

iers of the 66 400 99 These Sketches Made from Life Emphasize the Clinging Trained Skirts, the Long Tight Sleeves and Especially the Lavish Use of Hand-Wrought Embroidery.



Black and White Gown.

Miss Vanderbilt's many new Spring white creation. It is trimmed lavishly with the steady work of three embroidery for just one blouse. The striped silk made over white silk. The satin ribbon worked in a conventional in most novel fashion. It is used to adorn the back of the skirt in trail of black net finishes the skirt at with the same satin ribbon. A girle of black velvet studded with the yoke of white and black satin out- with the black silk cords. The col- with three narrow black satin ruffles beautiful amethyst buttons set in black and white silk, until near the upper part of the sleeve is exquisitely and work, and the chrysanthemum de- arrow black satin ribbon. Even the silk cords, is done by hand.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane's Black and Green Gown.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SLOANE is very partial to black costumes with just a touch of color. One of her most effective new Spring gowns is of black silk granadine over green. The mesh is so coarse that the silk lining shows plainly. The skirt is trimmed with four very odd ruffles. They are much deeper at the left side than at the right. Each ruffle is headed with a narrow piping of green and white satin. The bodice of granadine is almost covered with a deep shoulder cape of costly black lace jetted. This cape is a very pointed affair. It is really a double cape, and is cut so that it has two points over the shoulders and also falls in two points back and front. It has a high collar of the jetted lace made with two pointed tabs at the sides, which, though very stiff, show plainly their green silk lining. The girle is also pointed back and front. It is of white satin, studded with cut jets and bound with green. The sleeves is small and untrimmed, except where it falls over the hand. There it is finished with two tiny satin frills, one green, like the lining, the other white. The ruffles on the skirt, which are a striking feature of the gown, entirely encircle it, and at the back they are arranged in the same novel way that they are in the front.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly's Fawn Colored Gown.

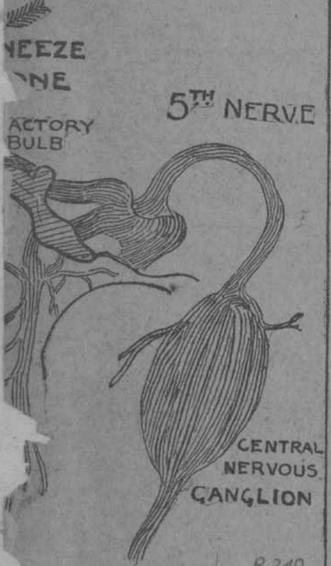
MRS. HAMILTON M'KAY TWOMBLY'S most original Spring costume is of fawn color barge over white satin. It is trimmed with bands of black satin and black lace insertions. The barge is just sheer enough for a suggestion of the snowy satin lining to be visible. The skirt is trimmed with three bands of the black lace insertion mounted on strips of white satin. They form broad Van Dyke points in front. The bodice, which fastens in some mysterious way known only to the modiste and the wearer, is trimmed not only with insertions of black lace but with black satin bands arranged in slight festoons. The most curious feature of this gown is the arrangement of these satin bands. There are two of them and they start from under the sleeves at the back, encircle the sleeves and then cross the front of the bodice at the corage. They are fastened to each sleeve and to the corage with two round buckles made of jade and jet. The sleeves are extremely small and are trimmed from wrist to shoulder with horizontal bands of black lace. Around the waist is a belt of black satin fastened with another jade buckle set in jet. The belt ties in front in a bow with upstanding loops and two long ends, one of which reaches nearly to the bottom of the gown. These ends are finished with frills of cream lace. The costume is a most striking one.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Gown of Gray Henrietta.

REAL coral beads add to the beauty of one of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's most artistic Spring gowns. The costume is of that exquisitely soft material, silk worn Henrietta cloth, and in color it is silvery gray. The trained skirt is trimmed with bands of darker gray pommador satin to simulate an overskirt. Bands of the same shade of satin also finish the skirt at the hem. The white satin girle is so deep that the bodice appears to be half girle and half bolero jacket. The bolero is a creation to excite envy. It is an exquisite little affair of black pommador satin, embroidered with silver threads and real coral beads. The revers are of white satin, embroidered with very fine coral beads. Then there is a vest to this frolicking bodice of white mousseline de sole and shirred coral velvet, strapped with narrow, white satin bands, which tie in a row of little bows at the left side. The collar is of shirred white satin, very high, and headed with coral beads. The girle of this exquisite gown is of white satin, made very deep. It is worn so as to exaggerate the long-waisted effect now so much the vogue. The girle fastens in the front with buttons of genuine coral, costly and beautiful. The sleeves are a conspicuous feature of the costume. They are so close fitting that they look as if moulded to the arm. Of course, they are very long, according to the prevailing fashion, and they are untrimmed except for a row of real coral buttons, which reach the entire length of the outside seam.

—And—Sneezing and Nervous Prostration—The Sneeze Bone. Monsieur Tarsier, Great-Grandfather of Man, Our New Acquisition in the Philippines.

covered "Sneeze Bone" and how the at nerve centre of the brain and vio- when you sneeze.



This bone is removed, either by the saw, chisel or knife, a cure results. Occasionally, Dr. Ball says, he has been able to relieve patients by burning away, with the thermo-cautery, excessively sensitive spots in the mucous membrane of the nose, or for the destruction of a superficial nerve, but he says that this sort of treatment is merely palliative and seldom effects a cure. In some cases sneezing may actually imperil life. Dr. Ball mentions the case of one woman who had particularly bad attacks on getting into bed at night. He asked her to count the sneezes one night. Next day she brought him a record of 232 sneezes without an interval, and of seventy-two more that came after five minutes' rest. On another night, the doctor says, a patient sneezed 294 times "right off." The number of pocket handkerchiefs used is also mentioned as a measure of the trouble. One case used thirty and forty handkerchiefs a week, while another needed thirteen a day. Such cases as these, Dr. Ball says, can only be cured by heroic measures. "To effect a permanent cure," he says, "radical treatment is essential: When spurs or crests of either bone or cartilage project from the septum against the turbinals they must be sawed off." The septum is the dividing bone between the nostrils. The turbinals, or turbinate bones, are situated one on each side of the outer wall of the nostril. Each consists of a layer of thin, spongy bone, curled upon itself like a scroll, hence its name. "Deflections of the septum must be so treated," continues the

expert on sneezes, "that the passage shall be left free for respi- ration. Occasionally, Dr. Ball says, he has been able to relieve patients by burning away, with the thermo-cautery, excessively sensitive spots in the mucous membrane of the nose, or for the destruction of a superficial nerve, but he says that this sort of treatment is merely palliative and seldom effects a cure. In some cases sneezing may actually imperil life. Dr. Ball mentions the case of one woman who had particularly bad attacks on getting into bed at night. He asked her to count the sneezes one night. Next day she brought him a record of 232 sneezes without an interval, and of seventy-two more that came after five minutes' rest. On another night, the doctor says, a patient sneezed 294 times "right off." The number of pocket handkerchiefs used is also mentioned as a measure of the trouble. One case used thirty and forty handkerchiefs a week, while another needed thirteen a day. Such cases as these, Dr. Ball says, can only be cured by heroic measures. "To effect a permanent cure," he says, "radical treatment is essential: When spurs or crests of either bone or cartilage project from the septum against the turbinals they must be sawed off." The septum is the dividing bone between the nostrils. The turbinals, or turbinate bones, are situated one on each side of the outer wall of the nostril. Each consists of a layer of thin, spongy bone, curled upon itself like a scroll, hence its name. "Deflections of the septum must be so treated," continues the

Thrilling Episode On the Battleship Maine, Now Painted On Canvas.

AS a memorial of the Maine the Navy were let go. Hassell was seen swimming toward one of the buoys, but Kogel seemed beautiful picture, which represents to be stunned and made no effort to save himself, sinking in about a minute. The notable episode in the career of the ill-fated battleship. It tells the story of a port tender, and Cadet Gherardi volunteered to take charge of her. Meanwhile William J. Creelman, a landsman, jumped overboard and tried to grab Kogel before the latter went down, but the effort was un- availing. Creelman, decrying Hassell clinging to his buoy, swam toward him, and presently both men were clinging to this frail sup- port in the midst of the tumultuous waters. Eventually the boat succeeded in getting back to the ship, and Gherardi and his six crew members were taken off one by one by means of a derrick. The boat itself being permit- ted to secure the port accommodation led to go adrift. In the meantime something had hap- pened away. While an attempt was being made to do this a huge wave came and was rolling in the trough of the sea swept Gunner's Mate Charles Hassell and Lieutenant Blow, who was in charge of a seaman named Kogel overboard. Instantly both of the Hibborn buoys dined side. "Hold on for your life

Monsieur Tarsier, Great-Grandfather of Man, Our New Acquisition in the Philippines.

LONG with Tagals, Ygoroties and other queer human beings Uncle Sam has annexed in the Philippine Islands is the Tarsier, an animal which is now declared to be the great-grandfather of man. The Tarsier is the ancestor of the common monkey, who is the ancestor of the anthropoid ape, who is the ancestor of man. A real Tarsier will soon make his appearance at the National Zoological Park. His arrival is awaited with intense interest. Monsieur Tarsier is a very gifted animal. He derives his name from the enormous development of the tarsus or ankle bones of his legs. His eyes are enormous, so that he can see in the dark. They even cause him to be called a ghost. His fingers and toes are provided with large pads, which enable him to hold on to almost anything. Professor Huxbrecht, of the University of Utrecht, has lately discovered that Monsieur Tarsier is no less a personage than a "link" connecting Grandfather Monkey with his ancestor. Thus the evolutionary scale would be changed by Professor Huxbrecht to run: man, ape, monkey, tarser and so on, tarser appearing as what may be popularly termed the great-grandfather of mankind. Tarsier may best be described as having a face like an owl and a body, limbs and tail like those of a monkey. His sitting height is about that of a squirrel. As his enormous optics would lead one to suppose, he cuts capers in the night and sleeps in the daytime, concealed usually in abandoned clearings, where new growth has sprung up to a height of twenty feet or more. Very often he sleeps in a standing posture, grasping the lower stem of a small tree with his long and slender fingers and toes. During his night wanderings he utters a squeak like that of a monkey. During the day the pupils of his eyes contract to fine lines, but after dark expand until they fill most of the irises. From his habit of feeding only upon insects he has a strong, bat-like odor. Mr. John Whitehead, who has spent the past three years studying the animals of the Philippines, foretells the probable behavior of the tarser when he arrives at the national "zoo." The Philippine natives call the little creature "mgoun." "In Samar," says Mr. Whitehead, in a report just received at the Smithsonian, "where at different times I kept several Tarsiers alive, I found them very docile and easily managed during the day. They feed freely off grasshoppers, sitting on their haunches on any hand. When offered an insect the Tarsier would stare for a short time with its most wonderful eyes, then slowly bend forward, and with a sudden dash, would seize the insect with both hands and instantly carry it to its mouth, shutting its eyes and screwing up its tiny face in a most whimsical fashion. The



This Is the Great-Grandpa of Man.

ITS ANNOYANCES. Dr. Ball. as enough in a mild form. When, how- affection. I have notes of one case which sneezed 294 times. These handkerchiefs a week. In the main families is very clear. In many in parents and grandparents and various col- able to get a history of either paroxysmal fits of the family of the patient. Medical treatment is necessary. The galvano- of such excessively sensitive spots as may sufficient for a cure. The project from the septum against the tur- of all kinds must be so treated as possible contact with the turbinals to be partly, or wholly removed. The only plan to adopt very often, and no with this procedure if it is desired to AMES B. BALL, M. D., London, Department West London Hospital,