of There are double-handed, three-handed and four-handed games, each having some variation. In the double-handed game the players stand on opposite sides of the net. The player who first delivers the ball is called the server and the other the strikerout. The first game having played, these

interchange, the server becomes the striker-out and the striker-out the server, and so alternately in subsequent games of the set. The server usually announces his intention to serve by the interrogation, "Ready." If answered affirmatively the service is made, the server standing with one foot outside the base line and from any part of the base line of the right and left courts alternately, beginning with the right. The ball so served is re quired to drop within the service line, half court line and side line of the court, which is diagonally opposite to that from which it was served, where the service from the base line must fall to be a service. If the ball served drops on or beyond the service line, if it drops in the net, if it drops out of the court or on any of the lines which bound it, or if it drops in the wrong court, or if, in attempting to serve, the server fails to strike the ball, it is a "fault." A fault cannot be taken, but the ball must be served the second time from the same court from which

the fault was served. Some of the Rules.

Though the service is made if the strikerout is not ready, the service shall be repeated, unless an attempt is made to return the service on the part of the striker-out, which action shall be construed to be equivalent to having been ready; no service is allowed to be "volleyed." that is, the strikerout is not allowed to return a service while the ball is "on the fly" or before a "bounce." If such a return of service is made, it counts a stroke for the server. To properly return a service and have the ball in play, the ball is to be played back over the net of between the posts before it has touched the ground a second time or while on the first "bounce" and is subject to no bounds, other than the

side and base lines of the court. A ball served or in play may touch the net and be a good service, or return; if it touches the top cord it is termed a "let," a "life" or a "net" ball, and need not be played; if it drops just in side the net or the striker outside, or out of bounds, it counts a fault. It, however, it falls so as to be a good return, in any stage of the game other than service, it must be played as a good ball. In play, if the striker-out volleys the service or the ball in play, fails to return the service or the bal n play, or returns the service or the ball in play so that it drops untouched by the server on or outside of any of the lines which bound the court, or if the striker-out otherwise lose a stroke, as we will find pres ently when we consider the conditions con mon to both server and striker-out, the server wins a stroke.

Tricks of the Billiard Table. In the handling of the racket, the greatest

dexterity may be obtained by careful study and patience. The twist ball is a feature of the game, which good players utilize to the greatest advantage. The uncertainty of its bounces is calculated to outwit the most

Since under certain conditions of failure on the part of the striker-out, the advantage the double-handed or larger court is four is count of a stroke comes to the server, so, feet and in the middle over the half court too, the striker-out reaps a harvest if the

either of the posts, or if the player strikes the ball before it has passed the net, or if the service ball or ball in play drops or falls upon a boll lying in either of the courts, so much for the conditions under which a player, either server or striker-out, wins or loses a stroke.

How to Keep the Scores.

As for scoring there are two systems, each of which has its adherents. Both should be understood, and the more thoroughly the player understands both the more at ease will be be in any company with whom he may be playing. This first plan is this: The first stroke

now counts for the player winning a score of 15, making a total of 30; the third stroke now counts for him additional 10, making the score 40. Unless there is a tie of 40, the fourth stroke won by that player entitles him to score game. If, however, both players have won three strokes, the score i called deuce, and so on until the score of deuce, either player wins two consecutive strokes, when the game is scored for that player. Six games constitute a set, and the player who first wins them wins the set, unless in case both players win five game, when the score is called "games all," and the next game won by either player is scored advantage game for that player; if the same player wins the next game he wins the set, if he loses the next game the score is again called "games all," and so on until at the score of 'games all" either player wins two consecutive games, when he wins the set. An exception to this is where an agreement is entered into not to play advantage sets, but to decide the set by the game after aiming at the score of "games all." In this mode of scoring both the server and the strikerout are entitled to count, while in the alternative method it is different.

Umpires for the Game.

If the game is to be umpired there should be one for each side of the net, who shall call "play" at the beginning of the game enforce the rules, and be sole judge of fair and unfair play, each on his respective side of the net.

We have followed the best manual and the best opinions of the most successful players in the above lengthy abstract, which

we trust will be found useful. It is a game of science; it exercises every part of the human body; it requires skill, good temper, staying power, judgment and activity. The rules of the game should be thoroughly learned. Those who play scien-tifically avoid those contentions and disputes which spoil any game. At the famous lawn tournaments very costly prizes are offered, such as silver pitchers, rings, bracelets and highly ornamented rackets, At Newport a game goes on every morning from 11 to 1, and is quite absorbing in the season.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

-Two Easton, Pa., girls met on a street orner and had a quarrel over a man, and settled it in true mauly style. One removed her coat and the other her shawl and then they slugged each other in true style without dodging blows. A crowd gathered and urged on the fight. Contrary to female rules there was no hair pulling, all punching.

-The Fish Commissioners of Portland, Ore., are having much trouble in keeping out Chinook salmon from the markets. The pro-scribed fish is smuggled into the city incased in

might have the privilege of preparing her for burial, of carrying her to the church and covering her in the grave. Do you not think," and the lady's eyes were bright with tears, "that there is no affection between the races in the South? Yet those very servants all voted the Republican ticket because of their gratitude." Reduced Gentlewomen Who Are Cared their gratitude.

A RATHER PECULIAR CHARITY. Only Forty Inmates and They 'Are Sur-

rounded With Luxury. A VISIT IS LIKE A TRIP TO DIXIE

RICH THOUGH POOR

for at the Louise Home.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- In the center of fashionable Washington within a stone's throw of the big palace of Vice President Morton, surrounded by the mansions of statesmen, Generals, Judges, stands the most aristocratic charitable institution in the world. There is nothing else like it in the world, and there will be nothing ever founded which will compare with it in exclusiveness and respectability. It is a home for the blue-blooded only, and its inmate has to have her genealogical tree. It is a home for women who have never worked, for women who have been rich and have become poor, and more especially a home for the reduced gentlewomen of the old families of the South who lost their all in the late

It was founded about 20 years ago by the millionaire philanthropist, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and of the \$7,000,000 which he spent in charity none was much better expended than the amount which went into daughter, Louise Corcoran Eustis, who was the wife of a member of Congress from Louisians, and was related by marriage to Mr. Eustis, the present United States Sentor from that State.

Was a Woman's Idea. Louise Corcoran sympathized greatly with the South, and when she died in the South of France, shortly after the close of the war, she asked her father to make some provision for the women who had lost their fortunes in it. This home was her idea. It cost \$200,000 at the start for its building and grounds, and Mr. Corcoran gave in addition an endowment of \$250,000. A large tract of land surrounds it, and this has become very valuable within the past ten years. Its old ladies trot around through gardens, the soil of which would sell at auction for \$6 per square foot, and they have quite a little farm, surrounded by the most expensive of residences. she asked her father to make some provision

Only 40 inmates are admitted to this home at a time. They come upon invitation, and once invited they are expected to stay in it for the remainder of their natural lives. Invitations are given only to those who can show satisfactory certificates of blue-blood, education and refinement, and a list of candidates for entrance is kept which is con-sulted the moment one of the old ladies dies.

Inmates Have All the Comforts. Once admitted, the old lady has as pleasant a home as she could have in a first-class hotel. She is cordially welcomed and she is under no restrictions other than those of a hotel. She has her own rooms and a maid to keep them in order, and if she wishes she can take her meals in her room and receive her company there. Surrounded with all the comforts, she spends her time here with her books, flowers, birds or bits of so-called fancy work. She trots about the house, plays on the parlor piano or visits about among her friends at will. Her washing is laundered in the finest manner for her and every Friday the clothes come in immacu-late with no bill attached. She can go about the city and call upon her friends, and she knows that these conditions will continue for her until the day of her death.

for her until the day of her death.

This great home is peculiarly a Southern institution. It is a big three-story and mansard brick with windows all around it, on the three sides of which the sun ever shines, the three sides of which the sun ever shines, and upon all of whose walls grow the luxuriant vines of our Southern climate. It has many shade trees, and the magnelia blooms side by side with the trees of the North. It is more Southern, however, within doors. The moment you enter its wide portals, you turn your face from

Find Yourself in Dixie.

You feel as though one of the old Southern plantations surrounded you, and as you chat with these gray-haired old ladies, there asses in mental review before you the luxurious life of the master and the simple ollicking existence of the slaves. Nearly all of these old ladies were belles in their youths, and they can tell you stories of conquests in Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans. Most of them were mistresses of splendid homes till the Government freed their slaves and the war left them poor and belpless. Is it any wonder that they sit to-gether here dreaming of the dear old days or that they take from their wrappings again and again the Confederate flag, or gaze frequently at the pictures of Confederate heroes which so conspicuously adorn

Notably among the old ladies is a woman whose name has appeared with every public mention of the Louise Home since the opening. This is Miss Hartley Graham, called by a wide circle of friends "Auut Hartley," and who still, at the age of 81, retains the grace and elegance and much of the beauty that made her a noted belie 60 years ago. Miss Graham is a Virginian by birth, and a escendant of the famous Scottish house of the warlike Graeme.

One of Calhoun's Flames.

Among the tressured heirlooms of the family, she shows with great pride a deli-cate pearl and jeweled fan that was carried by her ancient ancestress, the wife of Dr. Cocke, formerly a Miss Catesby of the royal Stewart line. Belonging to the same grand dame is a tiny "patch box" fashioned of mother-of-pearl and lapis lazuli. Coming lown to the distinguished friends of her own time, Miss Graham, who retains the intel-lectual vigor of youth, talks charmingly of her acquaintance and association with John C. Cathoun, with Webster and his wife, and of her life-long friendship with the late George Bancroft. Her chief treasure is an old-time bracelet made of hair and set with a fine daguerrootype. The interest attaching to this is the fact that it is the hair and picture of John C. Calhoun, and inscribed y the giver with his name and the date. Miss Graham reigned a queen in the Richmond social world, her family being re-eminent among Southern aristocracy. pre-eminent among Southern aristocracy. She dwells with pleasure on her first meeting and subsequent friendship with Mrs. Cleveland. The delicate courtesies extended to this aged lady by the young and flattered wife of the President, are told over with pardonable pride and a cabinet photograph of Mrs. Cleveland and her mother taken together, holds a conspicuous place on the wall of Miss Graham's pretty room. Presided at the White House.

Less written about perhaps, yet more couspicuous as an essential part of our na-tional social history is another inmate of the Home, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, wile of the late Purser Semple of the United States navy, and daughter of President John Tyler. Mrs. Semple, now nearly 70, has been a resident here for eight years and is

been a resident here for eight years and is one of the most delightful among that group of very lonely and distinguished looking ladies of the last regime.

Mrs. Calhoun, another resident at the Home, a stately dignified woman, in speaking of the race question said: "Only the Southern people know and appreciate the colored people. We alone understand them. The North dislikes the negro personally, loves him politically."

sonally, loves him politically."

She then related a touching incident:
"At the close of the war," she said, "we
were miserably poor. Winter came on and
we would have suffered from cold had it not heen for the generosity of one of our old servants, who had been a favorite houseservant, who hauled and split the wood he gave us. Again and again be came with his load until we had a winter's supply, and when my mother died be came again with his brother and begged that they alone SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve group, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Jos. Flaming & Son. 412 Market st.

Nearly All From Virginia.

An article on the Home were incomplete without reference to Mrs. Hareford, of Maryland, grand aunt of Mrs. Frances Scott Key, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, who, in addition to Virginian birth and blue blood, has the distinction of being the grand niece of Martha Washington. Of the 40 residents nearly all are Virginians. There are but two from South Carolins, two from Maryland, two or three from the District of Columbia and one from New York. Of the 17 admitted at the open-New York. Of the 17 admitted at the open-

The Louise Home is managed by a board composed of eight ladies under the advice of the Board of Trustees, who are gentlemen. These directors, since Mr. Corcoran's death, found it expedient to make one new rule. Secure in the possession of a life-long home, several old ladies having wealthy relatives, spent most of the year away from Washington using the Home as a winter residence. ton using the Home as a winter residence only. To follow out the idea of the founder relating to a home for the homeless, it has been decided that a longer visit than three months is equivalent to another residence, and the room must be surrendered in such cases to a lady in need.

MISS GRUNDY, JR.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Few Suggestions for the Young House keeper-Experience Is a Dear School-Herb Vinegars and Teas-Facts About Cream, Flour, Etc.

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. It seems a pity that any knowledge of real benefit should be withheld from the vast army of young housekeepers who are groping and struggling in the dark in the management of their household affairs, for ex-

Architect Lautrop, of Chief of Construc-

tion Burnham's office, has prepared a tech-

nical description of the three designs for the

Woman's Building for the World's Colum-

bian Exposition which were awarded prizes.

Miss Sophia G. Hayden's design, which

won the first prize and was adopted for the

and center pavilions are connected in first

story by an open arcade, surmounted by classic vases. There are double pilasters on

the corners of the pavilions. The first story

is Doric and the second story Ionic. The

second story curtains are recessed, with

windows opening on the balcony of first

story areade. The center pavilion contains

of a dish results in failure, after the proper

knowledge is put into execution, it would very likely be on account of the quality of

who never fail to produce perfect dishes.

They have their rules and they follow them

strictly, using, of course, good ingredients.

Scarcely a day passes that questions are

not asked by young housekeepers, who are

puzzled to know the cause of certain results

in cooking. For instance, one young woman

tells that she never made a boiled custard-

perhaps the name misled her-that it did

not curdle. She had tried it again and

again, but always with the same result.

When it was explained that the custard

must thicken over the fire, without boiling,

she was surprised that she had not dis-

covered such a simple thing herself. It is

the oversight of little things in cooking that

spoils many a dish. I append here some

hints-out of the ordinary-that will be

To Make Herb Vinegars.

Gather the herbs shortly before they are in flower. Free from dust and examine closely

flower. Free from dust and examine closely that there are no insects. Cover a bunch of herbs with; two quarts of good vinegar, and let stand, well covered, until the flavor is extracted. Strain and bottle. The same herbs may be covered again with vinegar.

Herb teas such as boneset, thorougwort, and others, used for medicinal purposes, are made stronger and more agreeable to the taste when steeped in cold water. The best feed tea is made by steeping in cold water. A little more tea is used, and several hours are required for steeping.

Utilizing Corn Beef Fat.

Pare several potatoes, slice thin, and throw them in the fat that has been saved in boiling

corn beef. Boil the fat and potatoes 45 min-utes. Skim carefully and strain off from the aediment. The fat will be sweet and solid, suitable for ordinary cooking purposes.

Single and Double Cream.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the

milk for 12 hours. It is the best for tea and

coffee. Double cream stands on its milk 24 hours. Butter cream frequently stands 48 hours. Do not use butter gream for whipping.

To Test Cheese.

of Ann Arbor, Mich., cheese which will in stantly redden blue limus paper should not b

eaten. The test is so easy of application that he advises every merchant, on cutting a fresh cheese, to make it Dried cheese should be moistened and the litmus paper then applied.

To Clarify Drippings.

kettle.

Pare and wash a large potato and slice into
the drippings, and let shumer until the sediment sinks to the bottom.

Skim carefully from time to time. Strain and

To Test the Oven.

The oven should be hot enough to brown

FLOUR should never be stored in a room with

WHEN anything is made too salty, counteract

by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar and a ta-blespoonful of sugar.

In icing cakes dip the knife often in cold wa-

In order to keep bread moist after it is baked

and cold put it in a tin box or an earthen jar with close cover and keep it covered tightly. Keep in a cool place and do not expose to air. In this way bread can be kept moist for a week.

in the york of an egg, or it may sometimes be overcome by adding a little vinegar.

NUTS are valuable for their heat-giving qualities. If eaten with fruit they do not cause indigestion.

ELLICE SERENA.

kept. Any smell susceptible to the sense will out fair and smooth as that of a woman of be absorbed by flour.

wrinkles.

bread lightly in 10 minutes, and to bake a small loag in 80 minutes.

General Household Hints.

set away to coo

Place the drippings over the fire in an iron

According to the testimony of Prof. Vanghan

found useful;

the Italian renaissance order. The corner | ends.

building, is described as follows: It is of enriched pediments at the north and south

the main entrance of the buildings. This is came North when only 6 years old, so that

treated with a triple open archway, and the | I have little recollection of that country,

story above with a row of free-standing and my knowledge of Spanish, my real corinthian columns. The whole of the cen-

let, is always to know. If the preparation | very red and greasy face. The women having

owledge is put into execution, it would classes. One or two were stylish, acute-looking club women; one elderly young lady, vivacious and society bred, her prematurely gray hair setting off her black archive.

AN ART OF BEAUTY Facial Massage Is a Good Thing Providing It Fits the Victim.

DIFFERENT TREATMENT FOR EACH

Blunders of Massenses That Result in Whiskers and Ugliness.

LEAP FROM A LADY'S EXPERIENCE

TWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. A woman who knows her New York well thus gives her experience with a widely-

advertised complexion artist: Strolling down the sunny side of a shopping thoroughfare my eye was caught by the placard of a book on the complexion, by Mme. So and So. I always buy everything of the sort, finding them very funny reading often, and going in found myself in the meshes of the artfully-spun web, idle fly that I was. The book was a matter of a few shillings only, but getting out was to cost me more, and I desire my other sisters may have the worth of it.

"Would you like to have your face treated?" asked the young person in charge. "We are giving free treatment to-day to any lady who wants, to make our system known."

Into the Inner Sanctuary.

In want of a diversion I said "Yes," out of curiosity, and was ushered to the inner room forthwith. It took the center third of the floor, I should say. The carpet was ordinary Brussels, with a long strip of drugget very much out of place, and along it several upholstered arm chairs, in which sat women in various stages of facial improvement, with each a clean towel about her

On a coal stove in one corner a pot of water was simmering. A disheveled matron perience is a dear school. To once know how to sweep a room, to dust properly, to make a good loaf of bread, a boiled or baked custard, a good cup of coffee or a plain ome-

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ter pavillon is finished with an enriched

pediment. The main cornice has an elab-

orate decorated frieze running the entire

length of the building. The whole is cov-

ered with a low Italian roof. The center

building has a raised skylight finished with

Miss Havden tells this story of hersel

and her trial for the prize: "I call myself

a Bostonian, but was born in Santiago,

Chile. My father, George Hayden, who

was born in Jamaica Plains, Mass., went to

Chile when a young man, and there married

a Spanish woman. I have three brothers and one sister, all born in Santiago, I

eyes and a rather brilliant complexion, not

so fine as it might be. One woman, at least

65, was apparently stopping on her way

home from market, with plenty of crow's feet and cross lines on her haggard face. Be-

sides these were simpering, youngish women

They Neglected Their Throats.

The girls who gave the treatment had faces familiar to me behind counters, which had been masseed and "treated" into a bloom like

that of the wax faces in a hair dresser's window. It would have been better if the

treatment had been carried down to the necks of their dresses, for the yellow, wrink-

led throats showing below the pink and white gave too much the effect of masks or

artificial bloom.

I was bidden to throw off my wraps and

take one of the frowsy easy chairs. A clean towel was wrapped around my neck and I

submitted to have my face washed in nur-sery style by one of the pink-cheeked dam-sels in a red plaid skirt and black jersey.

The washing was rather agreeable than

otherwise. She scrubbed and lathered the face inch by inch, left a wet towel on it to soak, rinsed it off, dried with a warm towel,

and then began the massage. Her hands

were not soft, but smooth and firm as mai-

lets covered with kid. These mallets rubbed

out the lines between the eyes, which are the attacking point both for time and the masseuse, who defies time.

The Masseuse Has No Mercy.

The pressure on my forehead was heavy

enough, it seems, to erase the several long

footprints left by my 40 years and more. Then the girl fell upon my cheeks with no

gentle hand. They were rubbed upward powerfully, pinched, worked, twisted un-

mercifully, enough to make the muscles en-tirely forget their natural direction. The

face, smarting from this treatment, was next plentifully larded with a soft unknown

salve, smelling of aimonds, well rubbed in.
A veiled figure over Medea's caldron va-cated her place for me, and the Turkish towel enveloping my head and shoulders, I bent over the big tin saucepan to take the

steaming, which seemed to be an essential part of the process. The steaming was mild at first, and I was told 15 minutes were necessary for its completion, but I had enough of it by the time five minutes were passed and the heat was increased till with

massage, greasing and steaming my cheeks felt fiery, and I was released before the time

was up.

The ladies in the other chairs presented in

very encouraging aspect. The gray-haired young lady's face was growing fair as an in-

fant's, and her dark eyes, all the brighter for the vigorous massage, set off her gray hair and brilliant pink cheeks charmingly.

The careworn clubwoman, faded with the toils of evenings out, looked fresh as a de-

butante; the boarding-house keeper from

market was in a transition state, two-thirds

easy mind and income, only the untouched cheek waiting the fingers of the masseuse

showing the original color and fret of

Got Their Faces Cleaned.

was out of the question, as the foundation

was out of the question, as the foundation of subsequent treatment. The colorless iquid was poured into a little glass saucer and my face was gone over with a long-handled hair pencil dipped in this slightly amarting lotios. This I was told was the famous lace bleach, and was followed by a skillful powdering applied by my own

of the usual vacant sort.

handkerchief, which the masseuse requested

for the operation.

During this performance, from a very early stage, I had been plied with advice and inquiries about buying the different preparations. Would I take the face bleach, the soap, the cream? These would be \$3.50 in all, by taking which I was entitled to five treatments free. Now, I had no use for the cosmetics whatever. I never could go through such a course of greasing and through such a course of greasing at steaming nightly no matter how freely the preparations were bestowed, but I did want the five "treatments." A single sitting was \$5, including an hour's massage, and I thought it cheap to buy \$3.50 worth and have my five treatments thrown in.

Started a Beard for Her.

"Hurry up and get through with that lady," was a very audible injunction passed from the other side of the screen, where several women were waiting their chance at

several women were waiting their chance at free massage.

My face smarting as with incipient erysipelas from the friction, the robust pinching, the steaming and corrosive sublimate bleach, I went out directly into the raw March wind, and my face had not ceased to tingle 48 hours after. My complexion was not one to be improved by any such treatment. The only effect discernible in three days was a perceptible starting of down on my cheeks, quite visible in a side light, after I had been rejoicing in its disappearance. After six weeks use of genuine toilet cerate I think it would only need five treatments, a week apart, of the vigorous school ments, a week spart, of the vigorous school of massage to give me a presentable pair of side whiskers.

But I do not intend to condemn either

facial massage or steaming. The same treatment which irritated my cheeks to the limit of endurance seemed to suit the rest perfectly—at least they went out of the rooms much better looking women than they came in—but I do think the treatment should be used with discretion. The rubbing, pinching and thumping which awakens inert, leathery skins will rasp sensitive ones most mischievously.

A Question for Each Woman,

Whether these treatments, which seem to urge all the blood in the body to the face, with its sensitive skin and nerves, can be

father, who is a dentist, is now in Virginia, as are all my brothers and my sister. I made my home many years with my grand-parents at Jamaica Plains, and graduated the Wat Parker High School."

at the West Roxbury High School."
Miss Hayden from that entered the Insti-

tute of Technology and took the complete four years' course, graduating with the class of 1890. She is a teacher of mechanical drawing in the Eliot School. She is a

drawing in the Eliot School. She is a quiet, reserved young woman, gifted with a tremendous perseverance and fondness for her work. Her appearance suggests her kinship with the daughters of Spain. Her hair is jet black and abundant, and while her eyes are not exactly black, her long lashes and dark eyebrows give that appearance to the casual objerver.

ance to the casual observer.
"I had not thought of competing," said

Miss Hayden, "until some friends of mine" in Chicago urged me to compete. I sent

for instructions and received them about four weeks ago. I did not expect to get the first prize, though I hoped I would not be lower than third."

boiling it, to go immediately into cold spring winds, which visit the tender cheeks with razor-like sharpness. It would seem as if no better means could be devised for

inviting facial neuralgia, and I am equally

sue of the face must result in giving

Faces over-masseed present a mask-like appearance, and the color in the cheek is as

hard as if it were rouged. I have noticed a

number of improved complexions on the

street in the same vicinity in my walks

abroad since, and they all present the simi-

ance. The color in the cheeks lacks trans-parency, is too definite and permanent, as

Experience convinces me that gentle massage, mild steaming and gradually tem-

pering the face to the air before going out

with a total disuse of fatty creams and ever so slightly irritating bleaches is the best

practice in the long run for faces which would retain healthy skin and that sensi-

tiveness of color which, in my eyes, is woman's finishing charm. GRETNA.

Massage as It Should Be.

unknown correspondents all emphasize the principle that no system of treatment suits

all faces, and that gentle means give best re-sults. Women submit to harsh cosmetic

practice in the same feeling that they undergo severe medical treatment, thinking

it must be good because it is so disagreeable.

t, too, have tried the popular massage, and

can compare it with that given by one of Dr. Weir Mitchell's trained masseurs, who

gently begin their work as if playing with

the muscles, increasing the firm, even pressure till the tissue is waked up to tull

vitality without inflaming and gorging it with blood-a dangerous proceeding in the

It is the most difficult thing to teach the

impetuous, impatient women, who want to be beautified in an hour, not to overdo

Gretna's letter and the experience of many

f drawn there by a mustard plaster.

lar waxed, powdered and rouged appear-

eathery texture under its bloom.

FADS IN FLOWERS.

Colors and Crazy Quilt Patterns the Craze for This Year.

THE OLD PLANTS COMING BACK.

Directions for Carpet-Bedding and Arrang-

ing the Designs.

TRIMMING THE TREES AND SHRUBS

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

The changes from season to season in horticultural methods and fashions are not always for the better, although we are apt to think that the conceits of other days display a less appreciation of art and taste than the prevalent forms of our day and generation. The evolution of horticultural and floricultural art has been an interesting one, and many of the grotesque and artificial forms through which it has passed have exhibited few elements of genuine taste or appreciation of art in nature.

preciation of art in nature.

Gardens, parks, lawns and green houses have all responded to the dictates of the prevailing fashions, and their external beauties have been marred or enhanced by the popular "fads." If one is to anticipate the popular methods of the coming season in horticultural and floricultural art he has but to consult the florists' catalogues. It must be assumed that they pretty accurately must be assumed that they pretty accurately reflect the average taste, and in a sense create a demand for certain plants and flowers. They are the only guides which the public has at present, and the current publications and exhibitions of the florists nearly always determine the forthcoming fashions in flowers and methods in decora-tion of gardens, parks and rooms.

A Season of Colors.

It is well then to consult the catalogues, which are now piled upon the desks by the scores. The popularity of the flowers may be attested to by these numerous catalogues, issued by as many different seed houses in every State and increasing in number each successive season. To a connoisseur in flowers the published lists of seeds offered, and the remarkable concensus of ideas among the different editors of the publications, these catalogues speak volumes. The coming year is to be a blaze of colors in flowers—a dazzling mixture of all the floral hues that can be collected together—and some of them are monstrosities. Bright, dazzling colors are to dominate everything else in the gardens, if these guides can be trusted, and there will be such a blaze of glory that will shame the brightness of the sun and rival the beauty of the rainbow.

Only one or two catalogues are satisfied with plain plates. Most of them have such glowing colored pictures of flowers that a truly refined taste is displeased. The bright flowers for carpet-bedding occupy prominent

flowers for carpet-bedding occupy prominent positions in the catalogues, and one is forced to the conviction that this method of decorating the gardens will be more rampant this season than ever. This carpet-bedding admits of the greatest variety of colors possible, and the patterns are like many of the rich expensive Brussels carpets of our parlors, exhibiting scroll work, figures and conventional embroidery. The florists seem to have devoted their time to gathering together all of the colored flowers possible in order to push this method of gardening to its extreme. It will then probably reach the height of its popularity and die a natural death.

Some Old-Time Friends. Some Old-Time Friends.

This fashion in flowers will revive many of our old-time friends, especially those who come back to us with fashionable dresses and colors of rich hue. Now that the foreign plants are found to be no better than the native ones, the return to our common home ones will be inevitable. The foundation of our collection for the garden should be a liberal assortment of shrubs, heroaceous pereunials and buibs, and then the annuals may come in as later additions. Annuals are always pretty, and they will constitute largely the flowers for carpet bedding. Among these old-time annuals which will be popular for decoration this year are the well-known sweet peas, mignonette, annual chrysanthemums, verbenas, Japan and China pinks, asters, nasturtiums, pansies, Phlox Drummondi, candytuft, sweet alysaum and peturas. These are all known to the amateur lovers of flowers, and they can be grown easily in great varieties. They are indispensable for border decorations and for forming beds and foral designs in the parks and gardens. ones, the return to our common home ones will

and gardens.

Many of them open their modest buds before the April showers have gone, but as a rule
they should be given a start indoors and not
put in the cold ground until spring is well here.
They should be planted in cigar baxes in good soil, and then transplanted to the garden later. It is no more difficult then to form designs and figures with them than to plant them in a hap-hazard way. Mark the design out beforehand, and make the holes for the plants with a trowel, and the result will be very effective when the plants attain their full growth and begin to flower. The plants should be transplanted just before a rain and placed about a foot apart with the exception of the very small ones. A few tender climbers should also be cultivated few tender climbers should also be cultivated, and of these one may with propriety select one or all from the following list: Cypress vine, tall nasturtium, thunbergia or morning glory. These need to be furnished with trellis-work to get the best results from them, and in one season they make a wonderful growth. The plants that have been in pots all winter should also be attended to early in the spring, and this should not be neglected after they begin to show evident signs of making a new growth.

Among the Trees and Shrubs. The hardy trees and shrubs begin to push their leaf-buds out in the latter part of March. The bright leaves of the maples are the first to burst their buds, and these are quickly foilowed by the oaks, elms, birches and hickories, until all nature is alive with the mantle of green. It is in the spring of the year that the art of the landscape gardener is brought to a severe test. If the selection and arrangement of his shrubs and trees produce harmony, then they will stand the test at all other seasons of the year. The rich, luxuriant foliage of the shrubs and trees are likely to give a feeling of overcrowding, and too much foliage gives offense to the eyes. It is only by a judicious arrangement and selection that the proper effect can be given, pleasing in detail, and effective as a whole.

But to do this properly the pruning knife and clipping shears will have to be brought into play. No large branch should be out off at this season of the year, but the general shape of the trees and shrubs can sometimes be altered in the spring so as,to produce a better effect. The severe test. If the selection and arrangement

their practice. They scald their faces and parboil instead of steaming them, pinch and twist their cheeks as if they were punishing themselves, and go through "pivotal" exercises with a view to gaining health and suppleness till they have well nigh twisted every, interior organ out of place and wrenched it loose from its bearings, and the doctors have plenty of work curing the neuralgias, crysipelases, inflammations and local discouragements which follow.

Shirley Dare.

Trees and shrubs can sometimes be altered in the spring so as to prome taken place last fall, but a spring supplementary clipping may shrubs which will change their shape and character completely when the leaves nurse out, and it may be necessary to pinch back of them and clip small branches off. This can be done without injuring either tree or shrub; but no wholesale cutting back or prunsite in the spring spring prometary clipping may shrubs which will change their shape and character completely when the leaves nurse out, and it may be necessary to pinch back m

STOCK ENTIRELY NEW.

FINE WALL PAPER!

AT ALL PRICES.

The women had their faces really washed clean for once in their lives-a process WM. TRINKLE & CO., recommend to all female friends desirous of learning the mysteries of beauty. Massage Keep in a cool place and do not expose to air. In this way bread can be kept moist for a week. Put a cupful of water in the stove when baking bread, cake or pie. It will lessen the danger of burning those articles. To mix mustard, put it in a cup with a small pinch of salt and mix with boiling water. When salad dressing becomes curdled beat in the volk of an egg, or it may sometimes be was out of the question, as the foundation.

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