

# BACK TO VICTORIA

### UGLINESS OF PAST BECOMES BEAUTY OF PRESENT.

Art of Paris is Making Even Worse Than It Was. Roses Fit for Gowns of Silver Lace—Parrot Passes as Novelty.

A young girl, dressed in a frilled muslin with a blue wash, walking along Bellevue avenue at Newport one day last summer, created a sensation by carrying a small bird of brilliant plumage in a fragile gilt cage swung by a ring from her little finger.

The city by the sea, in which simplicity is exploited with the same kind of artificiality as it was by Marie Antoinette at the Petit Trianon, came very near being actually simple for lack of incentive to be otherwise.

Therefore, when Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, with the artistic aid of Mrs. Conde Nast and Frank Crownshield, held a fashion show at her house in the name of a war charity, she was thrice blest both by the residents of Newport and the outsiders. And then a young girl, of undoubted charm and prestige, sauntered along the avenue to the Casino and the Hippodrome, dangling a bird in a cage from her finger, she was greeted as one who had saved a season from that innocuous desuetude which Newport loathes.

The idea was greeted with ripples of applause for its audacious novelty. Yet, it was a revival from Victorian days.

The girl with her bird did not have her novelty to herself very long. All winter, we have been beseeched to buy exquisite Chinese bird cages with brilliantly plumaged birds seated in them, to be hung in any room of the house, whether a cottage or a palace.

Tiny birds that glistened like beetles then came into fashion instead of the canary, which resembled a newborn chicken.

The milliners seized upon this symbol of Victorianism, the giddy parrot, and painted and embroidered it on such a quality of hats that the price quickly sank to 99 cents.

The parrot has passed as a novelty and a fashionable pastime in millinery.

but another bit of Victorianism is creeping over the land.

It is the worsted rose. France, looking at the past for her clothes inspiration, instead of the present and future, has lifted another bit of fancy work out of early Victorianism and flung it into the current of the most daring modern fashions. We already have tulle and satin gowns caught up with bulbous ruffles, made of soft, fine wool, in enchanting colors.

Serge suits are caught at the waistline and neck with small roses in green, scarlet, yellow and black. Informal linen suits, in the natural tone of the linen thread, have black and green worsted roses somewhere on the



Hat With Basket Trimming.

surface where they catch the eye and do the most good.

For some months, France has been wearing hats trimmed with large, worsted roses and Alpine flowers done in green and white wool.

On whatever material she wishes to put these colored worsted threads, she can do so. Even organdie serves as a suitable background.

The fashions that concern us most at the present moment, are the crevel rose and the sampler cross stitching. No matter how far a woman is from Paris, she can use both these methods of trimming with a lavish hand.

Some of the strips can be a shorter length and should be in the center of the mop.

When sufficient strips have been cut (and this can easily be told by bunching them up until there is a nice fat bundle), tie them together about an inch from the top with string.

This must be done very securely by binding the string round and round. Now a long stick will be needed, like a bamboo; if there is not one to hand, one can be bought cheaply.

To fasten the mop to the handle, open it out like in the small diagram; run the stick through the center of it. This is easily done.

Now take one or two strips of the mop and put over the end of the stick and drive a nail through the strips and into the stick. In this way the mop is well secured and is as firm as a rock.

To work, simply rub the mop along the floors, don't bend the back at all; it is surprising how the mop will not only take up the dust, but polish the floors; it may be used with some liquid polish if liked, and can be washed again and again by simply dipping it up and down in soapy water and putting it in the open to dry.

A similar mop is splendid for walls, picture-rails, etc., but should be made of white or lightly-colored material, and, of course, used for no other purpose than the walls.

A trial of one of these home-made mops will more than convince the housewife as to its use, and best of all, if it can be made for nothing, which in these times is a great consideration.

is still green and brocaded pattern in black and white is also in this class.

The New Sunburst Shirring.

A white taffeta model made over flesh silk and richly brocaded with natural color cornflowers, showed a skirt set onto the bodice with a heading faced with cornflower blue satin. The yoke section had sunburst shirring both front and back, which formed butterfly drapery at the sides. Umbrella folds at the side fronts were faced with blue and edged with narrow gold galoon. This was the nearest approach to the full hip drapery seen among the new skirts for evening wear.

New Parasols Are Quaint.

The season is conspicuous for the novelty and charm of its parasols. Among the novelties are sunshades of all kinds of queer and quaint and unusual shapes, many of them having stripes that radiate from the stick. Stripes are a great feature, whether the parasol be done shaped or pagoda shaped. Many of them are copied from the sunshades of our grand mothers, which were covered with multitudes of miniature frills.

Skirts of White Satin.

White satin skirts severely tailored are offered for sports wear, both in company with coats to match and alone, and while rather an absurdity so far as practical service goes are undeniably charming in connection with simple blouses of crepe,orgette or chiffon and bright lined coats or sweaters.

# HISTORIC CRIMES and MYSTERIES



THE FATE OF THE FORGERS.

On Tuesday morning, March 7, 1915, Mr. Robert Perreau walked into the banking house of Drummond Brothers, at Charing Cross. He was greeted cordially by the bankers, for Mr. Perreau, although merely an apothecary, was a Napoleon among apothecaries, and was a welcome guest at the houses of the great. Within a week the bankers had seen him at Lord Egmont's and Lady Littleton's. On the occasion Mr. Perreau was full of business.

Producing as security a bond for \$37,000, signed by William Adair, whose signature would be honored at any banking house, he asked for the loan of \$25,000.

The banking brothers scrutinized the document closely, and Henry Drummond said: "It doesn't look like the signature of Mr. Adair."

"It isn't the signature of William Adair," agreed Robert Drummond. "I have seen his signature a hundred times and know it as well as my own."

"There is no doubt about it," said he. "It is witnessed by Arthur Jones, his solicitor, and by Thomas Stark, his servant."

"It is an easy matter to settle," said Henry Drummond. "Let us go and see Mr. Adair. He is in town now."

a goat, they went to Bowstreet and laid information against "the female forger." This cowardly attempt to protect themselves at the expense of the woman who had risked everything to save them, deprived them of public sympathy in the time to come, when they needed it most. The judges took the measure of Robert Perreau, and sent him as well as the woman to prison. The next day Daniel Perreau followed them. This Daniel was a great fop, who cut a wide swath among the macaronis. He and Robert were twins, and greatly resembled each other in appearance, but Robert was a keen business man, a money maker, while Daniel was a wastrel. Both brothers were speculating in Exchange alley, and it was this that led them to forgery.

The story of what followed in the courts is too complicated to be detailed in a brief narrative. Mrs. Rudd, who had been the ally of the brothers, was infuriated by their treachery, and became their bitterest enemy. She testified that she did sign the bond, as she had confessed, but did it in fear of her life, Daniel standing over her with an open knife until it was done. She had committed other forgeries under similar conditions. These other forgeries began to turn up, and they totaled an enormous sum.

The public interest in the Perreau case was so great for a year that even the rebellion of the American colonies attracted comparatively little attention. The newspapers were full of the case, and every man who could charter a printing press was busy issuing broadsides. A certain Admiral Frankland, known as "Old Shiver-Me-Timbers," used up gallons of ink assailing Mrs. Rudd, and thereby created sympathy for her, which was the very thing he didn't want to do. And Mrs. Rudd had her champions among the great writers of the time.

In the course of time the Perreau brothers were brought to trial, and their guilt was so evident to the jury, when all the testimony was in, that they were convicted without the waste of a moment, and sentenced to death. Many people believed then, and many argue even at this late date, that the brothers were the dupes of the designing Mrs. Rudd, but this theory didn't appeal to the court.

Being convicted and sentenced, the Perreaus were sent back to jail to await the outcome of the trial of Mrs. Rudd. The fact that she was brought to trial at all was the occasion of much



## COMB AND BRUSH FOR HORSE

Equipment Needed in Every Stable Whether on Racetrack or Farm—Use for Currycomb.

A currycomb, a broomcorn brush, a scraper, a stiff brush and a number of rags of the right sizes should be a part of the grooming equipment of every stable, no matter whether the stable is located on a farm or at the edge of a racetrack. In most instances the currycomb should be used only to lightly raise and loosen the sweat and scurf over the fleshy portions of the horse's body, the main reliance being placed upon the brush.

The brush is the best implement for cleaning the body, as it does the work well and easily, and does not irritate the horse. I find that the principal use for the currycomb in cleaning most horses is in using it to scrape the dirt



Well-Groomed Farm Horse.

and loose hair out of the brush, says a writer in an exchange. Because of its steel teeth and general harshness and stiffness, the currycomb should never be used about the limbs. There are some people who can use it on the legs and about the bony places of the horse's anatomy without irritating the animal past all endurance. They are softer-handed than most of us.

The broomcorn brush takes the place of the currycomb in cleaning the horse's legs. In using the currycomb it should be laid flat and carried lightly in a succession of curved strokes, until all the dust and scurf that may be in the horse's coat has been loosened. Then take the brush and with it thoroughly cleanse the hair and the skin.

After using the brush take a dampened cloth and go over the surface, following this by rubbing with a dry cloth. In cleaning and grooming the head and the legs use the stiff broomcorn brush, clean with the hairbrush, and finish the operation with the dampened and dry cloths.

## ALFALFA PASTURE FOR HOGS

Care Should Be Exercised That It Is Not Pastured Too Closely Cut Occasionally.

For "growing out" little pigs and carrying over dry sows a good pasture is a valuable asset to the hog raiser. Alfalfa makes the best pasture for hogs. In pasturing alfalfa, care should be taken that it is not pastured too heavily. If this is done, the alfalfa will be badly killed out in two or three years and it will be necessary to reseed. Pasturing should never be carried on so heavily but that one-half ton of hay per acre can be cut three times a season. The occasional cutting of the alfalfa induces new shoots to grow, and hence greatly improves the pasture for the pigs.

## HANDLING ALFALFA FOR HAY

Plant Should Be Allowed to Stand Until Well in Bloom—Sprinkle With Salt and Lime.

To make the best horse hay, alfalfa should be allowed to stand until well in bloom, according to the Nebraska College of Agriculture. In curing horse hay, it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture, such as rain or dew, at making time, rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant. If alfalfa hay is stored in the barn for horses, it is well, while mowing it away, to sprinkle it generously with a mixture of equal parts of salt and air-slaked lime.

## MAKING SUCCESS WITH HOGS

Breed and Feed Well and Give Good Care—Don't Allow Litters to Lose Growth.

1. Select large, roomy, stretchy dams.
2. Breed to boars whose ancestry shows tendency to growthiness.
3. See that sow is in prime condition every day she carries the litter.
4. Don't allow the litters to lose an hour's growth from lack of proper nourishment or exposure after farrowing.
5. Use every precaution at weaning time to see that growth is maintained.
6. Bone-making feed must predominate in first six months of pig's life.
7. Maintain balanced ration later on and be sure the pigs grow every day.

# A Good Watch

It is better to HAVE a good watch than to buy one.

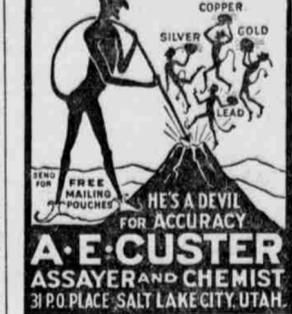
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## New High-Speed Steel.

For the manufacture of high-speed steel a new process, in which no tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt or vanadium is used, has been introduced in England. In former processes in the high pressed tungsten was an indispensable alloy, its use in normal times running as high as 14 to 24 per cent. It is said that the ingredients of the new steel are freely obtainable wherever steel is manufactured. It is also said to be obtainable only for turning, planing and slotting tools, all of which can be made by casting. It is not suitable for twist drills or milling cutters. The tools in which it can be used, however, take up about 75 per cent of the entire consumption of steel for machine tools. Patents in other countries are being applied for, and it is proposed soon to place the process before steel-makers in this country.

## Welcome.

In a little bush league town the ball club considers itself lucky if, at the end of the season, gate receipts have been enough to pay expenses and there is enough over to buy a round of cigars.

During a recent game a biplane was observed hovering low over the park, and the manager was just wondering whether airships were to be added to house roofs and knotholes as a medium for beating the gate, when the machine lurched and dropped rather heavily into the outfield.

Presently the birdman opened his eyes to find the manager bending solicitously over him. That official gave a sigh of relief at the stranger's return to life, and remarked cheerfully: "Feeling all right, now, old fellow? Then you can just give me your quarter and we'll go on with the game!"

## Family History.

Why does the ordinary family keep so poor a record, not of its own doings—they are, for the most part, dull enough—but of its own personalities? None of us can see in front of us much farther than the probable lifetime of our own children, and we do not like to look even so far as that.

Surely it would give us a sense of space if we could see clearly a little farther behind us.

Moreover, to those who are engaged in the bringing up of their own children, a history of the family might furnish many a hint.

## Resourceful Vocabulary.

"The river Parana," declares the prospectus of a real estate agent in Parana, Brazil, "is the most watery in the state, one of the most extended in the world, it is navigable until to this state for ships of great profundity; it is also sufficiently fishful." This same cheerful chap it is who further asseverates that "the vegetable reign is excessively represented in resinous, oily and gummy plants."

## What Is Wanted.

Mrs. Flatbush—A rural mail box with a loose bottom that closes a circuit and rings an electric bell at a distance when even a postal card is dropped in it has been patented by a Californian.

Mr. Flatbush—It won't do. What the neighbors want is a phonograph attachment that will repeat distinctly what's on the postal card.

## Over-R refinement.

William Penn Howells, the novelist, was talking about a poet: "His work is over-refined, over-delicate, over-ice," he said.

"In short, his work reminds me of the young husband who said to his bride, at the end of the honeymoon: 'Darling, I'll have to leave you every morning hereafter to go to business; but, to make the parting less abrupt, I'll no longer take the 8:15 express, as I used to do—I'll take the 8:20 slow accommodation.'—Washington Star.

## GOOD MOP MADE AT HOME.

Serviceable and Necessary Implement Constructed from Odds and Ends Found Around House.

A mop is almost indispensable in those homes that have polished floors of linoleum, and one made at home will be found to answer almost as well as those expensive ones that are to be bought.

To make it, collect together oddments of cloth or flannel, anything in



A Home-Made Mop.

fact from which rubbers or floor cloths are made.

Now cut up the cloths such as flannel or flannelette, etc., into strips about 8 inches in length and 2 1/2 inches in width.

## SHOULD NOT SHOW WAISTLINE

Woman's Figure Never Looks Well When Divided by Opposing Colors.

Here and there, throughout the decades since the separate blouse was invented, there have been individual women who have firmly held to the conviction that a woman's figure never looks well when sharply divided at the waistline by two opposing colors and fabrics; and these women have insistently kept on their coats in and out of the house. The coat might have been of a lighter material than the skirt in winter weather when it was intended for the house, but it served the purpose of making a strong line of the same color from shoulder to heel.

## Ribbon Modes.

Both wide and narrow ribbons are generally used on gowns and hats, and narrower ribbons are used for pouches, frills and rosettes. Soft silks are used for quillings, both vertical quillings or in a series, one inside the other. Whole hats are made of moire ribbon with a fancy edge. Smart pretties are made of three or more shades in pastel colorings. A favorite combination is rose, old blue and violet. Ribbons with a metal thread, forming the edges and lines running through the middle make them stiff enough to stand out crisply when shirred to form a ruching or plaiting for a tuff. A ribbon in hunter's green with spots of cerise and violet in geometric precision inside the border are suitable for a sports dress. A satin ribbon



"Standing Over Her With an Open Knife Until It Was Done."

If Perreau's heart sank into his boots at this proposition he made no sign. He seemed quite willing, and announced that his coach was at the door. So he and the Drummond brothers climbed aboard and drove to the residence of Adair, the rich army agent. Arrived there, the Drummonds explained the business to Adair, who denounced the bond as a forgery the minute he saw eyes upon it.

The Drummonds turned to Perreau and sternly asked him how he came into possession of the bond. By this time the apothecary was uneasy, and a cold sweat was on his forehead. "Send for my sister-in-law," he stammered, "and she will explain."

The sister-in-law, known to society as Mrs. Daniel Perreau, was sent for and soon arrived, a dazzlingly beautiful creature. Although known throughout the town as the wife of Daniel, there never had been a marriage, and her true name was Caroline Rudd. The writers of the period describe her as the prettiest, wittiest and most captivating woman in London. She must have been charming, so many good judges of beauty praised her, but the numerous pictures of her still in existence are disappointing to those who have read the ecstatic descriptions.

Ushered into the Adair residence, the situation was explained to her, and she realized its gravity at once.

"I forged the bond," she said. The bankers didn't think that probable, or even possible, whereupon she asked for a pen and sheet of paper, and dashed off a duplicate of the signature on the bond. By this time Daniel Perreau had arrived, and also a constable, who had been sent for by the bankers. But the constable was sent away. Mrs. Rudd made such an impression upon the Drummonds that they consented to forget the whole occurrence, and the Perreaus, with the woman who had saved them, drove away.

Had the Perreaus let things rest there, they might have got out of their difficulties. But there were other forgeries afloat, and discovery of the truth might come at any time, so, in order to protect themselves, and arrange for

excited criticism at the time, for she had confessed under promise of immunity from punishment. But she appeared in the dock, "brilliant as ever," as Walpole said, and she conducted her own defense to such good purpose that she was acquitted. After her release James Boswell called upon her and had a pleasant talk, and Samuel Johnson said that he would have visited her, too, only that "nowadays everything gets into the newspapers."

Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1770, was bitter cold. The ground was covered with snow and a boisterous wind shrieked through the streets of London. Yet thousands of people shivered in the blast for hours that they might see the melancholy procession which presently set out for Tyburn. First there was a hurdle, on which two miserable colliers shivered as the rude contrivance bumped over the stones. Next followed a cart, in which George Lee, the boy highwayman, wearing a crimson coat and a cocked hat, endeavored to convince the populace, by his swaggering airs, that he rather enjoyed an untimely end. He was accompanied by two housebreakers, who wailed and wept all through the journey. Following the cart there was a steady mourning coach, in which sat the Perreau brothers.

The storm had grown worse when Tyburn was reached, so operations were hurried. Daniel and Robert embraced each other and spoke a few affectionate words, and their calm, heroic demeanor was talked of for many a day. They clasped hands on the scaffold, and their hands remained clasped until they were unconscious.

Their punishment, which was out of all proportion to their crime, gave the first impetus to the sentiment against capital punishment for such offenses as forgery and that sentiment led a few years later (though not until the scaffold had claimed Dodd, Fauntleroy and other victims) to the repeal of brutal laws and the substitution of more humane ones.

Cheese for the Multitude. Wisconsin sends out a trainload of cheese every day of the year.