

FOR THE EARLY WINTER.

The Favorite Gown for a Promenade-Be coming Indoor Costumes-Dressing the Little Folks-Novelties in Jewelry-Late Fashion Gossip.

During the clear, crisp weather of late gentlemen the new scarf brooch is taking October, November and early December promenade gowns will hold an importent position in ladies' wardrobes, says Ella Starr in Frank Ledie's A novel design for this purpose

is given in the illustration. It is made of cloth in a rich fawn shade with an olive tone to it, and is trimmed with velvet to match. The shape of the overgarment is somewhat in polonaise form, with wing-like sides, which are lined with gross-grain silk to match in color. New round cloaks

for autumn are of great size, enveloping the wearer completely, and covering the demitrain of her gown, says Harper's Bazar. The few of the novelties are illustrated herebeautiful model illustrated is of light Ha- | with. vana brown cloth. It is cut out at the neck in front and back, and filled in with creamcolored crepe de Chine. The shoulders are gathered to form slight frills of no great height, and there are quaint litte goussets in front fictitiously supported by bretelles of trimming. The passementeric forms a sort of false hood with collar-band and long, slender pendants; it is made of beads of various metallic tones, and is full of color. Three narrow tucks are around the foot of the cloak. It is lined throughout with cream-colored silk. The hat illustrated is from the Maison Virot. The cloak is a

PRETTY FOR INDOOR WEAR.

To turn from costumes for out-of-doors to those of in-door wear a pretty and youthful striped cheviot. The stripes are in gray, white and black. The gown has suspender-like telles on the fron of a slightly pointed of the wool extend bias upon the under front of silk which the left side. two forms of in front-not in the back - and the below the uff and also as cuffs. A bias seam is down

the front of the skirt;

most models, and it was

the back is more

buttoned to th a movel A Worth Cloak of shaded gray pearl are set in a row near the end of the front of the bodice; the part of the bodice below is then passed over the foundation skirt and under the cheviot skirt, and buttonholes to meet the buttons are wrought in the cheviot skirt. In the ack the entire skirt passes under the leafshaped tabs of the bodice, in each of which is a button hole for receiving two larger nearl buttons that are set on the skirt. This ress is made without extra length at the back, and should escape the pavement all

A pretty dre's for girls to take their eing lessons in is shown in this column. The trimming, made of flowered mousselinelaine, may be of lace or guipura embroidery. The tight-fitting bodice is made separately, and the lining fastened invisi-bly in the middle in front. The plain yoke of embroidery, and the full stomacher gathered with heading, are hooked over invisi-bly on the left side. The brace trimming is narrowed at the waist and continued down the back. Sleeves cut out in turrets at the wrist and trimmed with a frill of embroidery. A deep flounce edged with embroidery trims the skirt. Ribbon velvet 13/2 inch wide, hides the band of the skirt. COSTUMES FOR LITTLE POLKS.

The present fashions for little girls are very droll, says The Season. They have short

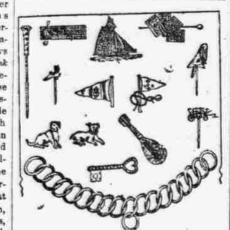


the style of their panas. Still these years ago we gave notice of their approach, we in general only see children are without trimming. Colored velvet basques, both plain and in corduroy stripes, thus attired. The | will be similarly made. little lady in our illustration wears a ong mantle, almost

Rivined Cheriet Geren, 100. completed with a charming hat trimmed

with gay feathers. London jewelers are out with a lot of novelties which will doubtless drift over here Delno & Co., Columbus, O. It plates gold, in time. One novelty is a ring composed silver and nickel. I did \$4.70 worth of of the mystic number of seven fine gold wires twisted together in a band, each encrusted with small diamonds, rubies, suppliers or emeralds, says Pall Mall Budget. Another bit of precious adornment is a nar-row gold chain about three yards in length, strung at intervals with pearls. It is worn wisted loosely about the neck, and caught up on one side of the bodice. A beautifully enameled pansy with a diamond edge has a timepiece beneath its petals. It is fastened with a diamond-headed pin on the left side of the bodice. Two pretty little brooches for bonnet strings are tiny gold models of the Queen's pet dogs, Spot and

Flo. In sentimental jewelry the newest brooch is a bar of music. The notes and rest mark spell "Dearest." Sporting rest mark spell "Dearest." Sporting jewelry is much worn. The favorite designs are a coaching horn in gold, a dia-mond horseshoe and nail, a fox's head on a hunting crop, and a diamond horse,



the place of the old scarf pin. The designs are generally of a sporting character Brooches to wear with nautical costumes life-buoy in diamonds or emerald gold. A

GIRL'S HATS AND BONNETS. Large, picturesque hats for small girls

have a low pointed crown, with wide arched in front and turned up in the They are of felt, the color of the cloak with which many have fleecy beaver brims, called turfelts. Their trimming is a single enor and bow ends of changeable velvet ribbon set in front, holding some stiff quills that point upward and back. Satin ribbon two inches wide are also used for the large bow and for a ruche how and for a ruene which edges the brim of the hat, and some times for a cluster of three rosettes, each

Like Her Mamma. of different color. Clipped quills bordered or studded with jet or with spangles are in pairs or in clusters amid the loops of the bow. Stiff wings are set about irregularly, lyre-shaped feathers and aigrettes are high in front, and small tips are at the back; but new hats are not so laden with plumes as were those of last

back of the crows A quaint novelty is the Mother Hubbard hat, with its only trimming a huge bow tied through slits in the crown high on the left side, and holding two quills. The brim is waved in six deep curves. This is charm-ingly odd in cadet blue felt, with a bow of velvet ribbon six inches wide in stripes of cadet blue, orange, and black; it is strapped by the telt of the crown, and three jetted quills are thrust in it. Large velvet hats have full puffed crowns and shirred brim, or else the crown is of light cloth, with lark velvet for the brim.

VELVET AND WOOL POB WINTER. Velvet and wool are combined in some of

> for ladier. The velvet forms a pleasant waist which may be worn with various dresses, or else a basque of graceful sha; e, with a vest, sleeves and skirt of striped wool. A pretty model, called the chinchilla gown, has a bell skirt of blue-gray camel'shair with narrow strips resembling is bordered with wider chinchills stripes cut from the

hinchilla; this is selvages, and separated by a two-inch band of velvet ribbon. The Henry V. basque is of black velvet cut out in heart shape to show a vest of striped

wool held in fan pleats at the pointed waist, but smooth at the top, where it is crossed with bands of chinchilla and of gray yelvet ribbon studded with steel squares. Short pointed basques are sewed on at the waist line in front, while the longer back fashioned looking forms are continuous, being folded over the great coats and oval felt hats, much in the waist in the middle and side seams. These open seams are excellent in basques for stout figures, as they do not define large are on the whole but single instances, and although nearly two trimming of black cord passementrie is on the velvet fronts, and a pointed girdle is about the waist. Small leg-o'-mutton sleeves of velvet have but one seam, and

It is so hard to get employment now and so hard to make money, that I know others round, with full would like to know how they can make a litsleeves and a peler-ine. The dress is scribers they can get all the jewelry, tableware, knives, forks and spoons they can plate, and make \$25 a week. The plating outfit costs \$5. I bought mine from H. F. plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that everybody seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any or out of employment or out of money when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend, too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, O.

HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN How to Prevent the Accumulation of Flabby, Useless Flesh.

GOOD BREAD AND MEAT ESSENTIAL The Appetite for Sweets Will Disappear

With Plenty of Beef.

WARM DRINKS ARE A GOOD THING IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.



E see two sorts of infants that appear to perpetuate the race -heavy little lumps and hlue-white, thin morsely Neither of these promise well for the future of humanity. No more do the large waisted, fleshy young women

of 18, or nervous ert, pallid boys and girls who go about with eyeglass strings dangling at their buttonholes. The more physical improvement talked about, the wider mistakes are made, from the propensities of mammas and teachers to take a part for the whole and pin their faith on some fad in bringing up their boys and girls instead of narrowly watching the whole round of physical care.

The dumpy girl, weighing from 140 to 160 in her teens, is a trial to her mother's eyes and a jest to the other young folks. Her flesh does not promise well for her future and it is in the way of her study and spirits. The fault is not her own, but that of the person who provided her daily food from her toddlehood. She had the child's liking for slops of every kind-oatmeal and milk, mealy potatoes, mashed and swimming in milk or gravy; puddings, floated with cream sauce—food which makes little use of teeth and goes to lympnatic, flabby fat. THE PIE CRUST PRODUCT.

The pie and pickle product of humanity is not yet extinct and you can trace it through life by a peculiar unbaked tenacity of taste and ideas. The lard pie and dough-nut flavor is so thoroughly inwrought that you can trace it in street cars and conventions in perspiration, vote and opinion—a general clogg and lardaceous condition of brain and body. The piecrust complexion of the Eastern States is more marked and less attractive than the soda, bilious sallow-

less attractive than the soda, bilious sallow-ness of the Mississippi lowlands.

The best fighting troops in the late war, with the clearest heads and most reserve of strength, came from the part of the coun-try which affords the best bread—the North-west. They did not talk so much about their work as most other regiments. They went in and finished the fighting. That was before the days of corrugated flour, however. It is doubtful if the same States could make as good a showing at the next call, after a generation fed on baked paste in lien of sound bread. What the children of to-day want is a new sort of breadstaff principally. The childish par-tiality for crisp, crumbly crackers ought to inform us of the nutrition nature takes most kindly. A cracker of the entire wheat kernel, ground into a meal which divides the scaly envelope as fine as the starchy flour within, mixed with milk, water, salt and a little shortening of any fat but lard, baked crisp and nicely browned, is the food or sound health, brilliant, lucid skins and strong, slender bones.

FIT FOR SMALL SHARP TEETH. Your large, knotty joints may be as britquills bordered or studded with jet spangles are in pairs or in clusters toops of the bow. Stiff wings are tirregularly, lyre-shaped feathers ettes are high in front, and small tips he back; but new hats are not so ith plumes as were those of last Biack satin ribbons trim rosecolored, tan or green hats effectively in a box-pleated ruche on the brim, and a fly-a-small, sharp teeth to grind temptingly and way bow in front holding two quills, with perhaps a twist or two extending to the ways be taken.

Never hurry a child about its eating. Let it leave off and frolic, take a turn around the room and come back again without the perpetual "make haste now," "at-tend to your business," heard at children's tables. The warning given to invalids to take their slight food slowly, with rests between every few spoonfuls is good for all with weak digestions. This crisp, thin bread is the primitive and natural form of bread in all nations from the Indian tortilla of beaten sweet corn, thin as a wafer, to the Swedish knackbread-large, thin disks of rye meal, stamped like waffles and baked hard, which is one of the fancy breads in Boston. It should always be toasted brown, the most tasteful winter dresses imported and eaten hot, when it is excellent with

DEMANDS THOROUGH BAKING. The Scotch oatcake, the favored bread of English farmhouses, the Indian and Turkish, Russian and German provincial bakery is after this sort and it is the wholesomest and pleasantest bread in the world. But i demands more baking than it evergets. The brown crust or cracker undergoes a change which renders it less capable of acidifying, and it shares with charcoal the property neutralizing morbid contents of the stomach Children will be saved half their small miseries if from babyhood their bread and crackers are toasted brown and crisp through before eating. Persons of uncertain diges tion should eat no bread that is not tonstee brown and dry. A host of unpleasant symphinchilla; this is toms will give notice by their absence of the soundness of this advice from the best physicians. Obese people should eat toast brown throughout to keep down flesh.

All our food needs much more cooking than it gets, especially cereals and vegetables, which should boil with slow heat fully an hour to develop their best flavor and tenderness.

and tenderness. Cereals are much richer in flavor for being cooked and fried with a very little butter or the cotton oil fats till crusted brown on both sides. Fried with a quick fire, which produces a dry crust, not soaked with the fat, is perfectly well borne by invalids besides being very

COOKED FRUITS ARE SAFE. Apples or pears, baked all night into jellied richness, apple sauce, ready to thicken with its own sugary gum; apples cooked clear in a syrup thick as honey, plums in violet syrup—most healthful of fruits—and pale peach preserve, all these are recommended for sensitive digestions, contrary to the received tenet that rich sweets are unsafe. Those who cannot eat ripe fruit or plain stewed fruit without dis tress find the syrupy preserves acceptable fruit has been thoroughly cooked, the sugar, antiseptic in itself when pure, has been boiled and clarified from every germ of ferment and the blending of highly purified sugar and fruit juice is most grateful to the

The concentrated forms of sugar are well taken in advanced disease, rock candy and clarified syrups proving the finest nutrition in consumption and nervous disorders. Make your own syrups, or at least reboil them at me, and you may allow your children their natural sweets without fear. Perfect ly pure sweets seem to afford much the same nutriment as meat in a different shape, and the avidity with which herbivora and carnivora alike—horses, dogs, cats and sheep— will eat sugar is enough to disprove the theory of its unhealthfulness.

MEAT AND LOVE OF SWEETS. A disordered digestion may not be able to A disordered digestion may not be able to take sugar any more than a hundred other natural things which are none the less healthful. Children are better allowed a moderate quantity of rich sweets at meals than frequent nibbling at sugar and candy. Children denied sufficient meat will crave rich sweets immoderately, and must have them or their nerves will suffer. Give them more meat in shape of gravy or rich broths, and the appetite for sweet things will disappear, or

probably alternate with that for meats. Let nature alone as long as no bad effects fol-low. Instinct is building up the tissues better than you know how, and varied are the materials it must have.

The advice for growing children applies very well to invalids, especially in regard to meats. These should be so perfectly free from gristle and fiber as to melt in the month and give the gastric juice as little work as possible. To attain this fabulous tenderness, meat may be scraped, pounded in a mortar, or very steadily and slowly baked in a closed stone pot until gristle dis solves and the fiber gains exquisite savorisolves and the fiber gains exquisite savoriness and melting quality. The meat taken out and chopped and restored to its own gravy is almost perfect nutrition. With this children should have the best garden vegetables, well cooked, tomatoes, egg plant, squash, asparagus, tender carrots and parsnips, not served with milk sauces, but stewed down in their own juice with a little meat stock and herb seasoning. The free use of fresh herbs finely minced in food will go far te correct humors, prevent worms, flatulence, bad breath and other worrying symptoms. worrying symptoms.

WARM DRINK ADVISED. If you want plump children, or desire to round the figures of scrawny girls and boys, there is a short rule for it. Give them plenty of warm drink as well as food. This does not contradict the prohibition of sloppy food. To nourish food must be well ground by the teeth, not washed down. But at intervals of the repast it is grateful to take generous draughts of hot drink. Tempt children to take as much as three cups of drink at each meal. One naturally wants to begin with a hearty draught, another may well be taken at the pause in the mid-dle of the meal, and another if liked at the close. Do not force these things, but have such tempting variety from time to time that it is taken without thought. I am

quite aware this is contrary to the general code, but the opinion is framed by wise physicians from close observation.

American families need to eat and drink more than they generally get, and of much better quality. It is obvious that the de-nunciations of overeating written for the beef and pudding gorged English have been applied to our own nation too far. The spareness and nervousness of our people have been discussed without coming to the proper conclusion, that they need more to eat. AMERICANS NOT OVERFED.

It is the exception among American families which eat too much, and the meager critic who is shocked at the hearty appe-tites of her neighbors could follow their example with benefit. The American mother does not want the trouble of overseeing much cookery, and the servant is opposed to anything that makes her more work, the husband and boys are turned off to restaurants, much as may be, and the restaurant policy to cut rations as genteely as possible. Few are the home tables where the third cup of coffee would be handed without protest, yet a breakfast or dinner can hardly be said to be complete without at least three

cups of liquid.

There is comfort and stimulus to the digestion in hot drinks, and a thousand thanks are due him who adds a beverage to the number. Our list of drinks will be much enlarged in a few years as the value of foreign stimulants becomes known. Why should we not drink the mate of Paraguay an alternative to the and have our one of as an alternative to tea, and have our cup of guarana or kola nut coffee as well as the common infusions? Shirkley Dark.

THE KISSES OF NEBO.

What Emma V. Sheridan Has to Say of Mansfield's Interpretation of Them. Chicago Herald.)

Miss Sheridan would not tell explicitly how large a proportion of the kisses which Mansfield appears to bestow to her face, neck and arms, in the tragedy of "Nero," are actual, but she tacitly admitted their genuineness as follows: "Does Mr. Mansof tremendous and unbridled passions. He was violently in love with Charis, and he naturally held her in his arms and kissed her. Nero likewise holds a harp in his arms and plays on it. Why not agitate the question whether Mr. Mansfield really plays the harp? Nero lifts a cup to his lips and drinks. Why not discuss the issue whether Mr. Mansfield really drinks from the empty cup? Why not go further and wonder if the imaginary draught intoxicates him?" "You will not tell how much Mansfield

kisses you?"
"No, I won't. I will only say that he is most carefully considerate with the women with whom he plays."

The fact remains, however, that the kiss-ing episode in "Nero" has had such a sem-blance of genuineness as to displease the audience greatly and to contribute very considerably to the failure of the tragedy.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

HISTORY OF A CASE THAT NEEDS NO COMMENT.

What Has Been Done Can. Be Done Again. The efficacy of Pe-ru-na in the cure of chronic catarrh of long standing cannot be told in greater eloquence or more con-vincing argument than by simply making extracts from letters received from grateful patients. The following interesting ex-tracts from a correspondence with Mr. Peter Hattenberger, of Porterfield, Wis., tell

PORTREFIELD, Wis., August 1, 1890.
Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I have been suffering with chronic catarrh about nine years, and it has now settled on my lungs and I have all the symptoms of consumption.

I have taken the Pe-ru-na now for three weeks as you advised, and I feel a great deal better. The cough has nearly left me and my appetite is getting better every day, and my sallow complexion is almost gone and my skin is getting white. The catarrh in my head still troubles me so much that I get

September 11, 1890. I am improving very fast now. The cough s gone and the catarrh is commencing to leave my head and throat.

December 18, 1890. I am still following your advice, and am February 12, 1891. I am still improving in every way. The

catarrh is leaving my head and throat. April 27, 1891. I am still using your medicine. My health is improving right along, my appe-tite is good, and I feel better than I have in five or six years.

August 28, 1891. I am rid of the catarrh now, and feel perfeetly well and happy. You are at liberty to publish my case for the benefit of others, and if there is anyone who has any doubt about your medicine curing catarrh let them write me and I will be glad to answer them. God bless you and yours.

PETER HATTENBERGER. Porterfield, Wis.

It is to Pe-ru-na that he owes his life and health which he enjoys to-day, without the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of similar cases are occurring every year. Pe-ru-na rarely fails to cure any catarrhal affections of the head, throat or lungs, from the slightest cold to the most pronounced type of catarrhal consumption. Directions for use accompany each bottle.

For a complete treatise as to the use of Pe-ru-na in the various stages, varieties and combinations of catarrh send at once for a copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

BADGES for lodges and societies at Mo-Mahon Bros.', 52 Fourth avenue. Su

TALENT Were Both Developed by the Cantata and Gounod Societies.

NEITHER OF THEM LIVED LONG, But Their Legacies Cannot Be Overestimated

by Pittsburg. REUNION OF THE OLD SINGERS

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR 1

The fact that the Mozart Society, through he generosity of Mr. H. C. Frick, is provided with such increased facilities for its work, will give great pleasure to all the music lovers of the city. The bright prospects of this favorite club will recall to mind the difficulties and detriments under which those that preceded it suffered for want of such liberal assistance.

The old members of the Cantata and the Sounod will remember the ill-arranged old halls and dingy old chapel in which their rehearsals were held without even ordinary conveniences, let alone such luxuries, decorations, mirrors, busts, pictures of the great masters and artists, as described in THE DISPATCH last Sunday in "The Music World." But still the memory of the dark, ill-lighted stairs, where stumbling was the rule; the hard old settees, where the front ones were usually left sacred to the best and boldest singers, while the modest ones took the back seats; the dust and dirt of windows, walls and floors will also bring back the fun we had, the joys that filled the happy hours when with youthful enthusi-asm the members of the old societies were wont to raise the echoes—and perhaps the neighborhood—with their singing of the old masterpieces.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CANTATA.

There were musical societies in Pittsburg before the birth of "The Cantata," but there was never one, perhaps, that was organized under more hopeful auspices. Its membership, limited to 50, was composed of the cream of musical society, selected from the best and most cultivated singers of the day, who was full of anthusian for musical states. who were full of enthusiasm for music of the first order. The taste for music of such composers as Handel, Mendelssohn, Gonnod, Spohr, Schuman, Rossini, Bruch and others, more or less famous, was to be cultivated. An orchestra was to be formed that could sustain the noble works of such composers. Its finances were to be furnished by the returns from concerts, and the hope was enterturns from concerts, and the nope was enter-tained that such public-spirited citizens as Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick and Mr. Phipps are now, would be ready to belp the enter-prise in case of any failure of public sup-

But the public had not yet been educated to enjoy such music. They preferred Christy's Minstrels and compositions of the order of "Beautiful Star," "Genevieve, Sweet Genevieve" and "Roll on Silver Moon"—popular songs left now to the mem-ory of years ago; and only to call up festal eves and "banquet halls deserted," while the works of the masters are kept

Green, not alone in the summer time, But in the winter's frost and rime, and furnish fresh delight to every coming

DIDN'T APPRECIATE THE CLASSICAL. Nor did the men of money see much to en-courage in classical music. It bored them to death. They could appreciate such music as appealed to their emotions. They could feel the pathos of "Home, Sweet Home," could appreciate the sentiment of "Annie Laurie" or "Bonnie Doon," could respond genuineness as follows: "Does Mr. Mans-field kiss me? No; Nero kisses Charis. It would be absurd otherwise. If a part is to be played it must be played. Nero would the thrill of patriotism profoundly over the be likely to kiss a girl for whom he had stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Ban-conceived a violent infatuation, would he ner," but they had no more comprehension not? The tyrant was restrained neither by moral sense nor by the manners of his time and court. If Mr. Mansfield is going to play Nero he must convey to the audience an impression of what Nero was—how he felt and what he did. Nero was a creature of tremendous and unbridled seader. of the grand operas of Wagner, in which he sims "to express the underlying emotions" of fantastic legendary subjects

The Cantata, with all its high aspirations and noble aims, died about the age of two years of the usual discords. But it sowed seeds which have been growing ever since, and of which the Mozart and other societies are reaping some of the fruits.

THE FIRST CONCERT WAS TOO RICH. The programme of the first concert, if I remember correctly, was Schuman's "Gypsy Chorus," Gounod's "Messe Solenelle," and "The Campbells Are Coming," by Max Bruch-a rather ambitious programme for a society so young, but fully justified by the talent and standing of the singers who composed it. The concert failed to please the majority of the people, whose taste was not sufficiently cultivated to enjoy its richness. seived, and this threw a reciprocal cold blanket over the society. The usual little discords, jealousies and animosities had crept in, that prevail in all societies, especially those devoted to harmony, and the Cantata went to pieces, as most associations

do sooner or later. Then came in the Gounod with trumpets and style. Its premises showed that it in-tended to avoid all the faults of its predecessors and to maintain all its virtues. Learning wisdom by the previous failure, it made its object the pleasure and improve-ment of its members rather than the elevation of the public taste. While composed largely of the old members of the Cantata, it yet determined to become vastly exclu-sive and yet not expose itself to the fires of criticism. Although its first concert was given in the dingy Female College Hall, the cards of invitation prescribed "Evening dress." Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria" and "Night," by Gounod, were upon the pro-

THE GOUNOD IN OPERA. The Gounod had quite a successful career while it lasted. But internal troubles, to which all societies are subject, broke it up at last. The opera of "Stradella" was given about this time by the Frohsinns, with Madame Loheyde as the prima donna and Apfelbaum as Stradella. The success of this amateur performance fired the Gounods for opera. They soon took hold of "Martha" n rehearsal, and on its public performance they made Pittsburg feel proud. Mrs. Camp assumed the role of Martha. (What has become of Mrs. Camp?) Mr. Paul Zimmerman was the primo tenor, Miss Theresa Herme was the Nancy, Barclay Everson was in it and so was Paul Boehme. The popularity and success of this production gave large encouragement to the Gounods, and their entertainments after that were in the line of opera.
44 Much fine talent was developed, though not

much of it has gone beyond the amateur stage. The admired and beloved Jean Wallace made her debut as a member of the Gounods and trod the stage for the first time in "The Bohemian Girl." Who in Pittsburg does not recall her charming voice and piquant style in her ballad singing, and who does not regret her present retirement through ill health? Then there was Inez Kennedy, whose voice was pronounced phenomenal. In what obscrity is that voice now? Josie Smith also made a debut in opera. She had a rich contralto voice of striking power, and displayed great striking power, and displayed great dramatic ability, but she too seems lost to the world which welcomed her so warmly. WHEN THE VOICE IS BEST.

Scores of others might be mentioned that seem to have retired too soon for fame. Not one of them can be older than Patti, and many not as old, and yet Patti claims her voice to be in its prime, and this must be voice to be in its prime, and this must be true in great degree, since she can still com-mand \$4,000 a night for singing three songs. She has basked in the sunshine of world-wide fame since her public debut in Old City Hall in Pittsburg in 1860. Are our singers determined to retire in the full tide of favor even before their best

powers were displayed, to leave the field open to others for fear it may be said Mrs. Blank sings beautifully, but she is growing passe, her voice is no longer what it was ten years ago, she should retire gracefully How the Well-Bred Woman Ends a and give way to others? Are the tenors and and bassos and altos of the Cantata days determined to retire from the field at a time when their powers should be in fullest vigor and highest excellence?

SIMS REEVES AND PATTI.

Sims Reeves, the most famous of English tenors, did not leave the field of his great successes until 80 or thereabouts. What is the secret of Patti's retention of her power and sweetness of voice when nearly 50? She told someone once it was because she knew how to take care of it. She would never consent to strain it by singing in German opera. She would never touch Wagner's music, but confined herself to Italian. The thought of this came to mind when I heard Albani shrieking against the bray of brass in the "Flying Dutchman." Has such singing spoiled her voice? Who would not like to know the whereabouts of the old favorites and what they are doing? Is Annie Louise Cary, who used to bring down the house, rocking the cradle of young contraltos? Has Kellogg now subsided into a humdrum housekeeper? Castle is still going the rounds; Myron Whitney still sings "Why Do the Heather Page and the Page 19 Do the Heathen Rage, and the People Imagine a Vain Thing." Why, then, should not some of the richly gifted singers of Pittsburg appear more often, and not leave the field so altogether to the callow youngsters, who, while many of them are rich in promise and give token of splendid power in days to come, are yet not equal to their predecessors. The town should hear more often from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mellor.

from the many who made the old societies rominent for talent. MUSIC AND MEMORY.

strangest phenomena of all connected with musical perturbation are to be found in alli-ance with memory; but musical sound is only one of many mediums that connect us only one of many meaturns that connect us vividly with the past. But for freshness, and suddenness, and power over memory all the senses must yield to the sense of hear-ing; memory is the great perturber of musical meaning. When memory is concerned, music is no longer itself; it ceases to have any proper plane of feeling; it surrenders it-self wholly, with all its rights, to memory, to be the patient, stern and terrible exponent of that recording angel. What is it?" Without pausing to analyze the full meaning of all this we may say that a few notes of the "Sweet Bye and Bye" will re-call to thousands the time and scene asso-ciated with its first hearing. The singing of "When This Oruel War Is Over" will bring into fullest remembrance the boys in blue, the bloody battle fields, the lonely homes, the anxious hours, the hurryings to and fro, the gatherings for sanitary work, the soldiers' funerals, the horrors of prisons and every picture of the war. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" brings up the discharge of the troops, the train loads of returning soldiers, the shouts, hurrahs, and the scenes in every village and town when the boys got home. Just so the strains of the "Messiah," the "Come Let us Sing," the "Elijah," the all of it bring up the picture to those who were there of the winter nights, the dark stairs, the dingy hall, the figure of Tetedoux so smiling when pleased, so full of "Sacres" under his moustache when things went wrong, the picture of Mr. Mellor, at the pisno, and the bright faces and gay laughs of the singers.

INTERESTING EPISODE. A few musical notes have power to call up the picture of the fainting of Miss Page at one of the concerts. Miss Page was a foreigner, so to speak. For some unknown reason the women singers were "down on her," and their coldness and passivity were appalling. A friend had to come upon the The frostiness of her reception made her faint dead away. C. S. Reinhart's sketch of that famous faint passed around the next day was so wondrously true to nature and withal so funny that everyboby enjoyed it immensely. This incident is sometimes said to have marked out his career.

What fun those societies did have! Whether the Mozart is more "strictly business" is not known, but certainly with all its superior advantages it can surely set forth nothing more admirable than was then

The Mozart is the direct successor of thes two societies. Its leader has good ability as a musician, and has sustained it remark-ably well. A musical taste has been created now in Pittsburg that will always furnish audience to classical music. That much of the object of the old Cantata has been at-It should hold a reunion and celebrate. May the Mozart prosper and en-deavor to avoid the rocks upon which its predecessors split. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

A PARADISE FOR SERPENTS

Millions of Them in the Klamath Lake Dis. trict of Ontario.

Forest and Stream. In a walk of a mile along Link river sportsman will see tens of thousands of snakes. They are of a harmless variety, and of all colors and sizes, six inches to six and making it smooth and firm. The up-feet in length. On warm, sunny days they rubbing must be insisted upon, as this molie twisted together in heaps of hundreds, and it is not uncommon to see 3,000 of them in 15 minutes' walk. If disturbed while taking their siesta, in their efforts to get away they become twisted into the form of a cable as large as a man's body and cannot move. According to an estimate made by one of the oldest and most intelligent in-habitants of that vicinity, there are snakes enough in that country to build a wall four feet wide and four feet high at least a mile long. Some of the farms there are fenced with walls laid up with round, water-worn stones. These walls constitute the homes of thousands of these reptiles. If one of these walls is approached, from nearly every interstice a snake's head will be pro jected with forked tongue, forbidding tres pass on their domain.

What is singular about this whole affair is the protection afforded these reptiles by the inhabitants there. They will not allow them to be killed or even injured. Their children, familiarized with them from their birth, have no loathing or fear of the reptiles, but pick them up and play with them, as any other child would with a toy, under caution of the parents not to hurt them. The reasons given by the farmers and others for this protection are three. First, the farmers could raise no crops without their aid in destroying various bugs, insects and vermin which would otherwise overrun the whole region with destruction of all living vegetation; second, the reptiles smell sick ening enough living, but their stench is in tolerable when dead; and, thir!, they de your and reduce the number of frogs, and hereby hangs a tale. Annually there descends upon Linkville

and the surrounding country untold millions of little creatures, resembling a frog, and about the size of a mall one, which are reminders of the biblical frogs from Egypt Where they come from no one seems to know, but it is probable that they come from the rivers and lakes and Klamath marshes. Upon their arrival every door and window has to be closed against them, or they will invade the houses in countless numbers and dispute possession of every part thereof, even to the bed. There is no standing upon polite ess at these times. The entra nce to and exit from a house is done with instantaneous celerity, and a re-sounding slam to the door which, under ordinary circumstances, would betray a pas-sionate mood. Of course the streets of the town are full of them. And now the snake takes his annual feast. And thus is nature's law of supply and demand fulfilled. law of supply and demand fulfilled.

There Is None Better. Dr. R. L. St. John, of Howland, Putnar

county, Mo., takes especial pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, because he knows it to be reliable. He has used it in his practice for several years, and says there is none better. it is es-pecially valuable for colds and as a preventive and cure for croup. This most cellent medicine is for sale by druggists.

How the Well-Bred Woman Ends a Call Upon An Acquaintance.

TWO WAYS OF TRAINING CHILDREN

Beauty From Face Massage and the Healthfulness of Chocolate.

SOME HELPS FOR THE HOME LOVER

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) An English Countess once remarked: 'Let me see a woman enter or leave a room and I'll tell you the date of her peerage." Which was perhaps an exageration, but the fact remains that the manner of one's exit particularly tells a considerable tale of one's ease or otherwise in social matters. The well-bred woman, for instance, does not say "I must go" and then actually refrains from going for 15 minutes; in fact, the wellbred woman does not say "I must go" at all -she finishes her call seated, and then, rising, prefaces her departure by giving her hand, perhaps with some such remark as "And now I'll bid you good morning," or "I must say goodby now, Mrs. Blank," be-

If she is the only visitor her hostess may ecompany her to the threshold of the apartnent, but there the visit should cease and the guest with a further pressure of the hand and some easy parting sentence that will suggest itself, as "I am so glad to have found you at home," or "Try to come and A writer upon music has said: "The see me very soon," goes through the hall and out of the door alone. Of course this is merely to illustrate. It is impossible to give any set version for a leave taking as there are innumerable phases of the opera-tion. All that should be remem-

bered is to avoid the Scylla of a prolonged and tedious farewell and the Charybdis of an abrupt, catapult sort of shooting out. And don't, if you are a hostess, follow anybody, not even your most intimate friend out to the steps or piazza. It is unnecessary, inelegant and many times actually dangerous. Physicians inveigh loudly against the practice, pointing out with great truth the risk of leaving our close superheated houses to stand with out added clothing and often in thin-soled slippers on stone steps and in the draught formed by the open hall door. "Nothing," says one physician, "could be more fool-hardy, and I have many times traced seri-ous colds directly and solely to this cause."

Veil sachets are dainty little padded and perfumed pockets for the flyaway cobwebs that nowadays vary not only with every costume and complexion, but with various occasions, there being a shopping veil, a church veil, a reception vail and a theater

A "cushion sale" is perhaps something of novelty in the way of entertainments for charity's sweet sake. It is not an elaborate affair and can be quickly arranged for. One held recently in the parlors of a church was managed by a half dozen young ladies. Each and a stall or booth devoted to the sale of a single kind of cushion. Pincushions small and great, though there were few great ones, for the stupendous pincushion belongs to a bygone day of fancy work, filled one booth, which was draped in cheese cloth of a single color, the attendants of that booth wearing Japanese costumes of the same ma-terial. Another booth showed only yachting cushions of every style and device; traveling cushions filled a third, and a fourth was given up to carriage and invalid cushions, rubber, knitted, cloth and leather. A large booth filling one end of the hall was deveted to see the burney of the hall was devoted to sofa, hammock and hearth cushions, and the sixth stall showed various odd cushions—hairpin cushions,

Among the safa pillows were some exnuisite ones, suitable really only for the pieces of ball gowns. Squares of white silk, striped with blue, of pale cream, brocaded in a Dresden china pattern, with tiny bunches of pink roses formed the two sides of the cushions, the joining seam being concealed with a border of swansdown, which imparted a most airy and fluffy appearance. A smoker's cushion made from the actual ribbons which tie up bundles of eigars, feather-stitched together, was curious rather than pretty, but it was very saleable.

Face massage is a rather new fad. The treatment consists of gentle, continuous uprubbing of the cheeks and temples, making wide sweeps from the bridge of the nose around under the eyes. It is claimed to be a wonderful beautifier, freshening the skin tion counteracts any weakness of the mus-cles and prevents the flabby or drooping tendency, which is one of the forerunners of wrinkles and unloveliness. Massage by machinery is also popular now, though many claim that a chief value of the treatment—the personal magnetism of the rubber—is thus done away with to a disadvantage.

One of the needs of every household is a convenient receptacle for wrapping paper and twine. It is a small comfort which contributes in a large measure sometimes to domestic peace. A stout and capacious bag for this purpose is made from two medium sized Turkish towels. The colored variety is the best because it does not show soil as readily as the white. Join the sides of the towels and stitch across the bottom three inches above the fringe, forming the bag. The top should be turned over on the outside perhaps five inches and a reed shirred in to hold the mouth of the bag always open. Cords or ribbon serve to hang by and a further suggestion is that it should be placed in a quickly accessible place. All wrappings taken from parcels should be othed first, then folded and rolled, and the accompanying string wound around them and loosely twisted in to be secure. Such rolls may then be tossed into the receptucle provided, and when paper is needed | feetly legible-through a magnifying glass,

to wrap a bottle to go to the druggist, or do up a parcel for expressing, the bag is sure to produce the suitable piece with twine ready attached.

Two mothers were recently discussing their respective ways with their families of children. Said one: "Just before bedtime it is my habit to get them together, and we have a half hour of 'eriticism.' Any child may comment on what he has Any child may comment on what he has noticed amiss in the conduct of any other member of the circle during the day, and I add a few words to impress the lesson. Of course, I permit nothing like fault finding, only a faithful and unexaggerated report, and the accused has an opportunity for explanation before my criticism."

The other smiled. "We have the same general scheme in my own, household," she said, "barring one wide difference. The children pick out any fittle praiseworthy thing they may have noticed in the conduct of brother or sister, and I bestow approval, and, if possible, point a moral for the

And the little episode seemed to a listener very much like the fable of the traveler and the wind and the sun.

An English physician has been invelghing against what he terms the "chocolate habit." He avers it is injurious to digestion and some London dentists add another count to the indicament in asserting that too free nibbling of bonbons and sweet-meats plays havoc with the teeth. Which ginning at once upon having said it to move toward the door.

The is the only visitor her, bostess may crave, chocolate dainties, plain and varied, were the most harmless. And the charge will have to be well proved before its truth will be accepted.

Bits of Useful Information.

BRIDES use white sealing wax. Does everypody know that warts may be removed by touching them two or three times daily with castor oil? CARDCASE sachets, tiny and heavily perfumed, find their way as well into the case of the man as the woman of fashion. The rough brown paper used by grocers

and butchers is one of the best things possi-ble upon which to drain edibles cooked in fat—doughnuts, fritters, fish balls and the like. Ara recent ladies' luncheon the favors

were broad ribbon sashes, across which were printed in graceful text quotations suited to the guest for whom each was in-tended.

In buying lavender flowers for your linen. closets and chiffonier sachets, be sure to get the real English lavender. Buy of a reliable druggist and get the imported variety, which is the only sort worthy the name.

MARGARET H. WELCH.

BILLY FLORENCE'S GUIDE.

Extraordinary Intelligence of His Favorite Indian of the Restigouchs.

New York Telegram. Comedian Billy Florence tells a funny story of an experience he had while on his last trip to the Restigouche in search of

the young salmon. "Billy's" guide, philosopher and friend during his fishing excursions has been a full-blooded Indian called Macarac, whose knowledge of woods and water lore is only exceeded by his intense admiration for the jolly comedian. About the camp fires at night, when the day's wading and tramping were over, Macarao would listen devoutly to the tales of foreign courts and potentates recited as only Billy Florence could recite, Of course there was no exaggeration of

fact or detail in the stories.
"When I went up to the Restigouch this season," said Florence, "Macarao met me with his customary lack of enthusiasm, but I noticed that he seemed to have something on his mind. He hurried me to the cabin and hardly waited for me to get my things stowed away before he dragged me down to the river to show me his new cance. It was the ordinary brick bark cance, a little more highly ornamented in the way of noroblong rolls "to keep the glass back" and "to keep music in its place" on the piano, emery cusions and the like. Tea, wafers and sandwiches were served, and a hand-on the bow through the white brick bark. name, but made no comment. into the canoe and turned her around for my inspection, and on the other side of the how the same name, but with several letters re-versed. Macarac told me that he could not write and had induced a friend who could to put the inscription on his new boat. complimented him on their appearance and started back to the cabin. seemed deeply disappointed at something, but knowing the Indian character I made no effort to discover the cause, for I knew

that it would all come out later. "In the evening when we were seated about the fire I asked him who he had named his canoe after. He said: "You know. Great squaw you told me about last time you come." Squaw? What squaw?" 'Oh, 'he replied, 'squaw what heap love white man; make great fight." Who did she fight?' I asked. 'Save white man. He come this place. She love him. Chief no like Wate him med. Save he will: Then like. Make him mad. Say he kill: Then white man have his head put down for white man have his head put down for chief to club, and squaw lay down on it.

No let chief kill. Bucky Hunter her name. You know —... Then it struck me Macrac meant Pocahontas."

SOME FINE WRITING

Over Ten Thousand Words Legibly Write

ten Upon a Postal Card. Harper's Young l'cople.] Not long ago Joseph English, of Boston Mass., wrote with a pen an entire speech containing 4,162 words on the back of a postal card. On another postal card William A. Bowers, of Boston, wrote eight chapters of the Bible which contained 201 verses or 5,238 words; while W. Frank Hunter, of Topeka, Kan., succeeded in writing the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and part of the tenth chapters of St John, or 6,201 words in all, on a space of

equal size.

But all these performances, remarkable as they seem, sink into insignificance when compared with that of Walter S. McPhall, Holvoke, Mass., who claims to have transferred to the back of a postal card 10,283 words. These comprise the ninth to the twentieth chapters of St. John inclusive, and are written with a pen so as to be per

\$100,000.00

More than one hundred thousand dollars has been paid by the Price Flavoring Extract Co. for Vanilla Beans during the past six months. The largest quantity ever purchased in the same time by any other manufacturer in the world. The idea that good Extract of Vanilla is easily produced is so absurd as to be unworthy of notice. Unless the best Mexican Vanilla Beans are used, properly cured, properly aged, and the flavor properly extracted, and allowed to stand at least one year before offering for sale, good Extract of Vanilla is an impossibility. Try Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla and note its delicious flavor.