

HE DID NOT BATHE.

WHEN THE BENEFICENT EFFECTS OF WATER WAS UNKNOWN.

Customs of Royal Personages That Are Repulsive to the Modern Idea of Cleanliness—The Lack of Bathing Habits Among the French and English.

Until about the year 1600 all the barbers in France and most other countries of Europe practiced the art of surgery. In dark and dirty shops they shaved and bled, cut hair and applied ointments, and performed operations still more difficult and dangerous. They were despised as laborers, as every one was despised who made a practical application of his knowledge in the form of a trade regularly followed. As a class they were much liked by the common people, who applied to them for all ordinary medical advice, but as society became more refined, and consequently more exacting in respect to neatness, it became necessary to separate the care of the hair and beard from the treatment of diseases, not only because of the association of the two professions was often repugnant in itself, but there was great danger of the transmission of diseases.

Louis XIII first ordered the separation of the two professions, directing that the barbers should confine themselves to the hair and beard and operations incidental thereto, but the shavers and hair cutters appealing to parliament, the matter dragged on for nearly forty years, and was not definitely decided until the issue of an edict by Louis XIV in 1678. As a French writer remarks, this was not too soon, it being absolutely necessary that there should be a trade which would be bound to care for the general neatness of the public.

At this epoch the Parisians, and much more the inhabitants of the other cities of France, had almost lost the habit of cleansing the face and hands with water, so that nothing of their part of the body.

BATHING IN PARIS. In the Dark Ages it had not been quite so bad, there remaining in Gaul something of the Roman custom of bathing, which gradually disappeared, owing to the opposition of the monks and the clergy. An ecclesiastical work published in 1700 declares that the use of the bath is only to be regarded as a necessity, never as a luxury. So filthy were the monks of the Fifteenth century that they put to flight the beggars at their gates if the wind happened to blow from the direction of the monastery. Nuns of the same epoch and later were not better provided for, as we learn from the experience of a noble lady who, being a temporary inmate of a convent, and having demanded a foot bath, was refused by the superior, the luxury being unheard of within those walls. In default of other appliances she made use of an old trunk, with no other result than to produce a general inflammation of the same.

In 1392 there were twenty-six public baths in Paris, then a small city. They were arranged for steam or hot water, a person being able to take one or both kinds as he desired. They were expensive for the period, a complete bath costing four francs, which restricted their use to persons in easy circumstances. They were not opened till daylight, the streets not being safe before that hour. To prevent promiscuity it was ordered that the men should go in the morning and the women in the evening; but the rule does not seem to have been well observed, since, in the course of time, they acquired a bad reputation and fell into disuse. When they were heated in the morning the fact was announced after the manner of the period—by criers who made the round of the city. Bathing was common in private houses at the same epoch, made usually in the form of a half hoghead, the use of metals for the purpose being unknown.

WEEKLY BATHING STETALS. Wash basins were also familiar objects in the palaces of kings and in the castles of the nobility. Charles V of France had twenty-four of the latter, all of solid gold, besides others of silver. As among the Romans, it was customary to bathe before meals, and to offer the luxury of a bath to one's guest, who passed directly from the bathroom into the banquet hall. Variations instances are related of baths magnificently arranged offered to kings of France when subjects happened to entertain them, to Louis XI among others, this king including an affectionate of neatness in his brief list of virtues. There were bathhouses at the barbers' shops, used indiscriminately, as it would appear, by the well and sick—a circumstance that helped to render neatness unpopular, and kept the people from visiting them.

Therefore, the public baths being discontinued for want of patronage and those at the barbers' shops, used for sanitary reasons, the practice of bathing, common to a certain class in the Dark and the early part of the Middle Ages, disappeared. Having ceased to bathe the person, the hands and face became equally neglected, the application of water once a week being considered sufficient among the nobility, and once a month, or twice at the longest, among the burghers and the common people.

The habit of bathing was less common in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth than in France, whence it appears at this epoch to have almost disappeared. The Virgin queen insisted that the gentlemen and ladies of her court should be magnificently dressed, but that they should often covered persons that were repulsive.

ROYAL CRITICISMS. Bathing was not common in the castles of the nobility, and they would not have been much used if they had been. This disregard of neatness could not, nevertheless, be noticed as a defect, as it was regarded by the queen as the proper order of his boots to one of her courtiers who had come into her presence too hastily after a long journey. Henry IV, who was Elizabeth's contemporary, was as careless of his extremities as Lady Mary, if the Protestant D'Aubigny is to be believed, but it is not necessary to be so sufficient we have that of another writer of the epoch, who alleges that the king was once told by a lady of his court that "he smelt like a dead horse."

The generations that succeeded did not practice this cardinal virtue much more efficiently, but outward neatness revenged itself in leading avatars of parasites to torment the human race. Methods of killing fleas and other animalcule that infest the human body formed one of the principal features of the handbooks published in France during some hundreds of years. Receipts were given for ointments to be used as insecticides, which were the germ of all the cosmetics, pastes, essences and perfumes which have from that day to this been among the most essential elements of a lady's toilet.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Revenue Raid. The raids of the revenue men in Hall county are sometimes very exciting—the wealthy approach in the darkness of night to the guarded camps of the mountaineers, who watch for them with gleaming guns and often give them battle—the chase across the mountains, when a camp is discovered, and then, the men at bay, with raised rifles whose bullets often fly dangerously near the raiders; and then men in shuckies that clank dolorously on the dreary way to jail. Recently in the mountain fastnesses of eastern northeast Georgia, just where the three states of Georgia, North and South Carolina corner, the revenue officers made a daring raid.

The mountaineers had fixed for them this time, and but for an accident some of the raiding party would in all probability

THE BLAZER IS BACK.

It Has Partly Reversed the Frown Jacket and Shores Public Favor.

Light tan and mode colors are much worn in this wood country. Besides coats, cloth, chevrot and serge. There are several new weaves having a rough finish, with boucle effects in brighter threads, and all wool and silk and wool goods with wide crepe wrinkles. These lightweight materials are made up in various pretty styles. A neat light gray blazer costume seen the other day had a plain fitting shirt, of which only trimming was three or four inches of gray velvet arranged vertically on the front breast. The coat bodice was plain and had a velvet collar and gigot sleeves entirely of velvet. The velvet pocket flaps were lined with light violet silk, as were the flaring velvet cuffs. This gown was worn by a woman verging on middle age. Another more unique costume was composed of thin fawn colored goods and had a perfectly plain skirt. The bodice was a

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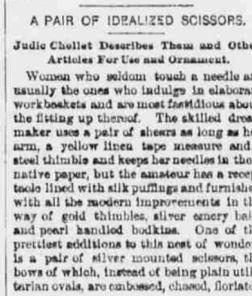
sort of Russian blouse made of the same good accordion plaid. It was belted in the waist, extended at least 20 inches below the waist. The blazer, which was superceded in popularity by the frown jacket, has returned to share the favor accorded to the latter, but appears in more frivolous forms than it wore two years ago. The addition of grosgrain, ruffle collar, double revers and big buttons changed its mode, and it is often still further modified by having the blouse part out in large points. The blazer is also somewhat altered from last year's styles, being more trimmed and having more elaborate sleeves. It extends to the bottom of the waist instead of stopping above the belt in the frown fashion. The double skirt is much employed. Sometimes the upper skirt, slightly lifted by a strap or apron, shows a different skirt beneath, but more often both skirts are of the same material. The subject of today's sketch is a double skirted costume of tan colored summer serge. The over-skirt has a band of stitching around the bottom and is caught up with a brown nettie. The frown jacket is trimmed with braiding and stitching and has two collars—the first of white cloth, the second of brown moire. The tight sleeves have a circular puff from shoulder to elbow. A blouse of plaid serge in red, yellow and brown on a cream ground is worn and is confined at the waist by a wadded belt of moire.



SERGE KTON SUIT.

Judic Choir of Idealized Scissors. A Pair of Idealized Scissors. And Other Articles For Use and Ornament.

Women who seldom touch a needle are usually the ones who indulge in elaborate workbooks and are most zealous about the fitting up thereof. The skilled dressmaker uses a pair of shears as long as her arm, a yellow linen tape measure and a steel thimble and keeps her needles in their native paper, but the amateur has a receipt lined with silk puttings and furnished with all the modern improvements in the way of gold handles, silver emery balls and pearl handbolts. One of the prettiest additions to this most of wonders is a pair of silver mounted scissors, the bows of which, instead of being plain tortoiseshell ovals, are embossed, chased, fluted



A PAIR OF IDEALIZED SCISSORS.

And intended with delicate scrolls. These idealized scissors may be obtained in gold as well as silver by the extravagantly inclined. The newest thing in fancy lamp shades is a globe covered thickly with chrysanthema petals in pink or yellow. The petals are of glass and are stamped into the proper form, and they are fastened on a fine wire foundation. Tiny coin purses are shown in lizard skin and kid, having a stamped decoration in gold and bearing on one side a metal initial enameled in gold and colors. Sterling silver initials in various styles may be purchased separately. One of the latest novelties is a tiny umbrella strap. It fastens with a shield shaped strap clip, having an embossed border and a plain middle, on which is engraved a monogram. The strap is just large enough to go around the tips of an umbrella when it is closed. While not a new thing, it is a reigning favorite at present among materials used for fancy work. Although it defaces very easily, much elaborate embroidery is lavished on it. A dainty robe for a baby carriage is shown, made of fine goods, having in the center a monogram at least 5 inches long, worked solidly in shades of gold colored silk. Among the letters are interlarded sprays of forget-me-nots in the natural colors. The robe is bordered with wide lace crocheted in light blue knitting silk. Colored corduroy has been much used for upholstering of late and may be found in shades for cushion covers.

JUDIC CHOLLET. Mensuralizing Butterflies. Bees, the common go-betweens of the lovers of the plants, cease to raise about a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below snow level. And why? Because it's too cold for them? Oh, dear, no; on sunny days in early English spring, when the thermometer doesn't rise above freezing in the shade, you will see both the honey bees and the great black bumble as busy as their ordinary labors. The demands of them among the golden cups of the first timid crocuses. Give the bees sunshine, and with a temperature just above freezing point, and he'll flit about joyously on his communicative errand.

But bees, one must remember, have

FRAGILE, THIN, AND DELICATE.

It is rare that a woman finds that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up their strength. The makers take the risk of selling it on credit. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every afflicted woman, they'll return her money. Nervous or General Debility, Dyspepsia, Painful Menstruation, Displacement, Inflammation and Ulceration, Bearing-down Pains, and all womanly weaknesses or ailments are cured by the "Prescription."

Method of Acquiring a Foreign Language. In acquiring a foreign language a grammar should be used which is a mere assemblage of rules, without any provision for practice. Besides the grammar, dictionaries and conjugations, the book should provide such exercises as will make possible a gradual progress in the acquisition of grammatical principles, and should insure the reality of that progress by a sufficient amount of repetition. As nothing so helps the advance of the student as the necessity of applying dry formulas, so, perhaps, nothing so facilitates his advance as the consciousness, due to proper methods, that he is at every moment enabled to apply in reading, writing or speaking some rule or principle laid down in his grammar. It is thus well to begin realizing at an early stage that progress is being made.

As soon, in fact, as the verb and noun forms have been learned by heart, the student should open for himself a course in literature. If we may suppose him to be acquiring German, for example, a book like "Udine"—Fogues's charming story for practice. Besides the grammar, dictionaries and conjugations, the book should provide such exercises as will make possible a gradual progress in the acquisition of grammatical principles, and should insure the reality of that progress by a sufficient amount of repetition. As nothing so helps the advance of the student as the necessity of applying dry formulas, so, perhaps, nothing so facilitates his advance as the consciousness, due to proper methods, that he is at every moment enabled to apply in reading, writing or speaking some rule or principle laid down in his grammar. It is thus well to begin realizing at an early stage that progress is being made.

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Ask Your Grocer for It. If he does not keep it send us order for 20 BARS FOR TRIAL FOR \$1.00, or for a Box 100 cakes 75 pounds \$4.50.

Joseph S. & Thomas Elkinton, 227 Chestnut Street, Phila.

LOVED AND LOST. The love between Robert Browning and his wife was ideal, in the true sense of that much abused word. After her death, after a few short years of married life, left the poet inconsolable. To him she remained always the dearest and most lovely of created beings, and her gift seemed to him far greater than his own.

I was traveling in Italy. There were few tourists in my company, and all were absorbed in books of every kind. The close of the long, Wisconsin day. Then it was that the elderly gentleman who had sat by my side without moving his eyes from the landscape, made a comment that invited conversation.

"You are fond of poetry?" he asked, when something in the shifting panorama of the Italian skies evoked from me a Byron couplet.

"Oh, yes," I responded. "I love poets and poetry."

The old gentleman grew young, and never shall I forget the wonderful thought and imagery that flowed in a continuous stream from his lips.

"What are your favorite poets?" he asked abruptly.

I named them, and without further comment quoted my favorite poem, one of Mrs. Browning's. When I had finished my companion resumed his post by the window and did not deign to notice me again.

I was much disconcerted. Had I given offense? Before reaching our destination I ventured to say:

"I suspect, sir, that you do not like Mrs. Browning's poetry."

The dark eyes of the stranger turned pitifully upon me, and he said, "Madam, the sunset is the sweetest and its singer the most precious gift life has given me. She was my wife."—Cor. Christian Union.

As Others Heard Him. Up town there is a photographer and the man who is running it is a hotel owner. He had a miller Tuesday whom "Gander" was up. The miller was quite full of people and the caller had an insane desire to give his man a "piece of his mind." He did so. He berated him up hill and down. He didn't leave him, as he expressed it, in any kind of shape. All the time the object of the attack had on the counter by his side the photograph, in action, only the caller didn't know it. When he had finished the Leviton man said:

"Are you done?"

"Yes, I am done," was the reply.

"Just one moment," was the rejoinder. "I want you to hear what you said," and the instrolled photograph was reversed and the recent pastures through the machine. The miller had an insane desire to give his man a "piece of his mind." He did so. He berated him up hill and down. He didn't leave him, as he expressed it, in any kind of shape. All the time the object of the attack had on the counter by his side the photograph, in action, only the caller didn't know it. When he had finished the Leviton man said:

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The Flour Awards. CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Crosby Co., in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use.

MEGARGEL & CONNELL. WHOLESALE AGENTS. SUPERLATIVE AND GOLD MEDAL. The above brands of flour can be had at any of the following merchants, who will accept THE TRIBUNE FLOUR COUPON of 25 on each one hundred pounds of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour.

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Seeds and Fertilizers. Large Medium and White Clover, Choice Timothy and Lawn Grass Seeds, Guano, Bone Dust and Phosphates for Farms, Lawns and Gardens. HUNT & CONNELL CO. MOOSIC POWDER CO. Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg. SCRANTON, PA. MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. Made at the MOOSIC and RUSSELL DALE WORKS. L. Hill & Rand Powder Co.'s ORANGE GUN POWDER. Electric Batteries, Fuses for exploding black, safety fuse and Repaque Chemical Co.'s High Explosives.

THE RICHARDS LUMBER CO. Scranton, Pa. 22 and 23 Commonwealth Building. TRY US. "No star was ever lost we once have seen, We always may be what we might have been," A HAPPY PATRON OF THE RICHARDS LUMBER CO. Scranton, Pa. 22 and 23 Commonwealth Building. TRY US.

DUPONT'S MINING, BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER. Manufactured at the Wapwallopen Mills, Luzerne county, Pa., and at Wilmington, Delaware. HENRY BELIN, Jr. General Agent for the Wrothing District, 98 Wrothing Ave., Scranton, Pa. Third National Bank Building.

MT. PLEASANT COAL. AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, delivered in any part of the city at lowest price. Orders left at my office. Rear room, first floor, Third National Bank, or sent by mail or telephone to the mine, will receive prompt attention. Special contracts will be made for the sale and delivery of Buckwheat Coal. WM. T. SMITH.

BLOOD POISON. Sufferers from this disease should use the Blood Purifier. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all blood diseases, such as skin eruptions, pimples, boils, ulcers, etc. It is sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle. W. M. MITCHELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.