

WOMAN'S REALM



GRADUATING CLASS OF THE MOUNT VERNON HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. (Photograph by F. W. Varian.)

Open Air Dinner Gowns in Paris.

Paris, June 23. The smart restaurants in the Bois, and especially the private open air clubs where people may lunch and dine, present a gay spectacle in early June, the month considered in Paris the height of the season. The Parisian has evolved a particular kind of dinner toilet suitable to be worn with a hat in an open air dining room.

Tafteta mousseline is a popular material for such a gown. The other evening at the Pavillon d'Armenonville, a pretty brunette was effectively gowned in a Louis XV costume of tafteta mousseline in a curiously warm shade of light blue. The skirt had a trimming about the bottom of a heavy fillet lace embroidered in pale pink silk, emphasized by a tracery of black velvet. The embroidery also ran up the sides of the apron in a waving pattern, almost meeting at the waist line. This narrow apron had at the bottom a lace diamond, put on with some narrow strands of black velvet ribbon. The corsage was pointed, and black velvet was used to trim the collar, which framed a transparent yoke of lace embroidered with pink. A white hat, a three cornered shape trimmed with a white bird of paradise set on crosswise, completed the toilet.

Another gown consisted of a long coat of figured tafteta, made in mannish fashion, with pointed revers and pockets on the hips, worn with skirts of pale gray silk mousseline. The tafteta had a gray ground, with an indistinct

flower pattern that showed occasional vivid spots of yellow and old pink. Gray, by the way, is in high favor at the moment, particularly for gowns that have some old, last century suggestion about them.

A gown that attracted much attention was in princess effect, made of finely plaited lawn and panels of Irish lace. The bodice, cut in half décolleté fashion, was partially concealed by a deep pelerine of Irish lace. This is an idea that can be carried out in any material where a pelerine cape would be suitable. A half-low gown is considered proper with a hat, but there are times when the slight covering of the cape is more appropriate and becoming.

The day chosen for the "Fête des Drags," which is one of the smart events of the "Grande Semaine" in Paris, was rather cold, and a large number of women chose to wear tailored suits of wool and cloth rather than cover their lingerie gowns with long coats. Very smart was a costume of white cloth made with a short habit having rounded sides, and trimmed with light blue velvet embroidered in gold. This decoration was used only for the collar and lapels, and the inside vest of white satin buttoned with small gold buttons. There was a lingerie chemisette with a high, half stiffened collar that spread out a little at the top; and about this was wound a black satin scarf tied with two donkey-ear ends in front. A hat of pure white straw, trimmed with petunias in gorgeous shades, was worn. It was high and narrow, turning up abruptly on one side, where the flowers were massed, and with a crown encircled only by a narrow scarf of black velvet.

There was an exquisitely simple costume of pink cloth, a color somewhat like crushed strawberry. The skirt had a tunic falling in graceful folds over a long underskirt, but there was no trimming. The bodice was cut out in a rounded décolletage, deeper than a man's dinner jacket, but on these lines, and there were double lapels fastened down with silver buttons. On the sides just below the shoulder little pointed pieces buttoned over on the short, rather loose sleeves. There was an exquisite chemisette and long underleaves made of handkerchief lawn most delicately embroidered and tucked and inset with Valenciennes. The hat was of brown crin, trimmed with uncurled ostrich plumes in the same color, and the shade harmonizing well with the gown.

One of the fashionable shades of brown is called "Maryland," and is particularly effective in cloth. A princess suit made of this and worn with a little loose jacket of linen cloth in light beige color has a lot of lace and bright blue embroidery set in the jacket. The hat, which is of a beige colored straw, is heavily trimmed with roses.

Among the linen costumes were several made in tailored fashion, and the choice for the upper garment seemed to be equally divided be-

tween the redingote and the bolero. The term bolero is most elastic, for it includes everything from a short coat reaching to the waistline to a little vague drapery falling from the shoulders and barely covering the bust.

A corselet gown of white serge has the skirt cut so that the corselet part drags a little about the waist, a rather more becoming fashion than when all the seams of the skirt run up over the corselet. This is worn with a lingerie blouse and a sort of pelerine bolero, which makes cape sleeves and has two loose ends crossing over the breast with large passementerie buttons. There is a fine passementerie embroidery all about the pelerine, which is worn over a lingerie blouse.

Another pretty idea in a bolero shows a jacket cut out in points that fall over the giraffe belt and with elbow sleeves; and over this is a second jacket that disappears under the arms and makes little tabs over the tops of the sleeves. This is carried out in blue toile with the use of white piping and small white buttons to emphasize it. The rolling shawl collar is of white, embroidered coarsely in poppy red, and inside the loose sides of the bolero hang lingerie ruffles. The elbow sleeves have double cuffs, one of toile, edged with white and trimmed with buttons, and the second of embroidery, and both are slashed on the outside of the arm to show lingerie ruffles. The skirt is moderately wide and trimmed only with three plis religieuses.

Some of the frouded gowns show a use of the fashionable trimming of coarse white cotton. A blue and white foulard has a little shirred bolero over a high corselet belt of plain blue silk. The revers and the cuffs are of white cotton toile, lying over lingerie ruffles, with an embroidery of black and blue dots on the white. The skirt is made of the tunic overskirt, slashed on one side and finished with a knife plaiting.

A NEW D. R. CHAPTER.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution which has just been organized in Orange has undertaken as its special work the diffusion of patriotic ideas among foreigners. Courses of lectures on the history of New-Jersey are being arranged for next winter, and one is to be given in Italian for the benefit of the numerous Italians in the Oranges. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, is pastor of the Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, is pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, which has for some time been prominent in work for the Italians. The officers of the new organization are: Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell; vice-regent, Mrs. James Earle Cheekman; registrar, Mrs. Henry Suidman; corresponding secretary, Miss Etta Drayton; treasurer, Miss Edith Brockett.

BLAIKIE-MILLAR.

An attractive wedding last week was that of Miss Cornelia A. Millar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Babcock Millar, of East Orange, N. J., and Cameron Blaikie. About one hundred guests attended the ceremony, which was performed at 4:30 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon in Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Brewer Eddy, assistant pastor of the church and a former classmate of the bridegroom. A large reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, in East Orange.

The bride's gown was of white pincel lace over white museline, and her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. Her one piece of jewelry was a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Millar had no bridesmaids. Her only attend-

SERIES OF SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENTS FOR WASHING THE FACE.



Begin at the forehead. Wash the sides of the face. Next comes the nose. The palms of the hands for the cheeks. A circular motion about the mouth. At the back of the neck. Upward sweep for the chin.

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Another plaiting edges the bottom of the skirt. The tunic is now so varied that it is losing much of its severity form. Slashed tunics and the decided novelty are the full, plaited tunic of stiff silk standing out from the full skirt.

HUNDREDS DISAPPOINTED.

Miami Club's "June Walk" Postponed for a Year.

Disappointment again dogged the footsteps of the Miami Club in its efforts to give the children of the 32d Assembly District their summer outing in Central Park. The fourth annual "June walk," postponed from June 30 to July 1 on account of the weather, had to be given up again, after hanging in the balance for several hours, while hundreds of anxious children hung around the 3d-ave. corners from 9th-st. to 15th-st. with their luncheons under their arms.

Nobody knew what to do, not even James J. Frawley, the host, and his assistants. One minute the rally was coming down straight.

"Oh, it's the clearing up shower!" one youngster would call optimistically to another. But it stopped raining only to begin again, and then, "Oh, ain't it mean!" wailed the chorus.

The idea was for the children to form by divisions on their corners, every one to fall in behind Division No. 1, whose stamping ground was West Division No. 1. At 11:15 o'clock the joyous word went round to form in marching order. Great was the excitement while the little parade formed, encouraged by a large and ever increasing gallery that lined the opposite sidewalks and sidewalks. Then after an hour of eager watching, and many false alarms of "Now we're off!" and "Well, so long! Hope you'll enjoy yourselves!" (as if the party were bound for Europe or the frontier), came the disappointing message, "No party to-day."

There it stood—Division No. 1—in all the bravery of its tissue paper finery, preceded by thirteen pieces of the Paradise Park Band, and headed by little Oscar Downers, as a happy and choice group of ten invited tin can for a hat and a choice crop of tow wiskers and wig. Behind him came three agricultural looking farmers, carrying hoes and hay. They were Arthur Levine, Willie Heinen and Freda Levine. Albert Roth came behind as a cowboy, in fringed leather shirt and trousers.

Then came the kings and queens. Ahead of them walked Cyril Flood and Beulah Stultemiller, all in blue accordion pleated suits, to match the blue and white canopy they held aloft over Archie Bartok, the prince of the party, very prettily in white and blue, with gold wings, crown and scepter, and Violet Abrams, his consort, who wore butterfly wings and white net and silver. There were the queen of the fairies, impressive in white mousseline netting and silver wings. She was Emma Flackit.

Jeremiah Flood and Ruth Cohen made a regal couple under the white canopy, and "Well, hard's the queen," held over them, and behind stretched a noble cortege of Japanese girls in gay kimonos, Red Riding Hoods, flower girls, Red Cross nurses and Columbias, with appropriate canopies. Mrs. Joseph Heinen and Mrs. E. Ghidoni led charge.

Bad as the news was, it was a thousand million

form the outer edges of the sockets of the eyes, using the inner angle of the eye by the nose as the point of departure and alternating the direction.

"The eyes being closed, the eyelids are massaged, and the eyeballs themselves should be carefully rubbed, the forefinger being used for this. Next, supporting the hands by resting a thumb on the lower part of each cheek, use the first and second fingers of each hand to scrub the nose.

"Probably owing to its prominence and because it is more liberally supplied with glands than any other part of the face, it is much more difficult to keep the skin of the nose cleansed and free from blackheads than any other part, so the fingers should be very active and sympathetic in the task of washing this feature. The greatest pressure should be used in the downward stroke, and the pulpy part of the middle finger should be searching in its work about the nostrils. The cheeks are washed with the palms of the hands; the hands should be applied to the sides of the face with the fingers upward, the lower part of the hand resting on the bones of the lower jaw.

"Great care should be taken in using the up and down scrubbing motion to make the pressure heavy on the upward stroke, but very light on the downward, as the tendency of the flesh of the cheeks is to sag as the years pass. Placing the thumbs under the chin for support, the

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HOW TO WASH THE FACE.

Discard Washcloths and Sponges—Use Hot Water and Good Soap.

"The Fountain of Youth," by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray (Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New-York), is a book which is sure to be welcomed by the woman who sees the charms of youth slipping from her and has not the means to place her case in the hands of an expert. To many such the fountain of youth, as it exists in the art of the modern beauty doctor, has seemed as unattainable as that mythical fount for which Ponce de Leon sought in the glades of Florida, but, according to Dr. Murray, such women need not despair. They can do for themselves with no great expenditure of time and money what their wealthier sisters get others to do for them.

To begin with, several pages and a series of pictures are devoted to that very homely and commonplace process, washing the face. In view of all that has been said against the use of hot water on the face, it is somewhat of a surprise to find Dr. Murray, who is a member of the New-York State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the New-York County Medical Society, the New-York Neurological Society, the Women's Medical Association, professor adjunct in women's diseases at the New-York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, etc., recommending that the water "must be hot—not warm, but hot. Hot water does not wrinkle the face; on the contrary, it makes the skin soft and pliable, and a good soap, such as is free from scent and alkalies, should be used. As a general thing, men's faces show a clearer, better skin than women's, though naturally they are of a coarser texture. This is due to the fact that men use so much soap in lathering for shaving, and the shaving soaps are of much finer quality than most toilet soaps."

Against sponges and face cloths, Dr. Murray entertains a bitter hatred. "Many complexions are ruined by the employment of sponges and face cloths," she says. "Not that they are pernici- ciously in themselves, but they are not properly cleaned after using. They are carelessly wrung out of the water in which they have been used, and hung to dry by the washstand, out of the light. The soap and the impurities of the water remain in them, and as they are used time after time, the decayed soap and collected matter is applied to the face, and will occasion the appearance of blackheads and little pimples, and the skin will become muddy. A sponge is well enough in itself, but even after being used once the sponge or the cloth should be washed most carefully, and, after being rinsed in boiling water, hung to dry in the sunlight and air."

Dr. Murray prefers to the most innocuous sponges and face cloths, however, the hand and finger, for the touch of skin to skin has something peculiarly beneficial in it.

"To wash the face, then, let the water be hot, and, dipping the hands into the bowl, make them soapy with the chosen soap; then the hands should be applied to the face after a regular manner, systematically, using a kind of light facial massage. Dash the water over the face at first, then begin, using the four fingers of both hands, pass them from the middle of the forehead outward, with firm pressure, and let them rest lightly as they are brought back again; do this several times, thus smoothing out the vertical wrinkles.

"Next, placing the fingers at the roots of the hair, bring the fingers down to the eyebrows, and as this is repeated several times let the fingers rest slightly on the skin with the upward stroke, but exert considerable pressure on the downward stroke, as when the forehead is wrinkled the muscles contract from above. Let the three fingers slide up and down on each temple. Supporting the hands by the forefinger of each hand resting on each temple, use the second and third fingers to pass around in a revolving fashion about the rings of bone which

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first and second fingers are used to make a circular motion about the mouth, the fingers of each hand describing a semi-circle and meeting the other in the middle. With the thumbs rest prepared in the same position upon the chin, the forefinger of either hand may be employed to wash and massage the chin, which is done with a circular motion.

"Lastly, the neck and chin are washed. Clasp the back of the neck with both hands so that the fingers touch; then bring the hands forward and down until the finger tips meet in front. That will bring the back of the hand to the chin on each side. The four fingers are flattened and spread against the chin, and the backward sweep lift the flesh against the jaw and smooth it out with considerable pressure."

Her face thus accurately and thoroughly washed, the seeker after the fountain of youth prepared to take up self-massage, the care of the eyebrows and eyelashes, the ears and nose, the teeth, treatment of superfluous hairs, etc. In shampooing the head, Dr. Murray recommends scrubbing the scalp with a brush as hard as can easily be borne. For inflamed eyes, nothing, she says, is more useful than the wash made from ten grains of borax in an ounce of camphor water—not the spirits of camphor, by the way. Eczema of the nose—"the despair of their possessors"—may sometimes be helped by tannic acid in one ounce of glycerine, applied night and morning. Cosmetics, dress and physical culture claim other interesting pages in a book which is eminently sane and practical. There are 134 illustrations from photographs taken under the personal supervision of the author.

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SERVANTS IN GERMANY.

Not the Models American Women Think They Are.

Not long ago, among the long list of suicides that is to be found daily in the German papers, was an account of a young domestic from the country who threw herself into the Spree because she did not succeed in obtaining a situation.

"Remarkable!" exclaimed a harassed housekeeper. "I could have understood it if it had been a mistress."

"Forty mistresses to one maid." Is the report that comes from the best intelligence office in Berlin. Not only is this scarcity of domestic servants causing consternation among housekeepers, it is also being much discussed by the officers in the Statistics Bureau, who have been greatly surprised by the large decrease in the number of domestics in the last ten years.

The position of a domestic servant in Germany, as far as money goes, is far better than that of many women in so-called "professional" situations. In Berlin a general servant receives from 150 to 250 marks a year; a housemaid from 200 to 250; cooks from 200 to 300. Cooks are in three classes; general or plain, perfecte and Kochmann; the last are the highest paid, and are not to enter a situation without an assistant kitchenmaid. Housemaids again, unless agreed in their contract, will not touch a particle of kitchen work nor assist with children. The general servant or mädchen für alles is the most difficult to find. Nurses in the English and American acceptance

LONG HOURS AND HARD WORK. The German servants, as a rule, work hard. Their hours are long, their mistresses exacting and their comforts few. Many of the best, and particularly the more experienced, servants prefer to take situations by the day, sleeping at home. In this way they have more free time. Many take two different places in one day—say four hours in the morning and seven in the afternoon—receiving for each 20 marks a month.

The old laws regarding domestic servants, which allowed them little or no liberty and permitted employers to treat them as they pleased, even to the use of corporal punishment, so long as it was effected without injury, have undergone little or no revision in the present day, and are set down as one of the causes of the great deficiency in the supply.

It is a significant fact that in spite of the situation waiting for them at home, so many girls go abroad, especially to England, in search of employment. Only recently a serious warning appeared in the daily papers against such emigration. London streets are filled with such girls seeking positions which they will never find, and the article goes on further to point out the actual danger of such ventures.

The desperation of the domestic situation here led to the formation of several organizations, through which much good has been accomplished. In 1899 a "Hilfes Verein für Weibliche Personal" was formed by the Editor of the "Domestics Journal" in Berlin, and a small number of maid servants. This society's aims were to help the girls by the movement by dealing with the domestic question in a large measure, and to serve up a pie which contained a number of demands.

The following year a second society was organized, the "Verein für die Bekämpfung der Verhältnisse der Dienstmädchen," which had better relations between the employers and the employed. This latter society more nearly touches the situation, for it must be owned that in Germany the

of the term, do not exist in Germany. After the monthly nurse has left there is a choice of two kinds, an Amme or wet nurse, at a salary of 800 to 1,000 marks a year; or a Kinderfrau, an elderly woman, usually married, with fixed, preconceived ideas concerning babies. She takes entire control in the nursery, without reference to the mother's wishes, or leaves the situation. She has wages amounting to 800 or 900 marks a year. Then comes the Kindermädchen, in three classes, first second and simple. They are open to suggestion, not high priced, and will go from one situation to another to be with small babies, which are less trouble than older children and need only to be taken out in the carriage and allowed to sleep while the attendant is free to read, knit or gossip as her fancy dictates.

THE NURSERY GOVERNESS.

From about two years on the child has a kinderfrau; she answers in many days to the nursery governess, is often a graduate of some kindergarten, takes entire responsible charge of the children, is addressed as "Frau" and has her meals with the family. Her wages range from 50 to 50 marks a month.

No great stress is laid upon the morals of servants. An illustration of which indifference was given recently when the papers reported the case of an unmarried servant who, having "two small children to provide for," had saved enough out of her wages to make her the victim of a thief. It is not an uncommon thing for a girl to be obliged to give up her place for a month or two. Her moral lapses are made so light of that she is usually taken again into service without delay. What becomes of the unfortunate children born under such circumstances is not clear to ascertain. Some are put out to board, the mother paying for their keep; others find their way into the orphan asylums. Berlin has no foundling asylum, though the question of opening such an institution has been recently much discussed. In many cases it does not matter who is the father of the child, it others

hardships of servants, however great, do not far exceed those of the mistresses. Housekeepers have to put up with idleness, insolence, dirt, and even immorality, because there is actually nothing better to get.

INTEMPERATE IN DEMANDS.

In their ignorant struggle for reforms, encouraged by intemperate leaders, the servants go so far in their demands as to make the situation impossible. Nearly every cook refuses to get dinner at night. Few will consent to make a hot dish for the 8 o'clock supper. Coffee and bread and butter are the breakfast, and sour looks are the reply to a request for a boiled egg or a bit of toast. Most of the maids refuse to wear a black dress and white apron, and when they hear of a cap they will toss their heads and give notice. The social Democratic party expressed its sympathy with the movement by dealing with the domestic question in a large measure, and to serve up a pie which contained a number of demands.

AT THE DAWN OF DIETETIC TRUTHS.

The next great revolution for human betterment will come in the direction of dietary reform, according to Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, who was one of the speakers last week at the Lake Placid conference on home economics. "What bacteriology has done for surgery and for medicine in our day, what sanitary reforms have done to lower the death rate and stamp out disease, a rational but radical reformation in our food system will do toward eliminating certain dire forms of disease, conserving and preserving the health of the next generation," said Dr. Stillman.

"I do not feel that we have arrived at the ultimate truth in regard to dietetic teaching, but one thing we may be sure, the scientific diet of the future will undoubtedly cut down the meat supply very largely. It will certainly diminish the quantity of food usually taken, for civilized man has a tendency to gorge himself out of all proportion to his needs, making his stomach a party rather than intelligently to his stomach and his body. Of what avail will be all the education in literature, science and science if the youth of our time know more about their own nutrition, what to eat and how to live than the Indian in his wigwam or the Hottentot on his sands, and if their bodies are the prey of inherited dietetic superstitions and ignorant guesses? I believe that we are at the dawn of great things for mankind."

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