DECEIVING THE PARISIANS.

The Romantic Adventures of Miss Deadwood, who Made her Debut Before an Audience of London Women some Days Ago, Five Years after Presentation of Paris Audiences.

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DISTILLING ROSES' GOWNS.

The Visitor's Fragrance Caught and Imprisoned in Lapses of Gossamer—The Best Perfumes Prepared by Sorcerers.

"Well, no," said a chemist, "it does not [illegible] because a toilet perfume is made in France, or any other foreign country, that it is expensive in proportion to the cost of transportation. Such was formerly the case, but the art of making the perfumes has been carried to such perfection of late years in this country that not more than one-third as much of the French preparations would now United States as was the case two years ago. Nearly [illegible] work of Southern chemists [illegible] made in this city alone last year and Chicago made nearly half as great a quantity as that. There are large perfumery establishments in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities.

Are the Southern as good as the French?

Exactly as good, for the general opinion that some of our best manufacturers acquire having the sense of flowers are merely distillations of the genuine odors in far from correct. The fact is that genuine oils of flowers, of which pure American perfumes are made, are imported, principally from France, and genuine musk and ambergris, the two most important and valuable items in the perfumer's stock, are obtained in other countries. Now the best American-made perfumes are equal in quality to the flower of the French, each might fairly be the name of the best and that country to blend such for a delicate nose. The fact is that the most successful efforts have been made in this country to raise flowers of sufficient richness and delicacy of perfume to export essential oils in sufficient quantities to make it profitable to extract them, although it is said that the odorous bouquet of some of the [illegible] flowers, especially Florida and other Gulf States, lacks the high bouquet of the same flowers grown in southern France, that great garden of ornamental odors. The flowers that are principally of popular perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet are the jasmine, violet, tuberose, rose, bitter orange flower, and vanilla. Combinations of these with anthergris and musk result in all the delicate perfumes that are used.

These flowers, or the most of them, are indigenous to the south of France. Cassia, the blossoms of the mimosa tree, comes from the East Indies, as does the tuberose. Bitter orange is from upper Italy. Five oils of violet, tuberose, jasmine and other delicate flowers, being highly volatile, must be extracted in a peculiar manner in order that they may be retained any length of time for use. The essential oil is volatile in the most volatile of all flower extracts, and as the flower itself is the most difficult to grow of all the perfume flowers, violet extract is of double the value of any other volatile essential oil of flowers. Cassia is used as a substitute for violet when the latter is scarce. Petals of these flowers are extracted and held by what is known technically as grease absorption, but the French give the process the more delicate name of enfleurage. I do not know who discovered the process, but it is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most effective known to chemical science. A layer of refined fat is spread upon a large wire sieve with small meshes. Upon this bed of grease the delicate petals of the odor-bearing flowers are scattered lightly. Then a layer of fat is spread upon the flowers, and then another layer of petals, and so on until the sieve is filled. It is then covered up and subjected for ten or twelve hours to a temperature just below the point at which the fat would melt. Then the heat is increased until the fat becomes liquid and runs through the meshes of the sieve into a vat arranged to receive it, charged with the perfume of the flowers. The leaves, apparently odorless, remain in the sieve, but one distillation does not rob them of all their sweetness, and some of the same fat, when cold, is mixed with them again, and the same process repeated. In turn, some of the second distillation is run through the sieve with the flowers, which are then, indeed, robbed of all their fragrance. The last two processes make the double and triple extracts known to the trade. The grease, holding the rare odors of the flowers, is then sealed in cans and is ready for market, which it finds all over Europe and in this country. The trade name of this grease is pomade extract.

"In preparing the perfumes for use the manufacturer treats the pomade with odorless alcohol, that made from corn being the best, although spirits made from potatoes and grapes are used, but these two are never perfectly odorless, and, therefore, the finest perfumes cannot be prepared from them. The alcohol becomes at once the affinity of the perfume held by the grease, and it readily leaves the latter and joins the spirits. The grease is then, however, used to remove it from the affiliated perfume and spirits the compound is subjected to a gradually lowering temperature until the grease congeals. It is then an easy matter to run the liquid off, and all that is left to do is to bottle it, cork it, seal it, and it is ready for any lady's handkerchief.

"Bitter-orange flowers, rose leaves, cassia, and other perfume flowers have fixed essential oils, which are obtained by distillation. The neroli oil of trade is obtained from bitter-orange blooms. These flowers are abundant everywhere in Florida, and most of the other choice perfumery flowers grow there and along the Gulf in profusion. About $5,000,000 worth of toilet perfumes are sold here every year, the bases for the most of which are imported.

"You might ask, Why doesn't some one utilize the abundant supply of own fragrant flowers and provide these materials?" The fact is that, in spite of the assertions that the blooms of Florida are as rich in fragrant oils as the French flowers, experimental distillation has not made the assertion good, except in the case of the orange bitter-orange flowers. That article has been produced in New Orleans of a quality as fine as the French oil, but manufacturers did not seem inclined to encourage its production. As to roses, in France one hundred pounds of rose leaves produced a dessert spoonful of essential oil. In America it requires a ton of leaves to produce the same quantity. Then, again, flowers can't be picked by machinery, and it is not at all likely that floriculturists in the country could secure hands to gather their fragrant blossom harvests for two cents a day, as they can in France.

"There is one flower indigenous to Southern soil which yields a most delightful extract, and which, singularly enough, has not been utilized in the preparation of perfumes. That is the magnolia. A well-known perfumer, after making very satisfactory experiments with the magnolia as a perfumery flower, was about to cultivate it on a large scale, when he died.

"Musk, the genuine grain from the musk deer is now worth its weight in gold, so scarce has it become, the wild-eyed little animal from which it is obtained having been very nearly exterminated from its Asiatic haunts. A full grown musk deer will yield about an ounce of the grains, which are found in a sac in the skin of its abdomen. The grains are no larger than a pea, and some of them are as small as a pin head. The musk is sold in the market in the pods or sacs in which it is found, but is frequently adulterated. So many of the deer are killed before arriving at maturity that the average musk bag imported, either Chinese or Russian, will not exceed half an ounce in weight. The adulteration of musk is made possible by the use of a seed known as the musk seed. It grows in India. The Chinese musk is prized the most, but it is more open to suspicion than the Russian, which is seldom found with the sac broken. There are many artificial musks, but none of them can take the place of the genuine in fine perfumes.

"Ambergris is a valuable and costly adjunct of the perfumers' art. It is believed to be caused by a disease of the liver in the spermaceti whale, which, by the intestines of which it is chiefly found, although it is cast up by the sea in Oriental climes, and is gathered along the shores of Coromandel, Madagascar, and Japan. It is an aromatic, gray substance, and as much as 150 pounds of it have been taken from one whale. A lump of ambergris of that size is worth to the whaler about $3,000. There is no duty on ambergris in this country. It is worth as much as $15 an ounce in New York. It is of incalculable benefit to the perfumer, as it gives homogeneity to the fragrance of combined extracts and oils in a remarkable degree, and it strongly develops the delicate and evanescent odors of volatile oils. Ambergris, when genuine, for it is easily counterfeited, is full of small black spots when cut. It is used to improve the flavor of wines.

"Colognes and toilet waters of all kinds have been so successfully prepared in this country during the past few years that a large export trade in them has gradually developed. As cologne is simply refined, odorless alcohol, perfumed with some essential oil of flowers, there is no reason why it should not be made as well here as elsewhere. All first-class toilet waters, with the exception of bay rum, are nothing more nor less than perfumed corn spirits, which have received a medicinal quality by the introduction of balsamic or tonic properties. Genuine bay rum is always imported. Nine-tenths of the stuff used as bay rum in New York, as indeed in other cities, is not bay rum at all, but a mixture of the essential oil of bay with common rum or alcohol. There are few barber shops where the genuine article is in use. Genuine bay rum is made only in the West Indies. It is the distillation of the green leaves and berries of the bayberry tree mixed with absolutely pure rum, St. Croix being used in the very best quality. There is only one true bayberry, but there are many varieties of it in the West Indies, and so closely do they resemble the *pimenta oeris*, or true bay, that great care is necessary in gathering the leaves, for the presence of a small quantity of the leaves of any other variety is sufficient to spoil the entire product of a still. Ripe berries are mixed in the still with the leaves. The best bay spirit is distilled by steam in copper pipes, but the ordinary commercial spirit, such as bay rum is made from here, is distilled over an open fire. The genuine steam-distilled bay spirit is not only many times stronger than the other, but the refreshing aroma that characterizes it is ten times as lasting. The West Indians find the true bay rum so necessary to their comfort among the numerous discomforts attending a life in the climate of their country that they use about all that is made, and hence its scarcity in this and other countries."

THE NEW ORLEANS CITY.

Its Patriotic and Hospitable and Their Effect on Texas and Texans.

GALVESTON, March 21.—No one knows how many anti-secession stories of the extreme [illegible] are afloat in some of the growing cities of the West and Southwest. A [illegible] paper recently published a similar edition containing a full-page map of Texas showing showing that one of the important lines of travel and transport, by rail or water, of the United States and Mexico are tributary to New Orleans. The newspaper was the organ of the Eads jetty ring, which [illegible] of Congress from the Federal Treasury for dredging the bar at Galveston, promising to [illegible] Texas a great seaport. The map of Texas showing such a state might [illegible] the imagination. But the result is [illegible] to be [illegible] that, in fact, it [illegible] and enjoyed all the fame of [illegible] which proves that

Not all Texans are in the growth of Galveston.

[illegible] Texas [illegible] Southern States. From the beginning of the [illegible] Texas [illegible] Texas [illegible] Texas