# PIGMY BODIES WITH GIANT INTELLECTS.

## Graduates of the City's College Thus Described by President Maclay.

### They Study Too Hard, as a Rule, and So Retard Their Physical Development.

GYMNASIUM MAY BE PROVIDED.

Most of the Students Said to Be Hebrews, with High Mental Equipment, Who Ignore Athletic Exercises.

The remarks of Robert Maclay, president of the New York Board of Education, to the effect that he was surprised to note at the recent commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York the physical inferiority of the graduates to that of graduating classes of other American colleges, has excited considerable criticism. Despite the discussion, President Maclay feels that he has nothing to take back, and declares that in his opinion this fact calls attention to a serious fault in the curriculum of the city's college.

"I noticed," said Mr. Maclay, yesterday, "how many of the eighty-odd graduates were weak and unhealthy looking. I was also surprised to note the high order of intellect displayed in the papers read by several of the graduates. I therefore put two and two together, and came to the conclusion that everything could hardly be just right when an institution produces giant intellects and pigmy bodies. But I think I can explain in a measure why this is so. In the first place, there is absolutely no opportunity for students of the college to obtain physical exercise at the institution. The present quarters are too limited. What exercise they get is obtained solely outside of college hours, and a great number of them, I fear, make no effort to develop their bodies."

"In the first place," interposed Emile Beneville, a member of the Board of Education, and one of the Executive Committee charged with the management of the college, "the course is very severe. The boys enter at fourteen years, and go through a five years' course. I believe that their hours of tuition exceed by sixty or seventy those of any other Eastern college, and that gives them very little time for play."

"That is true," responded Mr. Maclay, "and it is also true that fully 50 per cent of the students are of Hebrew extraction. It has been stated to me that they are of very studious habits, and peculiarly well endowed mentally. Few of them seem to care to equip themselves for a pursuit of any of the mechanical or producing arts, but rather wish such an education as will enable them to compete in the trades and in the professions. Many of them continue to study during spare hours, and the result is narrow chests and stooped shoulders. I would indorse, I think, as an addition to the regular curriculum, a compulsory course of physical culture or gymnastic exercises, such as has been so successfully in vogue at Amherst College."

Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, vice-president of the college, was inclined to think that the physical inferiority of the graduates, noticed by Mr. Maclay, was the inferiority of youth, rather than anything else. "You see, our boys graduate at an average age of nineteen, while at other colleges the average age is considerably higher—twenty-one or twenty-two years, I think. Still, I imagine every member of the faculty would be pleased to see the students given greater opportunity for physical development."

## ARCANUM'S CABLE PARTY.

American Council, No. 654, Celebrates Its Day in a Way Novel to New York

Yesterday being "Royal Arcanum Day," the members of Americus Council, No. 654, took a picturesque method of celebrating it.

Five cable cars of the Third avenue line were chartered to carry the members, with their wives and friends, to Wendel's, Fort George. These cars were decorated with festoons of the American flag and hundreds of illuminated Chinese lanterns.

The procession started from the Post Office about 7:30 o'clock last evening. A band was on the foremost car, and the unusual display brought out much enthusiasm in its passage through the Bowery.

All the way uptown members of the society were picked up, and before One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street was reached the special cars were full.

At Fort George the party was met by another band, and a merry evening was spent with dancing and other entertainments and a supper. This was the first illuminated cable car party ever given in New York.

## DELAY FOR BICYCLE TRAINS.

Quorum Not Present at the "L" Directors' Meeting and the Matter Goes Over.

The League of American Wheelmen will be greatly disappointed to learn that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad directors took no action yesterday upon the request for special trains for bicycles. It was expected that final decision would be rendered, the style of cars determined, how the wheels would be provided for, the cost of transportation and other important details arranged, but nothing of the kind was done.

Some of the directors assembled in the company's executive offices, but as no quorum was present no business was transacted.

Secretary Williams, of the company, however, said that the matter was receiving serious consideration in an informal way, and President Gould intimated that a favorable decision might be given eventually.

Russell Sage said the subject had been discussed by the Executive Committee, and that the company was not only willing but anxious to do the right thing for the cyclists. The matter will not come before the directors in a formal manner until the next meeting, which will be in July.

### Funeral of President Wyckoff.

The funeral of the late President George H. Wyckoff, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, who was shot and killed in his office by the crank, George Semple, was largely attended by men prominent in business and social circles yesterday, in the First Congregational Church, Montclair. The services were conducted by Rev. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the church. The honorary pallbearers were J. A. Stewart, Frederick Cromwell, G. G. Haven, Frank Tilford, Thomas C. Acton, Louis Stern, George W. Loss, and R. V. Lewis, all directors of the Bank of New Amsterdam. The body was taken to Rosedale Cemetery, at West Orange, for interment.

### Married by the Mayor.

Miss Augusta Baudische, aged twenty-one, and William J. Spiess, thirty-three, both residing at No. 1486 Lexington avenue, were married by Mayor Strong in his office yesterday. The bride is a handsome blonde, above the medium height. There were eight people in the wedding party, and the groom's father, Charles Spiess, who is in business in Murray street, was one of the signing witnesses. General O'Brien and several other officials witnessed the ceremony.

# GIRLS MUST PAY $3 OR LOSE EMPLOYMENT.

## Normal Graduates' Physical Soundness Will Have to Be Attested To-day.

### Those Whose Certificates Are Not on File at 11 a. m. Will Not Get Teachers' Licenses.

PROTESTS OF THE POORER GIRLS

President Hunter Helps Several, Schoolmates Aid Others, and Four Tell Stories of Their Experiences.

Those candidates for graduation from the Normal College whose certificates of physical soundness are not in the City Superintendent's office by 11 a. m. to-day will not receive licenses to teach in the New York schools. They must all, somehow, secure the fee of $3 which the law grants and doctors demand for the examination. They have passed, to the number of 354, the ordeal of mental examinations, but unless they pass the physical examination, at $3 each, they will be barred from the fruit of their industry.

It is probable that the Board of Education will to-day be called upon to consider whether the rule shall continue. Letters have been written by the graduates to members of the Board, protesting against the rule on the ground that the fee is excessive, as family physicians charge only $1; that it is shocking to the delicacy of the candidates, and that they should not be required to pay any fee for this examination, as they do not have to pay for any other.

Commissioners wonder why the rule was made, and if there will not be proposals for fees on other examinations, so that eventually there will be a free system, with the great college of the poor closed against the people to whom it has been of greatest benefit. To one Commissioner the following note, which he permitted to be copied, appealed most strongly:

Dear Sir: I am a member of the graduating class of the Normal College. On Thursday I will receive a license for which I have worked hard during years which have been full of hardship to my family. I might have stopped school six years ago and got a place in a store, where I would have been paid a salary that would have helped the folks at home very much, but neither father nor mother would hear of that, and they have gone without many things that I might go on at school and become a teacher. I knew nothing about the physical examination fee until recently, and then mother did not have the money and could not get it. I went to our dear President Hunter, and he gave me a note to one of the doctors, who examined me because President Hunter asked him to do so. I shall pay for the examination some day, because I do not want to receive charity; but I do not understand why that single examination, out of the thousands I have been through, should charged for. I knew I was healthy. If it was necessary for the Board to know that why should I be charged for it? If I were working in a store the store keeper would not compel me to go to a doctor and find out if I were healthy. I have heard bad stories of how saleladies are treated, but I do not think any store owner compels his lady employees to go to a doctor who asks them questions and pounds them and examines them to see if they have any disease.

The letter was signed, and the facts stated were verified. The following letter comes from other graduates:

To the Editor of the Journal:

Three of the Normal School girls want to thank you for bringing to public attention the heartless rule of the Board, under which we have just suffered. We have had to pay $3 each to doctors who thumped us and asked impertinent questions, when we needed every cent we could get for our graduation expenses. Our parents are not poor, but we know that it has cost them a great deal to keep us in school, and they could not have done it if the schooling had not been free. One girl in our class was so poor that other girls had to help her to get a health certificate, and President Hunter and the teachers helped others, so that they could get positions as teachers. We hope you will keep on until you get that rule taken off the book, and you will have the thanks of more than

THREE NORMAL GIRLS.

Other letters have been received, one from a victim of last year:

To the Editor of the Journal:

I thought that horrid rule on physical examinations had been repealed until I read in your paper of the girls' protests. I would rather wash dishes in somebody's kitchen than submit to it again. MAF.

## PEACE AT ABBEY'S THEATRE.

Only One Concern Forced by Warrant to Leave the Building.

The anticipated forced exodus yesterday of tenants from the Abbey Theatre building did not take place. A representative of J. Romaine Brown, agent for the Goelets, who own the building, said: "We only found it necessary to actually dispossess one concern. That eviction was for the non-payment of rent, and not because the character of the business was objectionable. We served almost all of them with dispossess notices, but that was merely to make them recognize the new landlord and to force them to execute new leases. They have, without an exception, done so, and those who were in arrears for rent have paid up."

The dispossessed concern was the Henderson Extravaganza Company. With reference to the alleged complaints on the part of members of the Phoenix Club that the peroxide clientele of some of the theatrical agencies in the building was entirely too numerous in the halls and corridors, a member of the club said yesterday: "Our club has no fault to find. There are very few soubrette visitors—too few, some of our members think."

Alexander Comstock said: "The soubrettes who come here are too desperate about getting engagements to have any time to flirt with the Phoenix Club members. If a manager in search of a company came around, I'm afraid they might flirt with him, but they have no time for others."

## BRIDGMAN'S LEGAL BOUQUET.

Court Says His Interest in Mrs. Thorley's Business Is Nearly Established.

Jennie E. Thorley, known in business as "Thorley, florist," appeared before Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part IV., of the Supreme Court yesterday as defendant in a suit instituted by Wenzel A. Bridgman to establish his alleged rights to a one-eighth interest in the business, which is conducted by Charles Thorley, as her attorney.

Numerous witnesses swore that they had heard Thorley say he had taken Bridgman into the firm. The testimony of some of them was shaken by cross-examination, but that fact, Justice Pryor said, was tolerably well established. All that remains to be proved at to-day's hearing is whether or not Charles Thorley had power to make a partnership agreement in his wife's name. There is no written contract.

Elizabeth Emery testified against her sister, Mrs. Thorley, but cross-examination destroyed the weight of her evidence. At first she said her husband was dead; then she explained that he was "dead to her," that is, divorced. It was learned that Mrs. Emery was suing Thorley for $50,000 for having her confined in Bloomingdale Asylum.

# TIDAL WAVE OR NO FREE BATH HOUSES.

## Only a Faint Prospect of Their Being Towed from the Erie Basin.

### Twelve of the Fleet Are Still at Their Moorings, with Little Chance of Moving.

NO RELIEF BEFORE NEXT MONTH

General Collis Says the Opening Depends on the Temperature of the Water and Not on That of the Atmosphere.

Twelve of the fifteen public bathing houses still remain in the Erie Basin, at the foot of Henry street, South Brooklyn, and, from present appearances, they are likely to remain there indefinitely. Superintendent Graham, of the Department of Public Works, who has charge of them, says they cannot be towed to their destinations in this city until a tide high enough to float them out of the Basin occurs. But there have been plenty of high and favorable times in the last few weeks, yet only three of them are in their places. Even these are not in use. It is suggested that the Superintendent is waiting for a tidal wave to sweep them to New York on its crest. Then the public may have the benefit of the accommodations that they afford. Thousands are yearning for that tidal wave, a flood tide, or some show of activity on the part of General Collis, Superintendent Graham, or their subordinates.

"The opening of the public bath houses," said the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday, "is dependent upon the temperature of the water and not upon that of the air. The bath houses will be ready for the public when there is no danger of impairing the health of persons who are not discreet enough to know when to bathe and when not to."

Superintendent Graham was pained because it had been intimated that he was dilatory in getting the houses into position and having them opened. "I have been doing my best," he said, "to speedily get them in proper condition for use. The talk of delay on the part of the department is hardly just. You see, owing to the shallow water where the houses are located and the necessity of employing a tug of small draught to pull them out, we have been impeded by the tides. Of course, tides come and go, but they are not always of sufficient force to lift the bulky wooden structures."

"How about last year's tides? Were not the houses all in place by June 17?"

The superintendent admitted that they were, but was unable to explain why the tides acted in such a contrary fashion this year. "It seems to me, however," he ventured, "that it is all a question of flood tide."

"Then is it to be understood that unless a tidal wave comes along this way, the bath houses are liable to stick in their berths?"

"I trust not, but it is certainly an aggravating situation. Foreman Adams and myself inspected the structures last October, and found them in an unsafe condition. Critics may say that ample time has elapsed since then to get them in shape for use. To this I reply that surely one couldn't be expected to do work on floats when snow is on the ground."

"But there was no snow and no frost in May, and for a long time before that."

"Well, but the tides. At any rate, those bath houses are not going to be opened until every one of them is in its place, and then it will be done simultaneously, but probably not before the 1st of July."

When Superintendent Graham's tidal wave bowls into the Erie Basin and floats those bath houses into their places, and they are actually in operation, they will be open every day in the week. Women may use them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, and men Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturadys, in the same hours, and Sundays from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon. Girls under fifteen years old will be admitted only between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

## COMING EVENTS.

Archbishop Corrigan will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the Church of the Ascension, Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventh street, on June 28, at 3 o'clock.

The graduating exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 93 will be held at the school house, Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-third street, on June 26.

A meeting of the Tree Planting Association of New York City, for the election of officers, will be held at the Wool Club, West Broadway and Beach street, to-morrow afternoon.

The Polish-Lithuanian-American Republican League of New York County and State will have their afternoon and evening picnic at Cosmopolitan Park, Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street, on June 27.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the clubhouse, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, to-night, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the club concerning the candidates and platform of the St. Louis Convention.

The programme of the Cooper Union meeting to-morrow night in the interest of silver has been announced. Addresses will be made by State Senator Bixby, Alexander Del Mar and Senators Steward and Tillman. A call will be issued for a State Convention to send delegates to the silver-mine owners' convention, at Chicago, on July 22.

Arrangements have been completed by the members of the West Side Republican Club for a big ratification meeting to be held at the clubhouse, No. 102 West Eighty-second street, this evening to ratify the nominations of McKinley and Hobart. Lieutenant-Governor Charles T. Saxton, John S. Wise and General C. H. T. Collis, among others, will address the meeting.

The eighteenth annual complimentary excursion given by John H. Starin to Union veteran soldiers and sailors of New York, will take place next Friday. Those in charge of the affair are Past Department Commander E. J. Atkinson, chairman, and O. D. McGovern, secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of P. S. Beglin, Charles A. Shaw, W. J. Barry, I. S. Catlin, George H. Jackson, Edward Gilon and others.

### $30 Reward for Finding $5,000.

Joseph Miller, the office boy who found in the street nearly $5,000 in checks and money belonging to John S. Silver, of the New York Carbon Works, No. 39 Cortlandt street, was on Monday afternoon rewarded by a gift of $30. Mr. Silver told Joseph to call again on Friday, when, perhaps, there would be some added token of appreciation awaiting him.

### Pilgrims Sail for Foreign Shrines.

The first section of the third annual American National Pilgrimage of Catholics to Rome, Loretta, Lourdes and other Continental shrines left to-day on the steamship Britannic, of the White Star line, under the leadership of the Rev. Father William Smith.

# FOUND THE BABY'S BED ABLAZE.

## Gentle Breeze Had Wafted the Lace Curtain Against a Lighted Lamp.

### Scorching Heat Awoke the Little Girl, Who Screamed for Her Parents.

FATHER SNATCHED HER FROM FIRE.

While the Mother Was Trying to Put Out the Flames Her Gown Caught Fire and She Was Severely Burned—All Rescued in Time.

A fire, which imperilled three human lives, broke out in the three-story dwelling, No. 60 Third street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The members of the family were aroused in time to save them from being roasted to death.

Frederick Corwin, a printer, his wife and four-year-old child, Isabella, retired about 11 o'clock. The little girl slept in a bed beside the window. A lighted lamp was placed on the bureau near the bed.

It was about 2 o'clock when a gust of wind wafted a lace curtain over the lamp. The curtain caught fire. The flame spread to the mosquito canopy over the little girl's couch. In a minute the child was hemmed in on all sides by fire. She awoke and screamed for her parents.

Mr. Corwin was at the child's bedside in an instant. The bed clothes had begun to burn, scorching and blistering her face, breast and hands. He lifted her in his arms and ran out to the front room.

Mrs. Corwin awoke in the meantime, and made an effort to put out the fire. Her gown was set on fire.

Having placed the child in a place of safety, Mr. Corwin went to his wife's rescue, and threw a blanket around her. An ambulance was called from the Long Island College Hospital. The ambulance surgeon dressed the child's burns. She was injured severely, but not dangerously. Mrs. Corwin was burned about the chin and her husband's hands were blistered.

After their burns were dressed, the family stood on the street and waited until the firemen put out the fire.

### Gala Day of Grammer School No. 51.

Graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 51, West Forty-fourth street, Principal Martin H. Ray, were held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Letters of regret were read from Commissioners Wehrum, Hurlbut, McSweeney and Strauss. Trustee Hanford Crawford presided. On the platform were Inspectors F. A. Curry, N. O'Donnell, Dr. Cahen, Colonel Allison and Assistant Superintendent O'Brien. Twenty-five pupils received diplomas of graduation, of whom seven were admitted to the City College. Medals and prizes were distributed. The exercises were the most interesting of any held in recent years.

### To Attend a Bankers' Convention.

The committee to represent the bankers of this city at the convention of the State Bankers' Association at Niagara Falls on July 17 and 18 are as follows: J. T. Mills, Jr., R. L. Edwards, W. J. Gilpin, A. Trowbridge and J. W. Harriman.

# WORN AT THE SUBURBAN.

## Chit-Chat.

In the event of a sudden attack of nose bleeding, so common to children, the simple remedy of raising the right arm will check it in a few minutes.

A sensible suggestion for the use of an invalid is to purchase desirable books of the publisher before they have been stitched for binding. In this way a few pages can be taken up at one time, and as they are light and open out readily, very weak hands can hold them.

Another advantage is that different members of the family can read the books at the same time; one beginning and the rest following in order. Paper-covered books may be divided in the same way.

Dust in an artist's studio is no longer called by its plebeian name, but is designated "The Bloom of Time," picturesque in its effect, the soft gray shades giving an added charm to the draperies and other artistic belongings. The broom and dustpan are denied admission as vandal invaders, not to be tolerated for a single moment. A few large spiders add interest to the effect generally, as viewed by the artist.

Those who use the eyes constantly in sewing, writing, bookkeeping and studying will find great relief from the muscular tension by looking up from their work every ten or fifteen minutes and letting the eyes wander around the room for a moment. This will increase the blood supply, and a feeling of rest will follow. If possible, when working let the light come from the left side, and do not sit or stand facing a window.

Worcestershire sauce, given in teaspoonful doses without water, is an effective remedy for preventing and curing seasickness. Small quantities of fluid food, such as beef tea with cayenne pepper, should also be taken, and the feet kept warm with a hot water-bag.

Another suggestion for warding off the trouble is to apply collodion—a powerful anti-emetic—three times over the stomach and surrounding parts.

A cup of strong, black, unsweetened coffee taken an hour before leaving is an excellent preventive.

## A UNIQUE CHARITY.

In England, Miss Octavia Hill, a rich woman, is practising a form of philanthropy which should commend itself widely to the wealthy.

Miss Hill's plan is to buy up a lot of tumble-down houses each year, renovate, repair and improve them, and rent them through an agent to poor but industrious families. It is understood that no man or woman addicted to drink can become a tenant. She selects her tenants, and this being understood there is much rivalry among certain families to be invited to move into a Hill house.

The walls are neatly papered, the floors are painted, ranges and stationary tubs are built in the kitchen, and every room is made light.

## CHERRY RIPE.

### How to Prepare the Ruddy Fruit for Eating and for Drinking.

Pickled cherries are good for either luncheon or dinner. One way of making them is to take sound, fully ripe cherries upon the stem, put them in a wide-mouthed bottle with sugar and spices to taste, and cover them with cold vinegar. They are fit for use in twelve hours, but have the disadvantage of not keeping beyond a week, unless hermetically sealed. By leaving out the sugar you can thus make excellent sour pickle for immediate consumption.

For pickle that will keep indefinitely, pack the cherries in a stone jar with three quarters their own weight in sugar, and spices to your taste, mace and ginger are best, with a few shreds of lemon peel. Cover the fruit and the sugar with apple vinegar, let it stand twenty-four hours, then drain off the vinegar, bring it to a boil, skim it well, and pour over the fruit. Repeat twice, and at the last boiling cook for ten minutes, skim clean, then add the fruit, and cook a quarter of an hour longer. If the fruit shows above the vinegar when it is back in the jar, add enough boiling hot sweetened vinegar to cover it.

For cherry wine, bruise the cherries thoroughly, without seeding, add their own bulk of boiling water, let them stand twelve hours, then strain. Bring the juice to a boil, then add to each gallon of it two and a half pounds of granulated sugar. Stir until it is dissolved, then pour the hot liquor over bruised race ginger, and let it stand uncovered until cold. It must be in wood or earthen ware, and should not come nearer than six inches to the top of the vessel. Otherwise in course of fermentation it will run over and make no end of pother. In three days take out the ginger—it had best be tied loosely in a thin muslin bag. Keep th vessel covered with a thin cloth until fermentation ceases, and stand the vessel where it is not too hot nor too cold. In two months rack off the wine, bottle it, tie down the corks, but do not seal. Stand the bottles on the neck for a day or two, and if any sediment gathers, slip out the cork and let it run away.

For cherry bounce, beloved of our grandmothers, take the sourest fruit you can get, but have it full ripe. Free it of stems, wash, clean and pack in a tight, wooden vessel, with cloves, lemon peel, and bruised ginger, mace, too, if you like, but beware alspice, which makes the bounce muddy and gives a burning tang. When all are in the keg, fill it with the best corn whiskey, close the bung, and let it stand undisturbed for three months.

## Apropos of the Dining Hall.

In an artistic dining room of a suburban house on the Hudson there hangs over the fireplace a wide, shallow board, tinted in a delicate shade of brown, on which in graceful letters of a darker brown is inscribed this sentiment:

Old wine to drink,
Old wood to burn,
Old friends to greet.

On the opposite wall, over the sideboard, hangs another one fashioned after the sign of an old English inn, with the nails and weather-beaten edges faithfully copied, and on this is written Burns's impromptu grace, said in response to his host's request at dinner when visiting the Earl of Selkirk at St. Mary's Isle:

Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat
And may the Lord be thankit.

## IMPRESSIONIST COSTUMES.

### The Cut of the Poster Translated Into Gowns, Hats and Wraps.

The impressionist costume is not to be confounded with the picture costume. The latter has excuses for existence which even the uneducated in aesthetics admit. It is graceful or quaint, and it reminds the observer of the ladies of old days when Sir Joshua or Gainsborough painted. But the impressionist costume—angels and ministers of grace defend us!—has no excuse, unless, indeed, it can be taken as a justification for the poster artist. Only in his line and color-defying productions are the equals of the impressionist costume to be found.

The impressionist costume makes lavish use of those colors which impressionists see so abundantly in nature. The purples which the well-regulated impressionist eye discovers in the most unusual places are one of the most conspicuous features of the impressionist costume. To be sure, the couturiere has called the color "heliotrope," "magenta" or "eminence," but purple by any other name is still as harsh a hue as under its own.

Then green is used lavishly in the impressionist costume—the lighter shades of green, which suggest unripe fruit. A bonnet composed entirely of woven green stems and blindingly brilliant purple violets is regarded as a millinery triumph. A hat made of net the color that poets call "lush green," surmounted in the back by a rose which blooms serenely purple, in defiance of all natural laws, is another confection of which its maker is justly proud. And when violets of many shades, an orchid or two of lavender tint and a few apoplectic looking roses are massed together on one hat, the milliner's joy is complete. She has achieved a work as startling as the impressionist painters.

The same lavish use of the favorite impressionist hues is to be observed in frocks and wraps, especially those designed for ceremonial affairs. If the tailor reigns supreme in the shopping district, the impressionist couturiere has her way in the land of receptions, musicales and teas. Dowagers whose complexions should prohibit it rustle about in purple velvet. Young matrons show gorgeous slashings of lettuce green in their gowns. The blurred pompadour and Persian silks which give still more or an impressionist effect, clothe the damsels. The dashing hats display enough color to lead one to believe the dyeing vats must have been exhausted to produce them, and finally the real violets add the concluding not of discord, pinned in an immense bunch to the fashionable corsage.

Some day, when the fearfully and wonderfully garbed lady of the poster ceases to be a model, the passion for purple and green will cease. And many women will thereupon rejoice to find their complexions mysteriously improved.

## MADE OF COLORED LAWN.

Colored lawn dress skirts are now sold in the shops with corset covers to match. When worn with a white lawn dressing sacque they make a very dainty breakfast costume.

The skirts are made with a deep French hem and headed with a narrow line of embroidery beading. They measure from five to six yards around and cost from $4 up.

The corset covers are made with round low necks and are trimmed with lace. The cheapest costs $1.50. The color of the corset cover shows through the dressing sacque most effectively. These skirts and corset covers may be bought in light blue, pink, lavender and yellow.

## CORSETS VS. SCIENCE.

### How Electricity Accomplished More Than All the Laws of Health.

Corsets and the advanced woman appear to be enemies by every natural law. Athletics and a compressed waist are inevitable antagonists. Cycling and compression of the vital organs can never go hand in hand. But it remained for the students of electricity to find that the enemy must be entirely banished, that steel, in ever so reduced a quantity, is impossible if anything like satisfactory results are to be obtained.

At a certain college whose curriculum includes a course of the sort, it was noticed that the delicate instruments underwent the most sudden and extraordinary changes. Experiments of deepest interest were interrupted in the most unaccountable way. Every once in a while a girl would step up to tell what she had learned about volts and the like, when galvanometers would gyrate wildly, and the needles in the various dials would suddenly swerve. All the laws of Edison and the wiseacres whom he follows would become lost. Then the professor knew where the trouble lay, if the students did not. The girl beside him wore a corset with accessories of genuine steel. Denials and prevarication were alike of no avail. The tell-tale instruments gave undoubted proof, and it remained only to determine how best to meet a question at once so delicate and so vital.

After grave debate the faculty passed a law debarring all corsetted girls from the electrical department and requiring a freer style of dress for that hour at least. At first it appeared difficult to enforce. Trifling "white lies" as to whether steel or whalebone was employed did not appear to weigh heavily upon the students' souls. But the shrewd professor hit upon a plan which betrayed the sinner as surely as the compass points to the North. As the class enters it passes, in single file, beside one of the most delicate galvometers beside which the instructor stands in apparent unconcern, but which reveals the secret with unerring skill. The presence of steel is shown on the instant. The offender as she approaches may be ever so calm, but the little needle will surely find her out and offer proof which there is no gainsaying. One lecture, under the conditions was enough. The girls have all either adopted dress reform or a modification in the shape of a waist free of all steel. They declare that no lecture ever devised was half so overwhelming as that silent needle point against which it is useless to argue or protest.

## THE INQUIRY IMPERTINENT.

There is a girl in this city whose ambition it now is to cause the arrest of a certain unknown carriage driver. She is one of this season's crop of bicyclists, and she wheels laboriously and fearfully as yet. The other day, as she trundled along in the wake of a slow-going cab on Madison avenue, she came to a slight declivity in the street. Her bicycle gained a trifle in speed and brought her up against the lazy cab. With the instinct of the new wheelwoman, who feels herself "going," she reached out one hand, clutched the window of the vehicle and then stumbled safely from the wheel. And all that the driver said was:

"Hev a keb, miss?"

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.

# FOR SUMMER CEREMONIALS.

When the young woman who adorns society at the swell Summer settlements goes forth to call or drive she is arrayed quite as gorgeously as she is when her visiting neighborhood is bounded by Fifth avenue on one side and Lexington on the other. In fact, her attire is more charming because it has the element of summery airiness about it.

One of the most charming frocks designed for ceremonious summer visiting is of ashes-of-roses silk, brocaded in clear pink, plain peach color silk and mousseline de sole. The skirt is cut full and flaring. From waist to hem bands of silver embroidery run. The bodice is of the plain peach-colored silk, made with short ripple basque and a shirred waistcoat of the mousseline de sole. It is outlined with the bands of embroidery. A deep sailor collar of peach-colored satin, embroidered in silver, finishes the neck, and a big bow of the mousseline de sole ties under the chin. The hat worn with the frock is a broad brimmed affair of coarse, flexible black straw, trimmed with pink roses and green leaves.

## TO CLEAN VELVET COLLARS.

If velvet capes or collars have become wet or spotted, rub the spot carefully with a little warm water, and raise the pile of the velvet by covering a hot iron with a wet cloth and holding the velvet over it. Brush the velvet quickly, while damp, with a soft brush.

## TO CLEAN RIBBONS.

Don't throw away ribbons because they are soiled. Wash them in suds made of fine toilet soap and cold water, squeezing them quickly through. Place them between two cloths and press with a moderately hot iron.