THE HOUR FOR THE LUNCK.

What time did our forefathers lunch' In the reign of Francis I. the polite Franci

ternoon after he had supped." If our ancest-ors dined at 9 when did they lunch? After

now in vogue did not prevail until after the Restoration. But lunch has remained fast-

ned at 1 o'clock for a number of years at

meal, at which the men and women are asked who have an idea of riding to hounds. It is usually served at little tables, and the

meal begins with hot bouillon. It is a beartier meal than a lady's lunch and as luxurious

as the hostess pleases. But it does not wind up with ices and fruits, although it may be-

gin with an orange or grape fruit salad. Much more wine is drunk than at a lady's

lunch, and yet some hunters prefer to begin the day with tea only. Everything should be offered, and what is not liked can be

COSTS A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Luncheen is apt to be a lively and exhil-

guests, counting the favors, the flowers, the wines, and the viands, and even then we

have not entered into cost of the China, the glass, porcelain, cloisonne, Dresden, Sevres

and silver, which make the table a picture

The jeweled goblets from Carlsbad, the

in silver, from Bohemia, and the endless

succession of beautiful plates—who shall estimate the cost of all this?

entrees, we must have Sevres again. But do not give us "the beautiful head of Lam-balle," on a plate. I declare I have had a portraft of Marie Antoinette given me to

eat off of which has taken away my appetite. Japanese will do for the "filet aux cham-

pigions," the venison, the pieces de resist-ance, as well as English. Japanese plates

are strong. But here we are running into dinner; indeed, these two feasts do run into

AFTER-PART OF THE LUNCE.

One should not have a roast at a ladles

lunch, unless it is a roast pheasant. Dres-den china plates, painted with fruits and flowers, should be used for the dessert. On

these choice plates, with perforated edges marked "A. R." on the back, should lie the ices frozen as natural fruits. We can scarcely tell the frozen banans or peach before us full of lucious fruit, from the

painted banana on our plate.

And as to the candied fruit, we must

supporting glass. There is an analogy between their rival lucious richness, the cor-

dial and the cup. The coffee cups must be thin as egg shells, of the most delicate French china. Or even American china will do. We make most delicate china and

porcelain cups ourselves nowadays at New-ark, Trenton and a dozen other places.

There is a vast deal of waste in offering se

much wine at a ladies' lunch. American

women cannot drink much wine; the climate

forbids it. We have not been brought up on

beer, or on anything more stimulating than ice water. Foreign physicians say that this

is the cause of all our woes, our dyspepsia our nervous exhaustion, our rheumatism

But I believe that climate and constitu-

tion decide these things for us. We are

too much wine, and if the absence of these grosser tastes is visible in pale cheeks and

thin arms, is not that better than the other

extremes. All entertaining can go on per-fectly well without wine if people so de-cide. It would be impossible, however, to

make many poetical quotations without an allusion to the "ruby," as Dick Swiveller called it. May the temperance movement forgive us. Since Cleopatra dissolved the

pearl, the wine cup has held the gems of human fancy.
Champagne Cup—One pint bottle of soda

water, one quart dry champagne, one wine-glass of brandy, a few fresh strawberries, a peach quartered, sugar to taste, cracked icc. Another recipe: One quart dry champagne, one pint bottle of Rhine wine, fruit and ice

one pint bottle of Rhine wine, fruit and tee as above, cracked ice, mix in a large pitcher. Claret Cup: One bottle of claret, one pint bottle of soda water, one wineglass brandy, haif a wineglass of lemon juice, half a pound of lump sugar, a few silces of fresh cucumber: mix in cracked ice.

Mint Julep: Fresh mint, a few drops of orange bitters and maraschino, a small glass of liquor, brandy or whisky, put in a tumbler half full of broken ice, shake well, and serve with fruit on top, with straws.

Another recipe for mint julep: Half a glass of port wine, a few drops of maraschino, mint, sugar and thin a slice of lemon, shake the cracked ice from the glass, put strawberry or pineapple in with the mint.

REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME.

REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME

Turkish Sherbets: Extract by pressure or infusion the rich juice and fine perfume of any of the odoriferous flowers, as violet, rose or orange flower, or fruits, mix them in any number or quantity to taste. When these essences, extracts or infusions are prepared, they may be immediately used by adding a proper proportion of sugar or sirup and water; some acid fruit, such as lemon or pomegranate, are used to raise the flavor, but not to overpower the chief perfume. Fill the cup with cracked toe and add what wine or spirit is preferred.

Claret Cobbler: One bottle wine, one bottle Apollinaris or Siphon, one lemon, haif a

Claret Cobbler: One bottle wine, one bottle Apollinaris or Siphon, one lemon, haif a pound of sugar; serve with ice.
Champagne Cobbler: One bottle of champagne, one-half bottle of white wine, much cracked ice, strawberries, peaches or oranges, sliced; sugar to taste.
Sherry Cobbler: Full wineglass of sherry, very little brandy, sugar, sliced lemon, cracked ice. This is but one tumblerful.
Kimmel: This liquor is very good served

Kimmel: This liquor is very good served

with shaves ice in small green claret cups.

Punch: One bottle Arrac, one bottle
brandy, two quart bottles dry champagne,
one tumblerful of orange curacoa, one pound
of cracked sugar, half a dozen lemons, sliced,
half a dozen oranges, sliced. Fill the bowl
with large lump of ice and add one quart of
water.

Prescribed by the Authorities

Sympathetic but near-sighted lady (to

tramp filling temporary engagement at

Invalids and American Port Wine

not prope to over-cat ourselves, to

knives and forks with crystal handles,



Of course Mrs. Wilson had to send the

dress back, and at the last moment she was put under the necessity of ordering another gown for the garden party.

Properly to characterize the late summer millinery of this season the word pictur-

esque would have to be written in capital letters, says the New York Times, The

outdoor life, more generally approved each year, is especially favorable to the development of the picturesque in millinery. The long list of open-air sports calls for, or at

erable varieties of beach and country hats

and, most remarkable of all, the wonderful creations in which society comes forth to its

al fresco entertainments. A peculiar feat-ure of this summer's hats of every style is

the beauty of the fanciful straws; such in

genious braidings, curlings and twistings of straw fibers never delighted woman's eyes

before. The straw which is wrought into these queer curlicues is gathered from all quarters of the globe, while the straws and

grasses dried in our own harvest fields and

on our prairies are being utilized with

FACT VERSUS FICTION.

It is curious to note how different the shop girl of fact is from the shop girl of fiction.

girl to an upstairs girl, for instance; while general housework is something she never would think of taking from the girls who

have just crossed the pond. The social

THE ARTIFICIAL WOMAN

False teeth are happily on the decline,

this, but it is so.

ntinues the New

nothing so sugges-tive of the grinning

symbols of death and

decay. And, worse than all the rest,

they will rattle, and

are always left be-

hind in case of fire

or disaster. Dentists

the preservation of

this, one of women's

chief beauties, and

women will suffer

tortures for the sake

of having one tooth

Let us say nothing of the complexion.
Ye gods! where is the woman who

the woman who ever lets us see what the

natural cuticle is like? The spotted veil has wrought the destruction of all principle in this matter, and grease paint, insiduous,

smooth, difficult of detection, and becoming,

Never is the artificiality of the fashion-able woman so apparent as when she goes

among her country consins in the summer. How slim and straight and tall she has

grown, how light her foot in its perfectly fitted boot, how fresh and sea-shell like her

skin, how exquisitely neat and dainty the

fit and fall of her perfumed gowns and man-

tles! Her own youngest sister looks old and plain beside her; her figure is had, her skin seems coarse and brown, and yet the country sister lives in the purer air and sun-

shine, goes to sleep earlier, and rests more

week. Much is said and written with truth

thanks to miliner and mantua maker, to the

hairdresser and cosmetic inventor, to cotton and whalebone, padding and pinching, the

city woman of 50 looks younger and fairer than the country woman of 35.

NOTIONS IN NECKWEAR

other dainty and gauzy trimmings, every sort of gown, the cotton as well as the silk

one, being ornamented with them. Jabots

and almost upon every occasion, and noth ing could be prettier than some of them

One design is of cream silk gauze, spotted with silver and corn-flower-blue. Another

is a collarette and plastron of gold galon jetted and framed with a shell trimming o

pink gauze, edged with jet beads. Then there is a Louis XVI. necktie of white gauze, composed of neckband, jabot and

arge bow, which is daintily draped unde

the gems shining on the Venetian lace.

cular fold of surah of the same color.

i jewelled ornament, corresponding with

Another design is a flounce front of pale blue embroidered chiffon, attached to cir-

"Toby" collarette is of white net, dotted with pink chenille and crystal beads. In front

the box-plaits are arranged so as to form a

fan-shaped bib. A parure of Renaissance guipure consists of vandyked epaulettes and upright collar, finished off with a

A Fact Bluntly Told

Young A., who is well known on West

Norgan street, is very rich and very reck-less, a high-flyer whose kites scrape the empyrean. A friend commenting on his

"He is very rich, I understand, living on

"No, dying on his income," was the re-

-A dose of lemon juice in a cup of black

St. Louis Republic, 1

pated career asked:

collarettes or fichus are worn on everything

These are the days of chiffon and lace and

than the city woman rests in a

is in favor with all Eve's daughters.

ist persists in never understanding

The shop girl of fiction is a faded,

hotlow-eyed crea-ture, with insuf-

ficient clothin

and an abrasion in

girl of fact is by

no means emac

ated, and her clothes are not

quantity, but fash-

shop girl of fiction crawls home to

her dim and cheer-

less tenement to

and a stove with a

Soroken lid, in a

and style

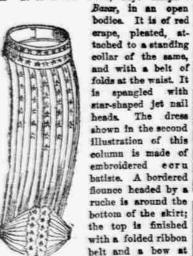
onable in quality

charming results.

LATE FASHIONS AND FADS.

ntions That May Suggest Useful Ide for the Home Dressmaker-Fall Notions in Dress and Millinery-Facts About

A nevelty in vests this fall is shown here with. It is to be worn, says Harper's



collar of the same. and with a belt of folds at the waist. It is spangled with star-shaped jet nail heads. The dress shown in the second illustration of this column is made of embroidered eoru batiste. A bordered flounce headed by a ruche is around the bottom of the skirt; the top is finished with a folded ribbon belt and a bow at the back. The bodice. the edge of which is slipped under the skirt, has fichu drapery formed by two

draped across the front and fastened under the bow at the back, hanging thence in long mach ends. The other illustrations to-day will serve to stimulate the imagination of the home dressmakers. Each is in style for its particlar purpose, and considerable latitude is allowed in the selection of materials.

scarfs which are shirred on the shoulders,

DRAPING THE SKIRTS. There is a decided tendency to drape

skirts once more; to lift them over one o both hips is almost invariably done in most of the new gowns. In many of the elaborate costumes tabliers of lace or some contracting material are slightly drawn to one side by a metal class er a forreau of ribbons. A charming example of this last style of drapery I saw in a gown intended for a petit diner, or a small "evening," says a Savs a

York Press It was bengaline; the skirt itself is quite plain, with a heavily plaited demi-train, but scross the front is draped a tablier of thin black grenadine, embroidered with great jet dalsies. This tablier falls straight to the hem from the right hip, and is lifted far back on the left side by a heavy rope of jet that evidently is a continuation of a girdle loosely tied about the short round bodice. Daisy embroidered grenadine forms a plastron covering the front of the bodice, and is gathered high on the right shoulder by a large jet ornament. The sleeves are of the light black material, and very full and

high on the shoulder. The fin de siecle man has developed an unmanly love for feminine sashes and fripperles, but the woman of the day goes him one better in her appropriation and adaptation and more skillful in of manly attire. Her fall bodice is more mesculine than her summer reefer. Its favorite design is an adaptation of the long English frock coat, with a double-breasted waistcoat and fancy shirt beneath.

GOWNS FOR TRAVELING. One of the prettiest that has vet been



nel faunting and faunty costume is of Harris cloth, with its faint suggestive odor of the peat-warmed huts where it is woven puble-breasted frock coat has a double frilled basque, which only the slightest of omer may attempt, to the envy of all their plumper sisters. The finish of this suit is simple stitchings of heavy silk, but the gleam of color, warm and rich, which is given by having all the capes and frills lined with nasturtium yellow must be seen

Shamrock leaves cannot be used as dress ecorations. They are absolutely prohibited n England, and in America it is at least bad taste to wear them. And why are the shamrocks tabooed? you ask. Why should graceful, poetic little green leaves be to more upon the gowns which our unt for this reason, explains the New York emblance to the ace of clubs, and you it is not good taste to appear is soelety in any gown which suggests in any way a pack of cards. Since the recent little accourat disagreement no one who pretends e good form mentions card playing when in company, and to decorate one's self with a gown suggesting a pack of cards is in the

BACGARAT AND DRESS ORNAMENTATION. Mrs. Arthur Wilson, she who was so closely identified with the baccarat trouble nearly put her foot in, it most awkwardly. was invited to Lord Salisbury's garden party, and she ordered a dress of velwith shamrock leaves scattered all over it. When the dress came home and she was showing it to an admiring audi ence of lady friends, one of them ex-

Why, Mrs. Wilson, how closely that bles a pack of cards all aces

A FORTUNE CAN BE SPENT ON ONE.

LUXURY OF A LUNCH.

From a Simple Repast It Has Grown

to an Ostentatious Affair.

The Four Quarters of the Globe Buffe in Furnishing the Table.

RECIPES FOR VARIOUS DELICACIES

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.]

A Gothic window, where a damask curtain linde the blank daylight shadowy and un certain, A slab of agate in four eagles' talons Held neatly up, and merely taught to be ance porcelain dish, o'er which in many

Black grapes hang down, dead ripe and with out luster.

A melon cut in thin, delicious slices,
A cake that seemed mossic, rich in spices,
Two china cups, with golden tulips sunny
And rich inside with chocolate like honey
And she and I, the banquet scene comple

With dreamy words, and very pleasant ea

If all lunches could be as poetlo and simple and as luxurious as this the hostess would have little trouble in giving a lunch. But alas! from the slice of cold ham or chicken, and bread and butter, we have now the grand Hunt breakfast, the ladies' lunch (most delicious of luxurious time-killers). The lunch, therefore, has become in the house of the opulent as elaborate as

least permits, headgear of such surprising tendencies that it is impossible to imagine what vagary may be next brought out. Aside from the coquettish arrangements prepared for outing uses, there are innumerable varieties of beach and country hat Twenty years ago in England I had the pleasure of lunching with Lord Houghton, and I well remember the simplicity of that meal. A cup of bouillon, a joint of mutton, roasted and carved by the host, a tart, and some peaches (very fine hot-house fruit) and a glass of sherry, was all that was served on a very plain table to 20 guests. But what a company of wits, belles and beauties we arating occasion. It is the best moment in the day to some people. A thousand dol-lars is not an unusual sum to expend on a ladies' lunch in New York for 18 or 25

BROWNING'S SIMPLE BILL OF FARE I once lunched with Browning on a much simpler bill of fare. I have lunched at the beautiful home of Sir John Millais on what might have been a good family dinner with us. And I have lunched in Hamton Court, in the apartments of Mr. Beresford (now dead), who was a friend of George IV. and an old Tory whipper-in, on a slice of cold meat, a cutlet, a gooseberry tart, and some strawberries as large as tomatoes from the garden which was once Anne Bolevn's.
What a great difference between these lunches and a ladies' lunch in New York, which, laid for 28 people, offers every kind of wine, every luxury of fish, flesh and fowl, flowers which exhibit the most overestimate the cost of all this?

As to the precedence of plates, it is meet that Chins, oldest of nations, should suffice for the soup. The ovsters have already been served on shell-like Majolica. England and maritime nations, surrounded by ocean, must furnish the plates for the fish. For the roast, too, what plates so good as Doulton, real English, substantial faience? For the "Bouchers a la Reine," and all the entrees we must have Sevres again. But

whelming luxury of an extravagant period with fruits and bonbons and bonbonnieres, with fruits and bonbons and bonbonnieres, with painted fans to carry home, with ribbons on which is painted one's monogram, etc., etc. I have seen daisies, butteroups and red clover, field grasses and dandelions in January at a ladies' lunch, as the last concession of a fancy for what is unusual. The order having been given in September, the facile gardener raised these flowers for this created lunch. The procession of the second lunch are the second lunch. this especial lunch. Far more expensive than roses at a dollar apiece this bringing of May into January! It would be impossible to say where luxury should stop, and, if people can afford it, there is no necessity of its stopping. It is only to be regretted that luxury frightens those who might like to give simple lunches.

TEN ENOUGH FOR LUNCH. invaded by a grasping landlord. The shop girl of A lunch party of ladies should not be crowded, as handsome gowns take up a great deal of room, and therefore a lunch of ten ladies in a moderate house is better than and chattering home with a bevy of other girls. When she wants a day off to go on a larger number. As ladies always wear their bonnets the room should not be too hot. The menu is very much the same as a the shop girl of fection is discharged for staying at home half a day in attendance on a sick brother.

The shop girl of fact has no path of roses, to be sure. But she is not always a slave, driven by low-browed ruffians with good clothes and diamond shirt studs; and she does not always wish she was something the same as a sure page. The menu is very much to same as a dinner, excepting the soup. In its place cups of bouillon or of clam juice, boiled with cream, and a bit of sherry (very nice) are placed before each plate. There follows with a rich sauce, filet de boeuf, with truffies and mushrooms, sweetbread and truffies and mushrooms, sweetbread and truffies and mushrooms.

Then comes the sorbet or Roman pune much needed to cool the palate and to in vigorate the appetite for further delicacies The Roman punch is now often served in very fanciful frozen shapes of ice, resemb-ling roses, or fruit of various kinds. If a ladvis not pear a confectioner she should lear to make this herself. It is very easy, only compounding it at first with care, maras-chino cordial or fine old Jamsica rum being mixed with water and sugar as for a junch, and well frozen. The game follows, and the salad. These two are often served tothe salad. These two are often served to-gether. After that the ices and fruit. Chesse is rarely offered at a ladies lunch, excepting in the form of cheese straws. Chambeetia, Chateau, Yqusm, champagne and claret are the favorite wines, alth sherry and Madeira are offered. Cordial is offered afterward, with the coffee, and a la dies' lunch party is supposed to begin at 1 and end at 3.

SMALL FORTUNES IN THE DRAPERY. It is a delightful way of showing off all one's pretty things. At a luncheon in New York, I have seen a tablecloth of linen, into which has been inserted Duchesse lace worth doubtless several hundred dollars the napkins all trimmed with Duchesse worth at least \$20 apiece, if not more. Thi elegant drapery was thrown over a woolen broadcloth underpiece, of a pale lilac or red; the effect enchanting. In the middle of the the effect enchanting. In the middle of the table was a grand epergue of the time of Louis Seize, the glass and china superh. At the proper angle stood silver and gold cups, ornamental pictures and claret jugs. At every lady's plate stood a splendid bouquet tied with a long satin ribbon, and various small favors, as fans and fanciful menus, were given.

were given.

As the lunch went on we were treated to new surprises of napery and of Sevres plates. The napkins became Russian, embroidered with gold thread, as the spoons and forks were also of Russian silver and gold, beautifully enameled. Then came the lion and the two-headed eagle and griffin-the monogram gracefully intertwined. Then came plates, apparently of solid gold and beautiful workmanship. And the Roman punch was hidden in the heart of a water lily, which looked uncommonly cent with its heart of fire.

LUXURY PAR EXCELLENCE. The service of this lunch was so perfect that we did no see how we were served; it all moved as if to music. Pleasant chat was the only addition which our hostess left for us to add to her hospitality. I have lunched at many great houses all over the world, but I have never seen so luxurious a wisture at lunch as this was. picture at lunch as this was.

It has been a question among ladies whether oysters on the half-shell should be served at a lady's lunch. For my part, I think that they should, although many ladies prefer to begin with the bouillon. All sorts of hors d'œuvre, like olives, anchoves and other relishes, are in order. In sum mer ladies sometimes serve a cold luncheon beginning with iced bouillon, salmon cov-ered with a green sauce, cold birds and salads, ices and strawberries or peaches

frozen in cream. Cold asparagus dressed as a salad is very good at this meal. In English country houses the luncheon is a very solid meal, beginning with a stout roast with hot vegetables, while chicken roast with hot vegetables, while chicken salad, a cold ham and various meat pies stand on the sideboard. The gentlemen get stand on the sideboard. up and help the ladies: the servants, after going about once or twice, often leave the room that conversation may be more free.

ETIQUETTE OF THE INVITATION. The etiquette of invitations for a ladies matter of invitations. They are sent out a fortnight before; they are carefully en-graved, or they are written on note paper.

MRS. SOMERVILLE Requests the Pleasure of Mrs. NONTROWER'S

Company at Lunch on Thursday, 250, at 1 o'clock.

This should be answered at once, and the

whole engagement treated with the gravity

whole engagement treated with the gravity of a dinner engagement.

'These lunch parties are very convenient for ladies who, from illness or indisposition to society, cannot go out in the evening. It is also very convenient if the lady of the house has a husband who does not like society and who finds a dinner party a bore. The usual custom is for ladies to dress in dark street dresses, and their very best. That with an American lady means very much, for an American husband "stops at no expense." Worth says that American Revelations Found in a Register of 1766 by Bessle Bramble.

CAPITAL CRIMES IN ENGLAND. much, for an American husband "stops at no expense." Worth says that American women are the best customers he has, far better than queens. They ask the price, and occasionally haggle; American women may ask the price, but the order is, "the very best you can do."

Madame de Pompadour's Position and Power in the French Court.

HOW A BRIDE SAVED HER GOWN

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH] The forgers, embezzlers and thieves of torose at 5, dined at 9, supped at 5, and went to bed at 9. Froissart speaks of "waiting upon the Duke of Lancaster at 5 in the afday have reason to congratulate themselves that they did not live in 1766. In the "Annual Register" of that year is recorded a large number of executions for offenses in ors ained at 9 when hid they funch. After some centuries the dinner hour grew to be 10 in the morning, by which time they had besieged a town and burned up a dozen her-etics probably to give them a good appetite, a sort of an avant gout. Dinner was what our late breakfasts are. The later hours their line. A man named Edward McGinnis and his sister were sentenced to death for stealing some silver plate from the house of their master. John Wilford was executed for stealing a horse, and a lady's maid, for appropriating a piece of jewelry that belonged to her mistress, was duly tried and sentenced to death, while John Wilson, for In England, curiously enough, they give you no napkins at this meal, but the nature of the food certainly requires them. A hunt breakfast in America is of course a hearty forging a bill of exchange for £1,000, was

convicted and speedily put to death. How the more humanesentiments of pity, sympathy and benevolence have grown since those days is shown by the milder punishments meted out to the worst ofenders, and by the increasing opposition to capital punishment, even for murder. Prisoners to-day in our palatial penitentiariesin all save liberty—are better off than many honest folks outside. They suffer not from the cold of winter or the heat of summers. They have good food, regular employment, and plenty to read. Benevolence is ever at work in their behalf, and kind friends are ever praying and working for their reform. RESULTS OF OLD METHODS.

If the old English way were in vogue the executioners would be kept busy—the rascals would not long be the subjects of prayer—nor would the burglars and thieves prayer—nor would the burglars and thieves revel in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, with little to be dreaded in store for them, save the loss of liberty alone for a short period. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," says that alleged wisest of all men, Solomon, but the growing fashion of the day is to spare the rod altogether on the ground that using it does vastly more harm than good. To the great semigrat of the than good. To the great comfort of the "miserable sinners" of the world, the doctrine of the eternal punishment is also going out of style, and a great demand is being made for such revision of creeds and catechism as will blot out the horrors of

cateenism as will blot out the norrors of eternal punishment for the great majority of mankind, and break up a menopoly of heaven by the few "elect." But there was no Elizabeth Fry in the days of George III. to visit the prisons and endeavor to mitigate their horrors. No one then thought of preaching that punishment did not subserve to the security of the people, did not shate from the propensity to coil, nor deter from crime, and did not tend to the reformation of ony one, but rather increased deceit, hypocrisy, hardness of heart, hatred and revenge.

ENFORCING OLD TARIFF LAWS. In those days when a tariff was the fashfon in England, instead of free trade as at present, the importation of silks, relvets and other goods from France was especially prohibited. One lady, as related, was arrested and held for trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the emposition of the trial at the Guildhall on the trial at the trial the supposition that a handkerchief seized upon her person was French cambric. She was convicted of the heinous offense of possessing this little article of French manpossessing this little article of French man-ufacture by clear proof and sentenced to pay a fine of £200—a pretty dear piece of finery, besides the costs and the disgrace of a public trial.

Benjamin Franklin was in London in this year of 1766 on Colonial business. His

made more than amends for its neglect and contempt. In token of appreciation of his services to science he was elected a member of the august body and awarded a cold medal. During his stay honors fell upon him thick and fast. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the universities of

Oxford and Edinburgh,
In the "Chronicles" of this year is orded, perhaps, the first experiment of ap-plying electricity as a curative. The case was that of a woman who had lost her speech by convulsions. By the application the fits were cured and her voice restored. Mr. Franklin. of Philadelphia, was present said the record, and was vastly pleased, and no less surprised at the result. CHEATING HIS CREDITORS

One of the oddities of English law and a way to get around it is illustrated by a case way to get around it is illustrated by a case recorded of a bride appearing to be married in a church at Whitehaven. As the story goes, when she had advanced a little way into the church, the bridemaid began to undress her, until finally arrayed and adorned in only one under garment she went to the altar and was married to the man of her choice by the reverend clergyman This queer wedding is explained on the ground that owing to an embarrassment in the hus band's financial affairs, it was deemed ad-visable to do this in order that it should appear that with her he received no other marriage portion than the garment she stood up in before the altar. By the old English law everything the bride owned houses, or lands, or money, or jewels, or clothes, became the sole property of the hus-band as soon as the words were said that made them husband and wife. Hence this plan was devised to cheat any creditors who had any hope of securing payment by levying on the apparel of the bride. She must ave been very anxious to get married when she would thus demean herself to marry s rascal, and enter into such a scheme to cheat his creditors by securing her wardrobe to

That some men were the same in 1766 as in the days of Judas Iscariot is shown in these "Chronicles" by the story of a man who, while having plenty of money, yet refused to furnish a little wine for his wife, who was very ill. After she died, he was so overcome with remorse, that he went out and hanged himself. Another note is that a Mr. Pernel, who had been married to a young lady in the morning, and having some words with her before night, he straightway went to his home and hanged himself. Lord Byron who at a later day distinguished himself by swearing at and abusing his bride on their way home from the church 'where they had

just been married, was not made of such sensitive stuff, but lived to make his wife a most unhappy woman. Instead of hanging himself, he seemed to find pleasure in disgracing himself and family. A BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS. In this year of 1766 is recorded the death

of the celebrated actress, Mrs. Susanna Maria Cilber, whose talent for the stage was so remarkable that she was, notwit standing her immoral character, given the honor of burial in Westminster Abbey. She was not surpassed, it is said, by any She was not surpassed, it is said, by any one upon the stage. Her genius was universally acknowledged. Her voice in singing, her powers of personation, her beauty and grace were the theme of all tongues. She was not troubled with stoutness, like Fanny Davenport or Lillian Russell, but, says her biographer, though in her last years she did not possess the bloom of beauty, and she not possess the bloom or beauty, and lacked the plumpness essential to youth and loveliness, she yet showed such symmetry of form, such power of impression that it was impossible not to believe her in the

stone pile)-Poor man! That work seems hard and you look dreadfully tired. Don't tenith of her charms.

The most interesting part of this old volume is a memoir of Madame de Pompadour, Tramp (pounding away drearily)-I'm on written by herself. This wonderful woman, who so long ruled Franco, has been the sub-ject of both high praise and extravagant abuse. Having the weak and law long No American wines have received the en-dorsements that have been accorded to Speer's port grape wine, claret and climax brands.

power to manage men, of ability to rule or ruin kingdoms, of mind comprehensive enough to understand and shape politics, and patriotism enough to devote herself to the best interests of her country. Madame de Pompadour was ambitious. She loved power. Her moral principles were weak. Her desire to stand first in the King's af-fections was not prompted by love so much as by ambition.

MOBALITY OF THE COURT. Judged by the standard of the nineteent century morality, she was a bold had woman to be held in dishonor and covered with contempt. But in the France of the "re-ligious Louis IV" it was not the fashion for nds and wives among the nobility to love each other. It was very bad form for them to appear together in public like com-mon people. A man with any pretensions to blue blood and style did not dream of dancing attendance upon his wife. She found lovers more to her liking in other men, and he, on his part, bestowed his affections and attentions upon women he found more attractive. When a married couple so far forgot what was due to society as to appear together in public, they furnished great stock for laughter, sneers and ridicule in the salons. To be in love with each other gave point to wit and edge to cynicism.

The court led the fashion. Married usu-The court led the fishion. Married usually for purposes of politics, kings found consolation in alliances not made sacred by marriage vowa. To be the King's favorite was a position most ardently desired by some of the proudest dames of the court of Louis XV. The great antagonism shown to Madame de Pompadour, who, by her beauty, wit and eleverness, secured the affection and allegiance of Louis was not from any and allegiance of Louis, was not from any virtuous scruples on the part of the nobility, but was simply owing to the fact that she was not of noble birth. That the distincwas not of noble birth. That the distinction of being the King's mistress should be bestowed upon a daughter of the people excited the rage and wrath of the haughty grand dames of the court circle. But she soon showed herself to be possessed of such tact and intelligence as to make it clear to most people that she wielded the scepter of France and that to insure court favors and secure high places her friendship was to be sought and her good offices secured. The Queen objected to her being made a dame of the palace on the score of her low birth, but Louis bestowed upon her the title and but Louis bestowed upon her the title and

HER DESCRIPTION OF THE KING. In her memoirs she describes the King as In her memoirs she describes the King as "humane, mild, affibble, compassionate, just, desirous of doing good, and the declared enemy of all that does not bear the character of honor and probity." But she says little of his weakness, his melancholy disposition, his incapacity as a ruler. He had a taste for hunting, for amateur cookery and working to next the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are same as the same and the same are same as the same are same as the same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same are same are same are same as the same are same working tapestry in cross stitch, but none for affairs of state. These he left to Madame de Pompadour. She filled the chief positions in the army and appointed the highest officers in the State. In making these ap-pointments she aimed chiefly at capacity and fitness, and did not base these, as did

"They spend their lives in indoler dissipation. Politics is as much unknown to them as finance and economy. Those who have ambition enough to push themselves into the ministry have no other merit than that of intrigue and caballing. In vain have I sought for Colberts or Louvoises. The age of able ministers in France is over. The branches of the administration must be intrusted to those who are only versed in the science of plundering the State since there are no other."

Louis was too weak in mind and too lazy bouls was too weak in mind and too lasy to apply himself to or take any interest in the affairs of government, save as related to him in an interesting and piquant style by Madame de Pompadour. In addition to entertaining him and preserving him from ennui, she presided at the Cabinet meetings of the Ministers, and received the foreign Ambassadors and gave ear to the complaints of the nearly. She was the patron of release. And as to the candied fruit, we must again have Sevres. Then a gold dish filled with rose water must be passed. We dip a bit of the napkin in it (for in this country we do have napkins with our luncheon) and wipe our lips and fingers. This is called a Trempoir.

The cordials at the end of the dinner must be served in cups of Russian gold filagree be served in cups of Russian gold filagree be served as services to science he was elected a member.

Ambassadors and gave carte the complaints of the people. She was the pairon of science and philosophy. She gave encouragement to all improvements and developed the manufactures which give prestige to her name to allow provements and developed the manufactures which give prestige to her name to discussion, and being indorsed by the famous Buffon, of France, they were adopted as great truths. The society finally made more than amends for its neglect and contempt. In token of appreciation of his services to science he was elected a member of letters of science and of art. of letters, of science and of art. In the fragment of her "Mem

almed in this Annual Register Mada Pompadour does not dwell upon her servi-ces to the State, but defends herself from the accusations of being the author of the misfortunes of France during her hold of, power. The French nobility, she writes had no genius for war. There was no mili-tary school—until she established one—and became Colonels and Generals . before she says, "placed a Minister, or gave a com-mand in the armies to any person without a certain conviction of his talents and

That she had poor material to select from was the weakness of France. Although the Solic law prohibited women from occupy-Solic law prohibited women from occupy-ing the throne of France the history of that country shows they can do it, law or no law when they make up their minds to rule and have requisite ability, as had Madame de

Pompadour.

THE BOADS OF ENGLAND. When we read in these "Chronicles" that the King of England at almost every session of Parliament was signing bills for the improvement of the roads, it is not surprising that the highways of the United King-dom are remarkable for their excellence and durability. It would have been vastly to the interest of this country if the fre-fathers had given a little of the same attention to the improvement of the roa's in America that was manifested by George III. and his successors. Pittsburg, as a town of four squares, was laid out two years before this Annual Register of 1766 was published, and a few log houses were erected, but with all its growth and improvements, with all its boasted advances in trade and com-merce, the roads around about it are as deep with mud in the winter as when Braddock with his army was defeated and when Washington described it as "a town of 20

Washington described it as "a town of 20 log houses."

The last pages of the Register are devoted to an account of the books published in that year, which list forms a striking contract to that of our own times. Five books constitute the list, viz.: "The History of Greenland," "Swift's Posthumous Letters," "A Discourse on the Antiquities of the Isle of Anglesey," "The Genius and Evidences of Christianity," and "The Historical Events of the Empire of Hindostan." If these were all, as would appear, it would be interesting to know why the "Vicar of Wakefield," published in that year, was not mentioned, and why Hume, Johnson, Burke, Gibbon and other famous writers happened to be silent in that parwriters happened to be silent in that par BESSIE BRAMBLE

GOLD AND PAPER MONEY.

Remarkable Statement From a Cashier About the Weight of Each.

Not long ago, says a bank cashier in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, I was overstocked with gold and had to cash a rather large check with it, much to the holder's chagrin. While he was grumbling about the weight, he said he would rather have the amount in \$1 bills, because they wouldn't weigh one-tenth what the same amount in \$20 gold pieces would. I good-humoredly challenged his assertion, whereupon he retorted that the gold would weigh 20 rather than 10 times

gold would weigh 20 rather than 10 times as much as the paper.

Later on I was curious to ascertain whether it would really take anything like 400 or even 200 greenbacks to outweigh a \$20 gold piece, and I was suprised to find that 50 "ones" bumped the scale hard against gold coin worth just 20 of them. This story will, I think, be received with incredulity by anyone you served; it to but incredulity by anyone you repeat it to, but if you ever happen to have a roll with 50 notes in it in one pocket, and a \$20 gold piece in the other, you will admit its truth. abuse. Having the weak and lazy Louis
XV tied to her apron strings, so to speak,
and being his most influential and powerful
adviser for many years, she showed herself
possessed of most remarkable talent, of

WOMEN AND TIPPING.

The Ebony Fellows With Itching Palms Do Not Like the Sex.

Entertainments in Paris for the Benefit of the Young Mothers.

ODDS AND ENDS FOR FAIR READERS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] "My berth in a sleeping car going East from Chicago recently," says a woman, "chanced to be the end one near the porter's nook. In the night while we stopped at a station I heard the porter of our car chatting with his confrere of the next, who had come in, probably, for the gossip. 'How's your coach to-night, pretty full?' asked the visiting darkey. 'Yes, it's full enough such as they are,' replied our guardian; 'they're most all wimmin, though,' he went on in a tone of withering contempt, 'and I don't like a car load of wimmin.'

"That's so,' assented his companion they all want their berths made up at the same time, and it's 'porter' here and 'porter there, till a fellow don't know how to wait on 'em all.' 'And you don't get anything for it either,' continued the other one, 'they don't ever want their boots blacked nor theirselves brushed,' he finished with a significant chuckle. 'Not they,' came the prompt reply. 'Why, when I was in a drawin' room coach I've had wimmin ride all day long in a common car and just before they got to New York pay 25 cents to come in the parlor car so as to get off from that when their friends met them. Wimmin is very careful of their money sometimes,' summed up this dusky philosopher. Then the train started and I heard no more, but I confess," finished this woman, "that I made a trifling service in the morning an excuse to give the porter \$1, weakly hoping to establish myself in his eyes."

jackets, and the days of the "Louis" cost are already numbered. The coming autum coat will be two inches below the hips, according to the best authorities—an announcement that most women will regret. The long "Louis" coats are handsome garments, becoming to nearly everyone, while these very abbreviated jackets need a trim and natty figure to wear them with good effect.

At some of the handsome dinner partie of the summer scarfs, even covers of silk, have been used, with, it would seem to Madame de Maintenon, mainly on a regular attendance at church and the saying of many prayers. But she records of the nobility of the color of unsultied snow, is always the handsomest cover to spread upon any parties the most exquisitely fine of damask cloths, more or less elaborately decorated cloths, more or less claborately decorated with drawn work, are used over pink silk. A very handsome dinner given recently in San Francisco had the table covered with a pale green silk cloth and extending its entire length was an oblong bed of la France roses set in a border of maiden ferns. Hanging from the chandelier was a large ball of pink china asters, when the sideboards and mantal were hanked with nink sweet page and tel were banked with pink sweet peas and lilies. At another dinner a pink silk cloth was used with white flowers, smilex and

> Bead trimming—not glass or jet, gift or silver, but wooden bead trimming—is an-nounced for smart fall gowns. A feature of this is the substitution for the popular sash, gray ostrich tips.

It is well known that ses water has am beneficial effect upon the appearance of horses, imparting a satin gloss to the coat a brightness to the eye and a generally refreshed appearance. It is no unusual thing at Cape May and various other seaside resorts to see 'ostlers giving the animals in their charge their sea plunge as regularly as the most systematic bather on the beach takes his. Some New Yorkers summering in Europe send their stables to the seashore for a fortnight simply for the purpose of giving their thoroughbreds this course of tonie treatment.

Sea air, if not sea water, would appear to have a similar beautifying effect upon lawns. for nowhere does the grass seem to show such brilliant and dazzling green as in the stretches of turf around sea side villas. Yet salt in quantities will utterly destroy grass. It must be the air and slightly saline spray mingled with the undiluted sunshine which works the excellent result. At some of the beautiful Newport homes this summer a very gay effect has been produced by ob-long beds of low growing, bright colored flowers which look like an Eastern rug thrown across the turf. They are sown in a regular pattern of broken conventional lines, very much resembling the Daghestan Bokhara product, and against the back-ground of the neutral tinted ocean stand out in the vivid green most pleasingly.

"beefsteak stew" can be made the chief dish of a simple dinner if desired, and is exceedingly hearty and palatable. Select a juicy top sirloin and cut it in nest pieces three or four inches square, sprinkling each with salt and pepper. Put some good drip-pings in the frying pan, and when hot, slice into it a small onion and a couple of tomatoes; fry them a minute or two, then lay in the steak and fry all together for about five minutes; remove the steak, onion and tomatoes, strain and skim the fat off the drippings, add a little boiling water, pepper and salt to taste and a little Worcestershire sauce, put the steak with onion and tomato

back into the pan, pour the gravy ever it and simmer for half an hour.

Fresh pears sliced and sprinkled lightly with powdered sugar are a delicious break-fast dish, served with whipped cream.

"The man who carries his umbrella under UMBRELLA HABITS IN AMERICA.; his arm in that way," said a woman, the other day, dodging one protruding from under the arm of a person in front of her as she climbed the stairs to an elevated station, "ought to take a tour abroad. He would get short shrift in London or Paris or in almost any of the Continental cities. The natives don't do it, and the American, when he attempts it over there, is treated to an obhe attempts it over there, is treated to an ob-ject lesson that once or twice repeated cures him. I once saw an angry Englishman, after being prodded by an umbrella which was be-ing carried like a double-acting battering ram, seize the stick, wrench it from its place, and, presenting it in the proper position to its surprised owner, give him with his property an indignant and emphatic opinion upon his method."

> Ribbons as bretelles and sashes have been much used this season. A pretty muslin gown had a novel belt arrangement. Fourinch ribbon was passed around the waist three times, the top and bottom rows pointed to fit the figure with girdle effect, the ends being tied in a flat bow at the left side and pinned down with fancy pins.

> A novelty in art materials for this automor are the beautiful dyed linens which are eing shown at the art shops. In lieu of the tones of gray and fawn with which we are familiar, rich hues rivaling the "blue and purple and scarlet" of the sacred hang-ings of the old Hebrews are seen. The fabric itself in its new guise is sufficiently heavy to take good folds as it hangs and is likely to contest with art serge for the place of forcette. of favorite.

> Mrs. Van Renssaeler Cruger (Julien Gordon), the brilliant author of the "400." shows in her bearing and number the haughty dignity with which she clothes her grandes dames in print. She is very punctilious and ceremonious in the arrange-ments of her household and in her attitude toward society. Her servants are models of respectful docility, her men are kept al-ways in full livery, and an air of almost State formality is preserved in the details of the establishment. Mrs. Cruger enter-tains a great deal and has a liking for sending out invitations weeks in advance. Cards for a handsome dinner which she gave in Easter week last spring were fluttering among the favored before Ash Wednesday. It may be added that Mrs. Cruger is a very successful dresser, her toilets being striking and original, always stopping short of the bizarre, however. She herself would never indulge in the vagary of a black velvet tea gown on a July morning, as she permits one of her heroines.

This season has been a peculiarly trying one to the summer girl as it has been so pronouncedly a white one: The fashion for vearing white has amounted to a rage, and wearing white has amounted to a rage, and at the seashore and in the mountains, in villas, boarding houses and hotels, white gowns have prevailed, with white parasols, shoes and gloves as accessories. Against these spotless toilets black has been somewhat used in embroidery, alternating with gold and silver, but for the most part unrelieved white is the rule—a fad which is both expensive and to many girls very unbecoming.

In a search for novelty, some entertain ments have been given recently in Paris called "balls for young mothers." The invitations include only such as have a right to this title, with, of course, attendant cavaliers, and the cotillon favors are chil-dren's toys. The next day the young matron pays her visit of reconnaissance, ac-companied by her child.

MARGARET H. WELCE AERIAL NAVIGATION SOLVED

A New York Broker Uses Pigeons and H

Been Very St I have solved the problem of serial navi tion, says Broker Alfred Cordova, of New York, in the St. Louis Globe-Dame I use pigeous to obtain my motive power and call my line the Cordova Aerial Mes and call my line the Cordova Aerial Mes-senger Company. I do not do any passen-ger traffic as yet, and probably never will. I use my pigeons, which are very well trained, to carry messages between my office in Wall street and stock farm at Cheetolah, N. J. I can stay at home if I want, and receive reliable reports direct from my office much sooner than the tele-graph would bring them. I have found that the birds are just as reliable as any other

ended for me do not fall into the wrong Besides, it is interesting to study the Besides, it is interesting to sindy the birds and time their trips to and from the office and the farm. I have never lost a bird, although two or three have wandered away and become missing for a time. Only last week one of my carriers was taken ill on its flight and sought refuge in a farmer's yard some miles from my place. The latter discovered and returned it. The wings of all my birds wear this stamp: "Cordonate all my birds wear this stamp: "Core Aerial Messenger Company, limited."

means of communication, and advices in

SHE FLIES UP ON SPRINGE

Queen Victoria Has Mechanical Aid in Min ing and Bowing to Her People.

For many years Queen Victoria hee had a chanical device to assist her to rise in her carriage and bow in response to the obears of the people. A public procession in for her, a serious matter, as the cheering in almost continuous and she is forced in some way to respond or lose her reputation for politeness. The device is under the cost of her carriage, and consists of an arrangement

of very strong springs.

They are held down by some contrivence for the purpose until she wishes to rise, when she touches a key, and at once the springs are released, and flying upward force her into a half-standing position and force her into a half-standing position and the standing position and the support her there. In this way she is re-lieved of the labor of rising 20 times every quarter of an hour, a task which, to a woman of her age and weight, would be very ardu-

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