Daisy May Describes

A Layette For The New Baby

Generally every modern infant is expected to be born with the hereditary silver spoon in his mouth, if expensive nursery appointments and extravagant layettes stand for wealth. Doubtless commissioned by an out of town friend to select the baby's trousseau, and I, having been asked to write a chapter on baby clothes, was willingly dragged from Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue and back again to Sixth or the seventies, one day for a week while Baby made the necessary purchases. I took keen delight in finding the Hippocrene theory, and after this quest I felt rather than mastered the old maid's dilemma. Before we had progressed very far I was both surprised and interested to learn of the many things, ornate and useful, provided for the wee monarch.

First on the list was a bassinet. After frequent discussions concerning most practical after the next item, a weighing basket. Heavy silk cord knotted into a square from supporting a silken pad, the whole suspended by ribbons, one end fastened at the foot of a screw, the other into a big silver ring, we turned to be the article in question and accordingly bought it. With it came a small coil of silken cord from a little thread to the diameter. To him is attached the difficulty of weighing the infant each day until six weeks old, after which comes the less agreeable task of walking for a fortnight or nightly or shortening the food.

Baby's hamper is of white and gold lined with pink satin. The puffy little puffs have knots of pink ribbon on their lone handles, and the enlarged toilet accessories are painted in half blown apple blossoms. There were honeycombed pillows and coverlets to match of silk, satin and mulmuk, from which we chose one of each, but I really could wave stomach head of sweet silk and wool which is said to be healthier and is more elastic than all silk or all wool.

Barrow coats with envelope bodies which do away with safety pins. Dorking skirt are a great improvement on the old kinks. We bought four round in silk tape, with a line of herringbone stitching further ornamenting them. The sleeve is quite flared skirt originated in France and are much less cumbersome than the old time straight cuffs. Cambric petticoats have a watteau effect, cutting out all the fullness above the waist, and are made to button on the shoulder. Lace trimming is used on baby clothes, but this does not reduce the cost, as materials are finer and the essential hand embroidery also most precious.

Baby clothes are worn much shorter. Formerly they measured 24 inches in length, today they do not exceed 18. Linen cambric and finest nainsook are the two materials best suited for baby clothes. Though dainty and corded wall bands of exquisite texture for this especial purpose. Everything baby wears should be hand sewed, if there be yokes they are circular. When lace is used, it is valenciennes and the silk thread lace are advised. Christening robes are hand embroidered in modest designs, or there is some fine hemstitching if less elaborate is desired. Pure dye silk for long coats is the fashionable fabric to supersede other silk weaves. Cloaks are made a few inches shorter than the infant's dress, with a loose lining and deep lace or embroidered cape collars. Perforated chiffon French caps, though new, are not so pleasing as those composed of lace ruches and lace insertions. Night slips shirred at the neck and with full sleeves are the most desirable. Day robes are equally simple, and many are made to button down the front.

For small girls and boys the styles are particularly fetching. There will be sailor hats and tam o'shanters, jaunty and dark are favored materials for the tissue or kilts. Little girls are to be permissible to wear bonnets, with a preference for those of Leghorn. Little girls are to line and trimmed bathing be low the knee and may wear a long bellcoat buttoning diagonally on a short yoke, and it is spoken of by worth, provided you are not in a hurry.

Pique reefers for little girls are braid trimmed in many lines, with sun hats to match. Faille straw Normandie caps with plumings of soft are intended for "dress up" occasions. Embroidered grass linen is quite the vogue for frocks to be worn with pinafores. The wearing of laced shoes by little folks is being strenuously advocated by family physicians, as they better support and strengthen the ankles. Colored stockings and hallelujahs are seen side by side, and, judging from the variety, could not fail to please the most fastidious. Dark blue lines makes serviceable gowns, which are quite pretty with tucked nainsook yokes. Dress kilts of denims in blue or brown, to be worn with Eton or pereale blouses, are among the seasonable novelties, which might properly be classed among the useful. Middy hats are for wear with sailor suits.

There are two rumors from abroad I must not fail to chronicle. One is that the Diaritta glove has developed into the Vandyke, which, you must know, is the gauntlet of long ago. The other is that the Pompadour is to be worn on nainsoks and street frocks, and is a graceful shoulder drapery.

Daisy May

MODERN GIRLS' MANNERS.

To be genteel and indyfine used to be the avowed aim of every educated woman 50 years ago. Manners that matched of these epithets were also cultivated. All this is now changed. Even the words genteel and indyfine are considered tad form. A frankness that is almost brutal seems to pass current in society for an up to date manners, and the language that is now used by certain fashionable people among themselves is sometimes only a little short of "low," while "swear words" seem to have lost their terror, for women frequently use them—almost, indeed, as much as men.

It is curious how "gentility," both as a word and as a quality, has disappeared. Vashionable people are distinctly no longer "genteel." They may on occasions be high bred, but the missing property of the below and house of cows has entirely disappeared. It is all very well for women to prefer being called women rather than ladies. Fashion has it so at present. But they should not object to be addressed as shown them by their mothers and grandmothers of behaving in a ladylike and genteel manner.

TO TELL A PERSON'S AGE.

The age of a person and the month in which he was born may be discovered as follows: First you ask them to go to the other end of the room to prevent your seeing that he is going to write, then you ask him to put down the number of the month in which he was born and multiply it by 2, then add 5 to the product, then multiply the latter by 50 and add his age to the product, then deduct 365 and add 115 to the remainder. Suppose he is 9 years of age and was born in February. The computation would stand thus—2 multiplied by 2 equals 4, plus 5 equals 9, multiplied by 50 equals 450, plus 9 equals 459, minus 365 equals 94, plus 115 equals 209. The last two figures indicate the age—viz., 09—and the first figure, 2, February, the second month of the year. You simply ask the person to divide the remainder by 100 and then declare that he was born in February and is 9 years of age.

Experiment with this as often as you please, and it is sure to work, provided you do it correctly.

The New "Monarch Of the Household" And His Layette.

the prettiest color, we properly agreed upon ivory white as the dominant scheme, with pale pink ribbons wherever seems and rosettes were needed. We chose a bassinet of rather generous proportions, with a graceful wicker standard about four feet high, one of the new kind into which a "Moses basket" with a hood top is fitted. This is beautifully lined with white satin and decorated in point d'esprit frills, which fall in, out and over the tiny cradle in billowy folds. A broad band of satin ribbon is stretched from the hood to the end of the basket, forming a handle, which comes into play when baby is taken out of bed. Wherever permissible the bassinet is subjected to the ribbon treatment. Consequently loops and ends flutter conspicuously among the laces.

The bassinet is in two parts and serves two purposes. It is the day cradle and a picture frame, so to speak, for the "Moses basket" is removable, and in it baby is put on exhibition in the drawing room when friends come for a peep at the new household god. I recently called upon a young mother who is not blessed with great wealth possessions, but whose exquisite taste somewhat compensates for the lack of it, as her homemade bassinet clearly illustrated. She had converted an ordinary clothesbasket into the delicacy, daintiest best imaginable. The outside was covered in blue and white silk, side lined in cheesecloth of the same tint. Below the handles on the outside fell a deep ruffle of shirred white taffeta, which was fitted to the basket to make running up and down half the ruffle's width. It was held in place by a white elastic band run through a casing. Above the handles and tucked to the rim was a very full puff (likewise adjusted, only that both edges were tucked), falling the fullness of scarce. The interior was draped in the manner, and bunc bows of blue satin ribbon were tied on the handles, while a yard or two exquisite lace and frill bonding point. For this $6 was expended. The other cost $6.

"To please the poker," was the comment of one of the women who visited the bassinet, "I should have put in a pretty bloc developed in the latest style for holding baby in cradle or buggy. The thin dark satin band is puffed, chiffon frilled and has a tiny cross strap, through which it is intended to thread ribbon to fasten the baby in, and a dozen of any kind. This conceit will probably take with young mothers who are in for effect.

Babies of the day are brought up on strictly hygienic principles, which fact has made some changes in the cut of their clothes. For instance, the flannel bandage is not blessed, as the doubting ones may consult a gown and is made to have an impression on the pink skin. Both these faults are overcome by simply a wadding the edges. After three months the binder is discarded for a

British Society of American Women.

The latest transatlantic organization of women and one that will have a deep interest on this side of the water is the Society of American Women, which has just been formed in London with Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin as its president and a host of prominent Anglo-American on its membership list.

Long as she has been in England, the American woman has not become completely anglicized, and the society has for its avowed object the promotion of social acquaintance and mutual interests between American women who may happen to be permanently or temporarily residents of the London territory of her majesty the queen.

The regular meetings of the society are to consist of a social and literary hour, followed by a supper at the club headquarters in the Hotel Cecil. The individual cost of these entertainments is not to exceed 4 shillings, or about $1. The committee of the club invites American women as guests to be in a feature of the meetings. The inaugural entertainment given March 8 was devoted to the holding of Miss Genevieve Ward and Miss Elizabeth Robins. Both of these ladies made complimentary speeches and were in every way very gracious and charming hostesses.

From time to time the executive committee of the club expects to give "at homes," to which members may invite a limited number of friends.

The initiation fee to the club has been placed at 1 guinea, or about $5, a very moderate fee as club fees go. Beside on this side the water is said to have been established with the idea of such an organization in London that it offered the new club the use of that superior name, for appropriation of which they recently did valiant battle with a more shoddy manufacturer. The Britonettes tendered the privilege of being considered a branch of their society, but as in London they are a little more in demand to be considered subordinate to anything American the offer was politely declined.

The new society has everything in its favor. Those who have visited London for any length of time unprovided with letters of introduction know how lonely one may be there. The British matron is slow to take up with foreigners, no matter what their social position or the other side of the water may be. This is not due so much to any British unfriendliness to the "Yankee," but to innate formality. English indeed even of the highest rank seem to lack that savoir faire which makes the Frenchwoman so charming in her social relations. A Frenchwoman is able to squeeze more cordiality into a five minutes call than the English woman can get into whole years of acquaintance. This is the English lady's misfortune, not her fault, but she compensates by being a great deal more sincere in her friendships than the agreeable continental.

Another reason why Americans often find it hard to make friends among those of their own class in England is because of the repeated charges that English women make profitable use of their hospitality and positions to lure rich Americans on London society. Conservative English families naturally do not like to put themselves in the position of being considered employers of the rich new Americans or fortune hunters for the benefit of their sons and daughters.

In the case of unknown strangers every one is on the lookout for impostors. The American surplus that all titled foreigners are necessary bankbags prevails in England in regard to alleged rich Americans, for the bogus millionaire is plentiful on the other side of the water.

Many americans who go to London hoping to see something of society come home with having enjoyed only one opportunity to attend a reception, and that public one given regularly by the American ambassador for the benefit of his countrymen and countrywomen, whose lonely condition is perhaps not unknown to the politicians of the interests at the court of St. James. These functions are very sad affairs for all concerned. The carriages are driven to the entrance of the house of the ambassador, and the guests, dressed in their best regardless, slight and walk up under the awning regaled by candid comments of the London street gamins, such as the following:

"Hey, ain't the old girl got a color?"

"Say, I know that one with the diamond in her ear. I'd fork millionaire, from the state we hint!"

"Say, Mary Ann, ain't the lady laced awful?"

That last one is as much as sixpence a yard, or I'm a sinner, Susan! And that red nin't wear so beamish as the sister's new red sating coat!"

Many of the women who accompany the Americans advance to the door, where names are taken and handed to another servitor, who of course makes them pronounce quite different from what they intended, and he bawls to a third until by the time the guests bow before the representatives of their country's dignity, plain Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jones of course I mean that the latter is plain only as to name) have been announced, into Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jones or something like it. It is thus that Jonas Yellowplush shows his contempt for "those hupstart Hamericans."

When the Jones have managed to recover from the confusion of hearing their respectable patronymic thus outraged, they reach out a cordial hand to the embassy lady and her wife, who extend frigid handclasps. The officials are bored to death by the reception, and the officiousness of their fellow Americans is displeasing to them because it imposes requests to favors and presentations at court. They feel that if they do not wish to be bothered in the future by all sorts of ill timed calls they must be cool, and they are thus indeed by demeanor. The guests wander on into the refreshment room and look at their fellow sufferers, who are equally glum and regretful, but are thinking of the horror of the British horror of picking up chance acquaintances. They are so one that they know or wish to know, and after a brief and uncomfortable stay they get out. This is the social course of the average American who goes abroad.

The more fortunate Americans who have some one to interest themselves in their entertainment are likely to have a better time. One of the most charming American hostesses in London, Mrs. Fanny Ronalds, is delightful to Americans of talent. Her Sunday afternoons are famous in London for their brightness and originality, and she will bring American with wit and talent will be sure to make a delightful entree to English life if favorably introduced to Mrs. Ronalds. Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. George Curzon used to have charming circles, but one was less likely to meet American women at their houses than at English ones. The Duchess of Manchester was always kind and gracious to American girls, and so was her grace the Duchess of Marlborough, now Lady Beresford, although to a less extent. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the secretary of the American legation, has been so long in London that she might, if she would, do much to help her country women to enter the sacred door of English high society, but she seldom troubles about newcomers unless there is some special obligation for her to do so. The young Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Craven, Adele, countess of Essex, Lady Rosebth, Lady Terrance Blackwood, Mrs. John Mackay, Mrs. Morton Frewen, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Lady Francis Cook, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Lynne Kaye, Mrs. Jack Leslie, Lady Vernon-Harcourt and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck are among society women of London who are Americans by birth.

Many women, however, year after year fail to enter the charmed fold of the English aristocracy, or at least to attain some sort of society while abroad, and for such the American club will apparently offer many advantages, for the latter is to be open to women only, although, considering the average titled English woman's willingness to permit the use of her name on club and charity lists, it is to be hoped no doubt their appearance at the meetings for a longer period than will permit the reporters to put down their names among the "prominent personages present."

As the club experts to make its meetings attractive with musical and literary features, it may at least serve the useful purpose of giving enthusiastic American girls who sing, recite or do anything of that sort a chance to obtain a hearing in London.

ALICE DE BERIDY.

A DIFFERENT SORT OF BOINE.

Mamma—Tommie, you are the noisiest little boy I ever knew. You will drive me wild!

Tommie—Boy me a horn and a drum, mamma, and I'll be quiet.

MRS. HUGH REID GRIFFIN.

Music In Everything.

The chief industry of Geneva is the manufacture of musical boxes. Thousands of men, women and children are employed in the factories, one of which was visited by a traveler who gives some interesting particulars about the visit.

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so, and minutes of delightful music came from the cage. He bore his hat on a lack and cut his stick in the stand. Music came from both rack and stand. He wrote his name in the visitors' register, and in dipping his pen into the ink made bars forth from the inkstand.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making musical boxes a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts and who do nothing else year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served years of apprenticeship. Another man sets parts in the market places pops which have been filed to a uniform length. The music, for set of teeth, which strikes the pops and makes the sound is marked by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then returned to one first every peg produces a proper tone.

The most difficult work of all is the revising of each pop. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that every pop is in its proper place and is held at the proper angle.

When the instrument is in its room an expert examines it to see that the tone is perfect.

EGYPTIAN ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

Engagement rings among the Egyptians were always made of iron, symbolizing the instant sacrifice of liberty. One of the earliest gems used in the engagement rings was a diamond, which was supposed to indicate the force of attraction which drew the maiden from her own family into another.

Gold money used to circulate in the form of rings in Egypt at a very early time, and the Egyptian at one marriage placed one of these gold rings on his wife's finger to signify that he trusted her with all his property.

Among the Anglo-Saxons the bridegroom gave a pledge, or "wed," at betrothal ceremony. This "wed" included a ring, which was placed on the maiden's right hand, where it remained until, at the marriage, it was transferred to the fourth finger of the left.

The gift of a ring in Spain is based upon as equivalent to a promise of marriage and is so considered authoritatively proof for a maiden to claim her husband. A well known custom is that of passing a piece of bride cake through the wedding ring, and then to place the pieces are given place them under their pillows at night in order that they may dream of their husband that is to be. These "dreamers," as they are called, should be drawn nine times through the ring. Many brides, however, are so superstitious that notice for that purpose not on any occasion of their take the ring off the finger when once it has been placed there.

CHARACTER IN CATS.

Cats are like children. Educate them properly and you can do with them and their characters even as you will, the of the first things that impress themselves on one's mind on going to out shows as large, operator or artist is the extraordinary difference that exists in the characters of cats coming from different parts of the country. Behind the effect that a crowded exhibition and its surroundings have upon different cats is really very strange. Most of these cats, which at homes are rarely drawn out of themselves and which you see in an ordinary way under one of two conditions of expression, immediately develop a new expression, and this typifies the effect home life has upon them.

For instance, a cat that has been treated by its master or mistress very lovingly and has in normal circumstances been a member of a family who have praised it and petted it and stroked it a great deal will exhibit an entirely new, sweet, contented and happy expression when it comes before the public. On the other hand, the animal that has lived a life of ease, seeing nobody and nothing beyond its mistress, will exhibit the most striking characteristics of its nature. Thus, if the character of the woman be in the cat a sulky or snappy one, the effect of the sudden change upon the cat's life will be to bring out in the cat a sulky or a snappy disposition also.

GIVING CREDIT TO WOMEN.

Two monetary questions are occupying a good deal of attention in England just now. The question of the liability of a father for his daughter's debts, the other to the giving of credit to married women. A girl recently married to a wealthy man, goes to a tailor, gets a wedding outfit, gives her husband's name and said her father would pay. The latter, however, when the bill came in said that he "knew nothing about it" and refused to pay it. Questions have therefore arisen as to whether under such circumstances it is possible to compel payment by the parent of whether the parent can be prosecuted for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

With regard to the giving of credit to married women, so many husbands and shopkeepers seem to have come to the point that it is deemed polar impious that a register should be introduced wherein husbands might regulate the debts of their wives. The question is, whether the registry if carried out might have the threefold advantage of saving women from undue extravagance, saving husbands from being pressed, and saving tradesmen from unpleasant bad debts.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

"My good woman," said the learned judge, "you must give an account in the fullest possible words of which you are speaking. Is the plain and simple question what, or, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the omnibus was coming down on the right side and the cab on the left, did the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the policeman between the brougham and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham and omnibus, or either, or which of them respectively."

Mary Scott Rowland on the Evils of Massaging and Steaming.

Of all cosmetics the most to be shunned is the method in which massaging is carried out by the employees of American beauty parlors. Some manicures operators and facial beauty experts are accordingly sought it. With it comes a small coil of silken cord from a little thread to the diameter. To him is attached the difficulty of weighing the infant each day until six weeks old, after which comes the less agreeable task of walking for a fortnight or nightly or shortening the food.

Baby's hamper is of white and gold lined with pink satin. The puffy little puffs have knots of pink ribbon on their lone handles, and the enlarged toilet accessories are painted in half blown apple blossoms. There were honeycombed pillows and coverlets to match of silk, satin and mulmuk, from which we chose one of each, but I really could

the fine and the more they are rubbed the more they relax. The cuticle itself is elastic and will stretch like a piece of rubber when rubbed in the direction shown. Immense alone will do no good, but will result in injury. The cuticle is a very delicate tissue. Before the cells that lead on relaxing, as the pores are made susceptible to absorption and are left open for hours at repose than at any other time.

When the skin looks distressed, the fault will generally be found to be a weakened condition of the nerves of the face. The best remedy for this is the judicious use of Peroxide of Hydrogen and such nourishment as will feed the cellular tissue beneath the skin. Of other remedies I have found that with this I advocate that the body itself should be kept in perfect condition. Indigestion or other disorders of the system will not also attended to, contribute much to the good work done to it by the skin food.

I know that what I have said will convince my readers that the contrast of the face cannot be restored by massaging, harmful rubbing in a fitter manner, for to refer to be of benefit the molecule of the cuticle, which is considered as lightly manipulated as the strings of a delicate musical instrument, and the slightest touch of a rough hand. The skin of the face itself is very sensitive, the blood vessels are numerous, and the nerves are very delicate, and tend to show enlarged pores and many other disorders.

Another harmful practice is that of steaming the face. Fortunately for the good of American complexions, it is a practice which is growing in disfavor with women of intelligence. The elaborate steamers that used to use $10 or $15 can now be purchased for $2. To the thinking persons it is obvious that the process of steaming extracts from the pores all the moisture of which how women have any to spare, especially as the moisture is the very thing it is that the steamer is most frequently anxious to use. If you doubt my statement, feel notice the hands of a washerwoman, wrinkled and shriveled by soaking in hot suds.

Nothing in recent years has so damaged the complexions of American women as the two vicious fashions, steaming and smoking. Massage should never be taken in connection with the use of skin food, and should always be used with a knowledge of anatomy.

Nothing for the public from an article by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"The skin needs food as well as the muscles. Before treatment women what food to feed to the watery pores, what medicine to give to the ugly blemishes to make them disappear. Progress has provided us with specialists who know their business in this art as well as in others. All hail to them!"

Mary Scott Rowland.

New York.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Although Miss Bernhardt consulted Reed in her intention to play "Hamlet" during the summer, she is at present studying with Deschlee a little piece by M. Stéphane Rowland, called "Romantisme," in two tableaux, which is said to be a very beautiful setting forth of the story of the woman of Samaria. The scenes are laid about the ancient city of Holy Land, which Miss Bernhardt declares will be nothing less than exquisite. It is unanimously agreed that the inexhaustible Sarah, who, as Fedo Dorset, for sick, wakes in Paris, troubleses in New York, dines in Rio de Janeiro and goes to bed in Sydney, is younger and more bewitching than ever.

Chicago will have to look to its dramatic laurels. The Lyceum comes armed to battle with some interesting women among your. There are 122 of these cases awaiting trial, 12 of them being contributed. Seventy-seven of the cases are actions for divorce and are brought by the wives, the husbands and their lawyers are seeking remedy. The others are for separation or the nullification of the marriage.

Miss Tilton, a great-great-grandaughter of Lord Byron, was recently married to Neville Lytton, a member of the Bulwer Lytton family. After the wedding the happy couple made their way across the desert to the bride's father's place, near Holingdale, where they were welcomed by a troupe of Arabs and Bedouins, who treated a whole flock of sheep in celebration of the event.

A European government servant was recently married to a native woman in Samoang by the Mormon ceremony. It took place in the mangal, and it was conducted by the penghuin, but the bridegroom was not present. He had given written consent, which was not put in as appearance, but he sent his hat, and that was according to native custom, quite sufficient. She married the hat.

Mention has been taken in France of the spread of the habit of smoking, and it has been discovered that within the past year the cigarette and cerot, accounting 36 in may answer, the pipe have found an enormous increase in their female votaries. The fashion of smoking among women is no longer confined to the secrecy of a private room. The Duchess d'Uzes and the Marchioness de la Bretèche said now publicly take a cigarette after dinner, and whatever these ladies permit themselves may safely be taken as a sign of the highest ton. The statistics alluded to show that 80,000,000 cigarettes are yearly consumed in France.

German princesses are said to be good cooks and housekeepers. The Empress Augusta was a skilled dressmaker, some of the English princesses are trained in the profession of nursing. The Princess of Wales is an accomplished bookbinder, Queen Wilhelmina is said to be a good cook and housekeeper. For a total lack of interest in household fashioned pursuits it rivalled the American girl to show what real ignorance of cooking is.

The English lady who said recently was the governess of young Prince Alexander XIII received $1,000 per annum and her board and lodging in the palace. Prince Eduardo Dalton, sister of the poet, was some time ago offered $1,000 for her brother's unpublished manuscripts. She is now 18 years old.