

SOCIETY'S SHOULDERS

Our Los Angeles Society Women Are Shapely and Beautiful

SQUARE, ROUND OR SLOPING

Shoulders All Have a Distinctive Beauty and Many Women "Use" Their Charms to Great Advantage

Faces may be bewitching eyes entrancing, mouths tempting, but shoulders are big breakers, even for the brave swimmer.

Shoulders, although slighted by the paragrapher, are not forgotten by the

S. Owens is an exception to this American rule of repose, and her conversation is interlarded and accentuated by telling shrugs of her pretty and supple shoulders.



SOME EXPRESSIVE SHOULDERS

lover, and especially the cold shoulder; but the shoulders of beauty are always interesting.

Lucetta Borcia, that unscrupulous young lady, so skilled in toxicology, had exquisite shoulders. Indeed, so perfect were they that even her victims, could they be sensitized, would affirm this statement.

Jumping from Italy into France, we find Mme. Pompadour idolized on account of her shoulders, which were always in evidence, and which, upon a certain occasion, caused even her rival to relent.

The pretty women who have married titles have not only possessed beautiful faces, but shoulders as well.

The Countess of Clancarty, won her heritage through a charming act of acting—the shrugging of her shapely shoulders. Not finding the shoulder a gold one, he wooed and won successfully.

The shoulders of the pretty Consuela Yznaga, now Viscountess Mandeville, secured for her many a conquest in society, of which she was at one time a belle.

The fair Langry attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales by the beautiful and artistic curve of her neck. The wily beauty knew this to be her strong point, and discreetly made the most of it.

necks and shoulders. Miss Mullins has pretty and shapely shoulders, but they lack expression, but her animated face quite substitutes this want.

Miss Louise Robinson's décolleté gowns are always graced by lovely shoulders, and Miss Wadsworth appears at her best when her shoulders are not hidden by a high-necked gown.

Miss Foster has beautifully shaped shoulders, but they are carried with too much jaunty grace to be winning.

The Misses Grace Cole, Edna Betts, the Misses Goodrich, Braly, Wharton, Mina Jenne, Adele Wedemeyer, Beatrice Chandler, and Florence Jones all have shoulders that should appear in décolleté gowns.

Round shoulders may be avoided by the use of light gymnastics, in the exercise of Indian clubs, or by a swinging of the arms around the head backward and forward.

In exaggerated cases slender shoulder-braces are advisable.

Perfect shoulders are as rare as perfect characters, with the average individual

there being a slight depression of one shoulder, very few persons carrying the shoulders evenly.

It is upon the stage and in society that shoulders are to be seen; but there are many women in domestic life who possess beautiful shoulders and to whom fate has denied the privilege of exhibiting them.

It Never Comes Again. There are gains for all our losses; There are baits for all our pains; But when youth, the dream, departs, It takes something from our hearts, And it never comes again.

We are stronger and are better Under methoos'd's sterner sign; Still we feel that something sweet Followed youth with flying feet, And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished, And we sigh for it in vain. We behold it e'er in conversation, On the earth and in the air, But it never comes again. —R. H. Stoddard.

QUEEN CITY OF BRIDGES

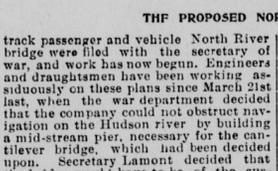
Is What New York Will Be When the Hudson River Bridge Is Built

IT MAY COST \$60,000,000

Will Be Double the Length of the Brooklyn Bridge—Rapid Progress on East River Bridge

In addition to its claim to the title of being the empire city of the western world, New York will soon be in a position to assert that it is the queen city of bridges of the universe.

No bridge in the world compares in magnitude with the Brooklyn bridge, but this great structure, magnificent and costly as it is, will look like a toy when compared with two bridges that are soon to span the Hudson and East rivers, respectively.



THE PROPOSED NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

track passenger and vehicle. North River bridge were filed with the secretary of war, and work has now begun. Engineers and draughtsmen have been working assiduously on these plans since March 21st last, when the war department decided that the company could not obstruct navigation on the Hudson river by building a mid-stream pier, necessary for the cantilever bridge, which had been decided upon.

Secretary Lamont decided that the bridge would have to be of the suspension kind, necessitating a span of heretofore untried dimensions, and this demanded a complete change of the plans of the North River Bridge company, which controls the concession for the building of the bridge.

The bridge will be between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and on the Jersey side just above the heights of Weehawken. The pier on the New York side of the river will be between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and on the Jersey side just above the heights of Weehawken.

The project of building a 3200 foot span at a height sufficient to allow great battlements to pass beneath without hindrance of any kind will doubtless bring forth many similar structures and criticisms.

The great obstacle to the building of the bridge before has been of a financial character, and not because of engineering reasons. But for the panic of 1891, when money was so tight, the bridge would have been well under way.

The original intention of the company to build a suspension bridge, but the money stringency caused it to plan a structure that would require less capital and the cantilever type was decided upon.

For this purpose two companies were organized. One company got a charter will be able to provide when the bridge is built. The minimum estimate that has been made places the yearly number of passengers paying toll across the bridge at 14,000,000.

The East River Bridge is comparatively easy of construction. This structure will rest on Blackwell's island, midway between the New York and Brooklyn shores. The river span on each side of the island will be 842 feet, while the island span will be 615 feet.

This is regarded as a low estimate by railroad men, and in consideration of the increase in population on the New Jersey side that the bridge will produce.

The ground floor of this immense station will be a great market, and it is proposed that the cellars shall be used for the cold storage of perishable market products.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FLEAS

The Fearful Skin-Piercing Apparatus of the Lively Flea

SIX HUNDRED SHARP TEETH

An Insect That Should Be Observed and Suppressed—Advice for Housekeepers

Warm weather never fails to develop increased energy in that constant and indefatigable companion of man and woman, the flea. This fact has been lately noted, says a writer in the New York World, and commented on by many citizens of New York.

The flea is deserving of some close study, both on account of its remarkable physiological construction and also with a view to its suppression.

Fleas are more generally diffused in society than the other insects which attach themselves to the human person. The latter are found almost entirely among the unclean, but owing to the remarkable locomotive powers of the flea no one can expect entire immunity from them.

It appears that man and many other animals, especially if they are furry, maintain each a separate variety of fleas. The dog's flea will not trouble a man, nor the cat's flea a dog.

The common human flea, or pulex irritans, has a high, sharp back and is flat sided, so that it is higher than it is broad. In this respect it is the opposite of a more offensive bedfellow.

The flea's body is covered with a hard brown skin, arranged in a series of overlapping rings. It has a pair of legs, remarkable for their strength and for other things.

The divisions of the flea's leg are known as the tibia, the trochanter, the femur, the tibia and the tarsus. The coxa, which is the next joint to the body, is very large, and its iricer than in any other insect.

The mouth of the flea is of the type known as suctorial, and is admirably adapted for absorbing liquid food, which it obtains by a process of perforation.

The maxillae are two sharp, triangular pieces, furnished with a pair of long fangs, which are used to pierce the skin of the victim.

The flea has a large stomach, but that it does not measure its capacity by a jump over the Pulitzer building. But scientific examination shows this calculation to be erroneous.

The flea shows preference for women, children and persons with thin skins. A large flea is able to leap to the height of a foot or more, a jumping distance of its own length.

A medical authority gives the following advice to those greatly troubled by fleas in their houses. The best and indeed only effectual means of getting rid of these pests is by thorough and systematic cleaning.

As long as the plague lasts blankets should be washed at least once a fortnight and subjected to a temperature—either by steam or by some other means—sufficiently high to kill the ova.

The common phrase, "Lazy as the devil," conveys an gross blunder as ever was made by Mrs. Malaprop. Satan is always represented in the scriptures as the busiest of all created beings.

Ret. Wayback (from Feneburg): "My little man, it pains me to see you wasting your time in such a frivolous way. Don't you know that life is short, that dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return?"

Cully McSwatt: "Yes, and you bet yer life, ole socks, we're all out for de dust, sec."

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