

A FASHION LETTER.

THE LATEST STYLES IN DRESSES, HATS AND BONNETS.

The Kind of Goods in Fashion—Trimmings—Running to Lace—Parasols—Bric-a-brac.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1880.

Full fashions are now supposed to have blossomed, and dressmakers are busy with orders for spring suits. But the season is backward in asparagus and peas, and so it is in fashions. The majority are getting the last wear out of their winter wardrobe, and others have adopted a sort of half-and-half style to fill in until real weather comes. Everywhere I see the light cloak and the black dress, black gloves and parasol, which have been worn with good effect all winter, whole suits being as yet too cold for our late springs. However, there are suggestions which show who runs may read, and those who know are always kind enough to tell what is to be. Skirts are no wider than usual, being four yards round. There is a tendency toward the hoop again, but as yet when worn it is very small. To prevent the skirt from striking the feet a cotton wire, not too stiff, is put around the bottom with a piece of tape, ending at the side seams. It is bent and curved or lies in large pleats here and there, following the natural folds of the dress. The idea also of

FANCY SLEEVES

Will gain ground, and of trimming where the sleeve sets into the dress. The sleeve will be shirred, puffed, and ornamented with bows. What if one should really see again the old nut-ton-levee of our mothers? There is a pretty fancy called illumination, which consists in lighting up a costume by a flash of bright color. Thus black is so much worn. A black dress will then have a narrow pleating of dark red or shaw, as might perhaps seem from the reading. A dress of maroon velvet is illuminated with satin of old gold, and while it may seem flashy it has nothing startling about it. Sometimes, instead of pleating at the bottom, the sleeves, old armor, tapestry, reveal the illumination in half-moons. We have not quantities of

DRAPERY

But what we have is artistic in its effects, being gracefully shawl-pointed, or hung to simulate waves, or draped in handkerchief-folds, as a handkerchief will naturally depend from the hands when held loosely between the fingers. We may well look for grace when nature's curves and droopings are thus patterned. Scarfs and mantles are largely used, being always artistic. The overcoat is quite short, many opening in front or on the left side, or as mentioned before, are frequently cut in slashes and illuminated. When opening at the side the drapery, in small folds, is carried up the right side. The under skirt being thus exposed to view admits of much trimming, either shirring, large box-pleats or sometimes lengthwise trimming. Quantities of shirred satin trim the front, often lying in regular shirring between the open overskirt, and ascending to the throat vest-shape. Surtoons or redingotes are made with suits, but little capes and fancy fichus will be worn with warmer weather. Throughout all dress goods

THE ORIENTAL

Runs—cashmere figures, palmleaf, peacock feathers, Persian. These make pretty costumes laid upon a silk foundation—that is, begin with a last year's silk and build upon it for a new dress, taking the stylish and Oriental for the outside garments. In plain goods, the fashionable colors are more, the darker blues and heliotype, to be made in combination with Turk satin, chene, fancy embroidery and chenille. Heliotype is properly a delicate pinkish purple, just a hint and one which he dwells, but popularly it embraces all the shades and tints of purple. One dress at Easter shone resplendent of heliotype silk elaborately mounted with velvet. The bonnet matched and the gloves were cream. Everywhere the most gorgeous of the multitude of all the colors that ever raged, and as a consequence it cannot be entirely done away with. We find it cropping out everywhere, but it is now universally called cream.

A NEW LACE

Known as Languedoc, takes the place of the old lace, sometimes, run with silver or gold threads, but often tinged by straw of deeper or fainter color. Crepe lace also comes in the old softening cream. Dressings for the neck are higher and fuller, quite a puff of lace now filling the neck, or over the ears. No face, plain or pretty, ever looks so well as when set amidst the yellow of lace. To go with this the hair, in time, must again be brought high, but is still low and drooping, with curls upon the face. A very pretty little bonnet I met the other day wore hers upon the forehead, but crimped in large, plain waves, brought simply behind the ears, a cluster of curls a finger's length in the neck. But the fashion is to wear your own hair, without great elaboration of any sort, unless one may call "bean-catchers" elaboration, and these, especially among young girls, are almost universal. I was shown

TWO PICTURES

Not long since which were of interest. One was of Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily" and London lion of beauty. Being a copy the photograph was dull, dead and white, but the face had an expression of great sweetness and modesty. The picture might be fitly christened simplicity. The dress was as plain as could be, revealing the neck and arms, and one hand held poised upon it a bird. The hair was cut all round the face in short locks and frizzled, and the rest brought to a small and evidently real pug low down in the neck at the back. The other was that of another London beauty—Mrs. Cornwallis West—clad in white furs, with the head of a large dog upon her knee. The face was pretty, the pose coquettish, and a smile which refused even to be photographed to degenerate into a snarl, disclosed the teeth. I should like much to see this famous Jersey sulting which Mrs. Langtry wears, because they say it adapts itself to the form in spite of the dressmaker, fitting it perfectly. For the present

THE TURBAN

Is the favorite shape in hats, or styles approaching it. While sweet violets are in bloom we may look for wild wreaths of them upon small hats, and they are fresh and pretty upon young girls; but as the season advances those with the violets will disappear. One is shaped almost like a Glangery cap, with a large bunch of trimming in front, and I thought it a hat surely till I learned it was a bonnet. Irrespective heads and ornaments are in constant use. All headwear is placed far back, quite far back, and this necessitates the frizzing of a front hair. Little veils and invisible veils keep the hair pressed close to the face. The new heliotype is well represented among flowers—violets, pansies and most lovely sprays of lilac—besides finding prominence for the biadelle and delicate lavender in silks and satins. Flowers are used in great profusion, and every year it does seem that the art of flower-making

must surely now have attained perfection. Those just in are simply magnificent. Much lace is used in

BONNET TRIMMING

Mingling with the flowers and ribbon and tying or looping under the chin at the left. One strange-looking hat has an exceedingly low crown, so low as almost to run into the drooping but narrow brim, shaped something like a mushroom. It comes in the light straw, and I saw one lovely one of white neapolitan, trimmed with lilac flowers and what we used to call a weeping willow feather. Horsehoes of pansies and violets, large enough for any size in good luck, appear in all the millinery windows. Red and yellow are fashionable colors, the latter running through sunset yellow, Isabelle yellow, old gold and buttercup, to palest sulphur. Parasols are lovely. I saw a pure white brocade parasol with a fall of white chenille fringe and a hand-painted wooden handle, shading the face of a pure blonde, illuminated with heliotype, and it almost took away my breath. It is a truth, that "fine feathers make fine birds," but this time would have been poticable in shabby plumage. On the other hand, some of our women are so homely that no dress can beautify them, and the best they can do is to put their trust in God and make themselves as inconspicuous as possible.

PARASOLS

Are quite large and have a canopy droop, the extreme of fashion being to ornament them with birds, lizards and sprays of flowers. They are of all fancies, however, and in colors are supposed to match costumes. The ribs are colored red and placed without the lining. I assure you the parasol is now quite an affair of art, but there is nothing but runs in that direction now. Hardly anyone paints or embroiders on parasols figures upon silk, and the work on porcelain is more than widespread. Far be it from me to depreciate anything which may instruct or amuse, but I can see no more sense in everyone taking to such work than I can in making every child study the piano, whether it possesses musical taste or no. I say find your talent, even though it is digging worms, and cultivate it; but unless you love the occupation for its own sake, or to leave your stake don't annoy us with outrageous attempts. A day or so since I paid a visit to the

BRIC-A-BRAC

Rooms of Charles E. Locke and browsed about among the quaint and curious things on exhibition. Paneling, tiling, frescoing, according to the European, Turkish, Persian, Pompeian, etc., styles; bronzes, the ugliest plaques on record (just old plates with a string run through a hole pierced for the purpose, and hung to the wall in grotesque figures upon silk, and the work on porcelain is more than widespread. Far be it from me to depreciate anything which may instruct or amuse, but I can see no more sense in everyone taking to such work than I can in making every child study the piano, whether it possesses musical taste or no. I say find your talent, even though it is digging worms, and cultivate it; but unless you love the occupation for its own sake, or to leave your stake don't annoy us with outrageous attempts. A day or so since I paid a visit to the

INFANT'S WARDROBE

As compared with the outfit of an infant twenty years ago. They do not dress little babies in such fine linen and extraordinary lace, such frills and such furbelows, as of old, but when the child comes to the age of a couple of years it is dressed in gorgeous apparel. The cradle of this new-born babe was quite a dainty and expensive affair. In itself it was quite ordinary, but stood at some little distance above the floor. It was covered with lilac silk, and this in turn by a cloud of drapings of the net they call "lilies" and yellow-shams of such nowadays. A Chinese parasol of the same general tint stood open at the head, a wattleau fold of the net descending along the handle and mingling with the drapery, also outspread in ornamental folds. The basket was covered in the same way, and a little coverlet in the cradle, of lilac silk, was tufted with white and cardinal centers. KATE HEATH.

LIGHT IN THE HOME

The eminent English writer, Dr. Richardson, produces, in one of our contemporaries, an article called "Health at Home," which is replete with wisdom. A most important point, and one which he dwells, is the fact that so many people are afraid of the light. "In a dark and gloomy house you never can see the dirt that pollutes it. Dirt accumulates on dirt, and the dirtier the room the more dirt it attracts." Accordingly, when a house is dark and dingy, the air becomes impure, not only on account of the absence of light, but from the impurities which accumulate. Now, as Dr. Richardson cleverly puts it, we place flowers in our windows that they may have the light. If this be the case, why should we deprive ourselves of the sunshine and expect to gain health and vigor? Light, and plenty of it, is not only a purifier of things inanimate, but it absolutely stimulates our brains. It is in regard to sick rooms that this excellent authority is particularly impressive. It used to be the habit of physicians in old times to sedulously darken the rooms, and in this practice continues to some extent even to-day. In certain very acute cases of nervous disease, where light, the heart may be fit, it disturbs the over-excited visual organs, this darkening of the room may be permitted, but ordinarily to keep light out of the room is to deprive the patient of one of the vital forces. Children or old people condemned to live in darkness are pale and wan, exactly like those plants which, deprived of light, grow white. Darkness in the daytime undoubtedly makes the blood flow less strongly and checks the beating of the heart, and these conditions are precisely such as bring constitutional suffering and disease. The suppression of the light of day actually increases those contagious maladies which feed on uncleanliness. Dr. Richardson states: "I once found by experiment that certain organic poisons, analogous to the poisons which propagate these diseases, are rendered innocuous by exposure to light."

BALLS AND ARROWS

Among the new games tried by archers in this vicinity is that of shooting at a ball thrown in the air, and for the first attempt the scores fell well. The following shot 30 arrows each at a six-inch ball, standing twelve yards from the thrower. In nearly every shot missed the arrow went within a few inches of the mark. O'Connell's poor record may be explained by saying that he did not shoot, falling to connect (as usual). It is put in simply as an approximation of what he probably would have done if present: Ball, Strickland, 13 hits; C. C. Cadman, 11; F. W. Ward, 9; A. W. Havens, 12; John O. Cadman, 11; D. O'Connell, 0.—(Olympian).

ATHLETICS

On March 6th the Olympic Club of San Francisco held the first of a series of handicaps to be run during the summer months, at intervals of four weeks. By this means the Club expects to awaken a much needed interest in running races, which are so popular elsewhere. A gentleman recently arrived from New York states that about one hundred athletic clubs flourish in that city, and that every Saturday afternoon large crowds gather to cheer the winners of these amateur races.

CARVER

Dr. Carver writes to the Chicago Field from Paris: "My shooting has proved a great triumph on this side, and to show you how slowly I go, I have averaged one exhibition each day for more than one year, and only visited five cities; but I long for the freedom of America; and when I reach the prairies again there I shall always stay. I would rather be kicked to death by a buffalo than to be Emperor of a disgusting country like France."

OUR TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Few, even among those who have given some attention to the subject, know the depth of wretchedness to which within a comparatively short period the lunatic was consigned, and which, even at the present day, is in some places only gradually being removed. Conolly, whose advanced ideas of science and humanity led to the uniform adoption in England of the "non-restraint" system of treatment, speaking only thirty years ago on this subject, says: "Very few physicians of education were to be found, until a recent period, devoting themselves to mental disorders. Those occupied in asylums were chiefly distinguished by an eccentric and a roughness which, uniting them to their professional vocation, made them willing to undertake to treat mad people. By such persons, ill-educated, prejudiced, and without any resources but methods of violence, and who never studied the forms and treatment of mental disorders, all attempts to ameliorate the condition of the insane were bitterly and unscrupulously opposed with every effort and every contrivance of vulgar malice. Manicure, the cutting and shaving of the hair, and the use of such other means as were regarded with awe; the shrieks issuing from it made night hideous; the frantic creatures inclosed in their dens furnished appalling subjects for the artist or the novelist; and their ferocity was everywhere to be met with." And now in the latter half of the nineteenth century we find that the methods which Conolly so vigorously denounced, and to the abolition of which he devoted his life, are still in almost every asylum in the United States; that the attempts to improve the condition of the insane are opposed, as in his day, by those who have charge of them; that dens are still in existence, chains still employed, blows still inflicted, systematic flogging still practiced, the strait-jacket still used as a means of restraint; and that these agencies of subjection are supplemented by the "lithic" crib, an apparatus which, in the hands of a person possessing a competent knowledge of the physiology of the brain and the pathology of insanity would venture to introduce into the wards of a lunatic asylum occurred in the New York City lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. In one of these a patient was beaten to death by an attendant; in another, an attendant was killed by a patient; in a third, a patient was thrown off the wharf and drowned by another patient; and in the fourth, one lunatic was ordered to give a hot bath to another, not only insane, but paralyzed. After getting him into the bath, the attendant, who had been walking away, leaving the poor wretch actually to be boiled to death. In the asylum at St. Peter, Minnesota, a patient who refused to eat had his mouth filled with a mass of hot steam-heated down into his stomach with the handle of a knife, while another nurse held him down. On one occasion her nurse yelled, that they wanted to kill him. He was caught and laid on a bench one day in existence, chains still employed, his body; another attendant and a patient helped to hold him; his mouth was plugged to prevent his closing it. The food (soup) was poured in from a pitcher; his breath was heard to "gurgle" as the soup went into his windpipe, and in five minutes he was dead.

Last winter rumors in regard to the bad management of the Longview Asylum, in the State of Washington, led to the appointment of a committee to investigate them. From the report made on the subject I make the following extract: "According to the testimony of several eye-witnesses, a patient, who frequently and sometimes violently resorted to his attendants in this asylum is one known as 'taking down.' 'Taking down,' in the words of the testimony, consists in tripping or throwing the patient to the floor, holding down (for a long time) in a small punishment, the men being usually knocked down) with the knee on the chest, while another employe gags the patient, and still another holds the patient's hands. The patient is held down till he is quite weak and exhausted, becomes purple in the face, and the breath is almost gone. Another punishment is to make a 'spread-eagle' of a patient. This consists in stripping a patient of his clothing, making attendants whip him with wet towels. This is a punishment inflicted for a refusal to work. It is described as very painful, and is practised because it leaves no marks. There is testimony to the effect of kicking, beating, black eyes, and other marks of cruelty. It is in evidence that weak patients are overworked, and all inmates have not been properly fed and cared for. Hard work is made to be done in a room in which the mercury stood at 120°. The use of 'cribs' and the 'strong room' is shown. Loathsome vermin in loathsome numbers have been allowed to accumulate upon the bedding, the apparel, and the persons of patients. All of these things and others told with a painful plainness is the testimony that is a part of this report."

Of the Blackwell Island Asylum in New York City, a committee of the Senate reported last summer that, "This asylum continues to be a source of the greatest anxiety to us. We see that there is not proper provision for the patients, and we know that the surroundings and conditions of necessity increase and prolong the disease under which they are suffering; and yet we are quite powerless to effect any permanent improvement. The Lodge and Retreat, where the patients are confined, are buildings quite unfit for any human beings; and yet 200 insane women are shut up in them. The cells in which the patients sleep are, in both of the institutions, lighted only by transoms over the doors. At night, when the patients spend nearly twelve hours closely shut up in these cells, they must be pitch dark; and the air, which is not fresh even in the middle of the day, must be poisonous. In the Retreat, most of the cells (measuring seven feet six inches by twelve feet nine inches by twelve feet) contain no beds; and on one occasionally, when the nurse opened one of these cells in the morning, she found one of the patients lying on the floor with the head by her companion. The patients as a rule have nothing to do all day, and seldom go out except in the airing courts—bare spaces surrounded by high board fences. Such circumstances, and the exposure to the calming of an excited brain, but must rather serve to increase the disease and fix it upon the patient for life. The beneficial influence of a change to pleasant surroundings, and even a short employment has been shown within a few weeks, when a number of patients from the Retreat were transferred to two new halls in the new building and were supplied with work. One of the men who had experience in the treatment of the insane before entering this institution. The younger men of course only enter the asylum for the purpose of gaining experience, and they do so at the expense of the patients. As a rule they receive no salaries, and after serving a few months they usually resign, during the past two or three years, however, some circumstances have prevailed in this asylum.—(William A. Hammond, M. D., in the International Review for March.)

GEN. CLERK.—The Butte County Gun Club has been organized at Chico with A. L. Thiel, President; A. F. Blood, Vice-President; T. M. Berner, Treasurer, and C. B. Swain, Secretary. It starts in with thirty-six members. It is proposed to begin wing shooting and glass-ball practice at once. May succeed in developing many sharp-shooters.

FIRE LIMITS NOTICE.

To C. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the Sacramento Fire Department:

WE HEREBY APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO erect a frame building, one story high, with a long by 13 feet between, J and K. Fifth and Sixth streets. WILCOX, POWERS & CO.

SACRAMENTO, April 8, 1880.

I hereby accept the above application, and fix the limits of the building at 13 feet between J and K. Fifth and Sixth streets. C. SULLIVAN, Chief Engineer Sacramento Fire Dept. April 8, 1880.

FRANCISCO.—Ada, 598 ton, 0 ch in from Magdalena Bay for Europe; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

GO AND TELL IT TO THE BEES.

To my father, A. H. Hart, Sr., who passed away while out with his little grandchild on the lawn, watching the bees which for many years have been identified with his daily life, at Appleton, Wis., in his seventy-fifth year. There is a tender tradition in the family some other dear member must rap upon the keys. Conolly, whose advanced ideas of science and humanity led to the uniform adoption in England of the "non-restraint" system of treatment, speaking only thirty years ago on this subject, says: "Very few physicians of education were to be found, until a recent period, devoting themselves to mental disorders. Those occupied in asylums were chiefly distinguished by an eccentric and a roughness which, uniting them to their professional vocation, made them willing to undertake to treat mad people. By such persons, ill-educated, prejudiced, and without any resources but methods of violence, and who never studied the forms and treatment of mental disorders, all attempts to ameliorate the condition of the insane were bitterly and unscrupulously opposed with every effort and every contrivance of vulgar malice. Manicure, the cutting and shaving of the hair, and the use of such other means as were regarded with awe; the shrieks issuing from it made night hideous; the frantic creatures inclosed in their dens furnished appalling subjects for the artist or the novelist; and their ferocity was everywhere to be met with." And now in the latter half of the nineteenth century we find that the methods which Conolly so vigorously denounced, and to the abolition of which he devoted his life, are still in almost every asylum in the United States; that the attempts to improve the condition of the insane are opposed, as in his day, by those who have charge of them; that dens are still in existence, chains still employed, blows still inflicted, systematic flogging still practiced, the strait-jacket still used as a means of restraint; and that these agencies of subjection are supplemented by the "lithic" crib, an apparatus which, in the hands of a person possessing a competent knowledge of the physiology of the brain and the pathology of insanity would venture to introduce into the wards of a lunatic asylum occurred in the New York City lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. In one of these a patient was beaten to death by an attendant; in another, an attendant was killed by a patient; in a third, a patient was thrown off the wharf and drowned by another patient; and in the fourth, one lunatic was ordered to give a hot bath to another, not only insane, but paralyzed. After getting him into the bath, the attendant, who had been walking away, leaving the poor wretch actually to be boiled to death. In the asylum at St. Peter, Minnesota, a patient who refused to eat had his mouth filled with a mass of hot steam-heated down into his stomach with the handle of a knife, while another nurse held him down. On one occasion her nurse yelled, that they wanted to kill him. He was caught and laid on a bench one day in existence, chains still employed, his body; another attendant and a patient helped to hold him; his mouth was plugged to prevent his closing it. The food (soup) was poured in from a pitcher; his breath was heard to "gurgle" as the soup went into his windpipe, and in five minutes he was dead.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Everlasting Perfumery! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has been styled the "Everlasting Perfume." It is indeed true that its delightful and refreshing fragrance lingers for