

It is not long since a residence provided

with one bathroom was described as possessing "all modern conveniences," and only the large and hardsome homes of excly considerate and thoughtful persons to there baths for the servants' use. Now up-to-date apartment house provides a m for almost every bedroom, and the ints' bath is coming to be considered in-

he wave of so called "sanitary plumbwhich swept over the country (in many cases fighting a winning battle against prethis disease ) was the first step in the reform from which have sprung the beauty, mfort and perfection of the modern bath-

The strictly up-to-date bathroom, in addition to its commedious lavatory and the aventional tub, is provided with a tub or a sitz bath and another for the feet. and also with a complete needle shower. having a series of hoops and faucets by neans of which every part of the body can be sprayed with water at any desired temperature. The manuer of the setting of he bathrooms and their individual elegance are restrained only by the taste of the designer and the limit of expense. The luxury old Roman days did not surpass, if it equalled the decorations and fittings of the athrooms in some of our modern palaces.

The almost universal provision of either the portable spray or the stationary needle ower, having its own receptor, is a result the hydropathic cult which taught women immense value as adjuncts of the but h. From the hydropathic fad many women ered undreamed of physical benefits the systematic application of water. when properly applied, is a remedy host of humanity's self-created ills. th and beauty have been wooed and no from the tub and sprays, and every other tury and convenience could be dispensed rather than these hand-maldens of eath. For overwrought nerves and headsche, enused by fatigue, the cold spray

oily, saline and acid matter exuded upon the and free y ming ed with atmospheric the skin, so they will yield none of

'I dere le no aid to physical well being more the clive than to keep the skin in a state the dary bath can secure this. The mischievous ad nee free.y and dictatorially given the subject of baths would fill volumes and has cost a great amount of suffering; but meet haveful have been the warnings against Lequent oathing as enervating (which it is only when people stay in the high too long) and the indiscriminate advoency of cold baths. The pale, anaemic women, bundles of overwrought nerves and ac table energy, who periodically are on verge of nervous prostration are often

victims of the latter regime. Though the motor of the bath's temperctude can never be arbitrarily settled, but that ever remain an open question and be djusted to individual idiosynerasies, some in choosing that most healthful for them-The topol both, having a tempercture from S5 to 52 degrees Fahrenheit, 's commonly ranked as sedative, but is not gylanh e for any but the robust, as it lowers physical fone and falls to excite reac-

The warm bath, with temperature from 2 to 93 degrees Fahrenheit, is more cleansing, comfortable, and is a wonderful restorer after fatigue, and the hot bath, 98 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit, is a fine stimulant, taken as a soap serub, standing upon a bath mat, followed by a brief plunge, and, f agreeable, a cool spray. A bath at the latter temperature is enervating only when the bather jolls in the hot water for fifteen or twenty minutes. This, from overheating, produces languor, and sluggishness instead

of stimulation follows. As stimulants of the circulation the ultimate results of the hot and the cold bath are the same, but the expense to the vitality is very unequal. Their effects upon the combustlen going on in the body have been compared to these of the hot and cold blast upon he furnice, both of which increase the heat which it gives out, but with this difference:-The hot blast so facilitates com-

with an expenditure of eight tons. The important question, therefore, which should determine the use of the cold bath

is whether the individual has superfluous vitality to consume. If she has, let her ase it in this healthful fashion. For the weak it is a reckless expenditure. The hot bata stimulates the natural combustion processes in the body and acts with a certainty that nothing else kan equal in facilitating the renewing processes of organic life. By cleansing the skin and freeing the secretions and sudoriferous glands it brings it up to its fullest efficiency as an eliminator of the body's waste products, and failure on its part to perform this office perfectly throws additional work upon both kidneys and jungs. When these are diseased an important aid to their cure is omitted if the skin be not stimulated by means of inducing profuse sweating to take upon itself the work of the disabled organs.

With the bath colt we are reviving much of the old time luxury of perfumed, mineral and milk baths. Queen Wilhelming's dally bath is perfumed with a pint of her favorite Cologne water, and French women practise many dainty devices for imparting to their baths a subtle, lingering fragrance. One of these, reputed to be delightful, and moreover, calming to the nerves in the spring, is to toss three handfuls of wild cowslips into the warm bath. Emollient baths, recommended especially for anaemic women, which render the skin supple and white, are prepared by adding to the bath water from two to six pounds of bran, or two pounds of cornstarch or oatmeal, or half as much gelutine or linseed meal.

Although only fortune-pampered women can indulge in using a plat of choice perfume for a single bath and other expensive concelts of the day, there are many methods for enhancing the luxury of the bath which are to be had for a little painstaking, and which are so beneficial in results as to be well worth while. A good substitute for the celebrated beauty baths of milk is the following mixture, which can be put in the ordinary bath; the ingredients should be thoroughly mingled and put in cheesecloth bags of convenient size:

## MILK BATH.

Marshmallow flowers..... 14 pound Hyssop herb..... 1/4 pound Bran flour..... 4 pounds

An aromatic bath which is refreshing after extreme fatigue, a stimulant to the nerves disinfectant (therefore to be recand also a ommended after the uncertain exposures attendant upon mingling in great city crowds) is made by macerating in warm water for two hours eight ounces each of lavender, thyme and rosemary, and a half ounce each of ground cloves, clansmon and peppermint. Strain and add to the bath

It is soothing, when summer heat has dereloped a rash or hives, to take a vichy bath, which is accomplished by dissolving 500 grammes of bicarbonate of soda in the bath water. A sea-water bath can be enjoyed in the mountains by the use either of sea sait or of this compound:

SEA WATER BATH.

Muriate of soda...... 2 pounds Sulphate of soda ...... 1 pound Chloride of magnesia.......... 1/2 pound Dissolve the substance in two gallons of warm water. It is sufficient for a thirtygallon bath. The best effects are gained by taking it hot, for then the free absorption of salts stimulates the entire body. A temperature of 98 degrees Fahrenheit induces per spiration, which in some cases is extremely beneficial. The tonic and soothing effects are gained in fifteen minutes; a longer stay may be enervating. It is better for the skin

to sponge the body with fresh water after

the sea bath, and sometimes a cold spray is

## How Women Make Money at Newport.

Newport, the summer Mecca of the very wealthy, naturally becomes the resort of hundreds of men'and women desirous of securing employment. There is a sharp contest for favor, as the "regulars"-butlers, coachmen, maids, housekeepers, &c.-manage very successfully to cover the field of service, and the outsiders must offer novelty to secure even a hearing, to say nothing of making a living. Every season wome have come to the fore with ingenious devices that have netted them tidy sums besides giving them a very delightful summer in America's most beautiful seasbore resort. One practical little hody distributed samples of a delicious confection of homemade manufacture at the servants' portale the main entrances of the show places on the cliff walk and Bellevue avenue being barred to any one resembling a trade solicitor. By tact and a very taking manner she won over those in a position to get her sweetles to madame's notice, and it was not long before she received orders sufficient to pay

her well for her trouble. She took this method of disposing of her wares, as she thus saved the percentage charged when the transaction was carried on through the medium of an exchange. At many a swell luncheon these homemade bonbons were -received with great favor by th guests present, who were tired of the sameness of French confections.

Another young woman wrote a letter to one of the prominent leaders of society just before a much heralded dinner dance given at her magnificent mansion on the cliffs, and frankly stated her case, saying that she wanted to get the list for the newspapers and that her descriptions of tollets would be correct and the identification of gown and wearer absolute. The leader engaged her as a private scribe to furnish a complete and comprehensive account of the affair for publication. Many of the important functions after this were reported in this fashion, the young woman being paid by both the papers and the host-

The arrangement of wild flowers as drecorations for luncheon and ten tables was made a feature by another enterprising girl. In this, as in the newspaper writing, everything was clear profit, for a short excursion beachward provided her with a wealth of lovely blossoms which her own exquisite taste formed into unique and artistic decorations. After ornate displays of American Beauties, orchids and other high priced flowers, these simple wild flowers were both restful and delightful to the eye.

In a place where pleasure is the watchword the creator of any unique form of amusement is halled as a savior from ennu!. that enemy of the very rich. For the success of the superb Colonial ball given by Mrs. Stuyvesaut Fish at the Crossways a modest and retiring young woman was largely responsible. The minuet, with its stately. graceful figures, was arranged by her, and some of the most original and appropriate cotillon favors were made-from her designs.

The visiting maid, while not a new idea. met with favor in Newport among that class of young women who are stronger on ancestry than pocket money. These do not dwell in any of the show houses, but enjoy their summers in lovely, unpretentious nomes in Kay, Catherine, Francis and other streets of similar aristocratic stolidity.

Of course, these girls are invited everywhere. Such good old names as theirs look well in the printed lists of social functions. Therefore many a stitch that they have no time to give is needed to keep the not overelaborate wardrobe up to par. Here is where the visiting maid was halled with delight. Girls who paid out only \$1 a week for their share in this useful person could look as wellgroomed as the very rich maiden who mo-

## Tea Gowns, Matinees and Negligees.

In these days when each and every gown | fashionable ten gown, to have any trimmings woman's outfit may truthfully be ed a work of art, it is rather dimensit costly, the two terms, however, not be-

be tea gown is a most important addition the modern outfit; in fact, is not an addibut one of the most important first ples of the well-dressed woman. She nakes a study of clothes spends a lot time, thought and money on hir ten lick and thin fabrics and of different

viaborate ten gown can be fashloned duty for an informal at home dinner. arre it not for the loose flowing dranen which must always he part of the an whether made of the meterial trail the trimmings, it would be hard, indeed, distinguish which if was intended foror ten gawn. Be rights there should are he a princess effect in the latter at resets. The back should be cut la printhere, but then many dinner cowns are so the same lines. The dinner gown mover, always out much lower in the for, although the fashion is now poputhe low neck in a tra gown, the cut is igher than for a dineer waist, and are folds of lace or chiffon over the rs, and always sieeves, generally the ting ones of face, chiffun or net.

s gowns of applique or the fine over are remarkably attractive this and while there must be niways a k lining, the underskirt of time laws trimmed profusely with lace, gives ghter effect than if the gown itself cily against the lining. Chiffon is in the inner lining, but should not too full: if accordion plaited, then One model that is thought expesmart has the chiffon falling loose shoulders as does the lace of which wn is made, but in front the fulness

to place by a girdle. aexpensive and always effective style fown is the one made of flowered slik. at this time of year there are a great different patterns to choose from, as many different colorings. The lighter of slik is better to use for a ten gown d for summer wear, but, of course, the qualities and the brocaded ones are dromest. White with colored flowers, and makes up well, but there is a curious oned design with a bine ground and a fowers, almost a pompadour in colorand effect, that is very charming and by means expensive. The style of these is much the same a princess back straight fronts, with an inner front of or chiffon. The gown can be cut round pears at the neck in front, and then a the stole of lace, hended with a square of lace, and the ends hanging down to iem of the skirt makes it remarkably efre and always becoming. The net laces, the applique of heavier face, can be for this style when it is not desirable to the expense of the real lace of heavy ity. As a rule, however, people appartip prefer the heavier and more expensive leal laces for this purpose. It is not necesmary, in order to carry out the lines of the | to learn how to keep stlent.

of lace on the skirt. Either the front of lace all straight or flounces of ince are all suffisay which one is the more attractive | clent, especially if the material of the gown is heavy, but it must have giways the long front, with the sleeves very long and stashed, to show unlined undersiceves of net or lace

Tea gowns made of ana's yerling-a very sheer, thin quality-are tasalouable and extremely attractive. In the pale years or escam colored are some of the smartest, trimmed with bands of Persian or pempadour embroidery on white sails. The dain, of the gown his cose to the agure, but the material itself mange straight from the shoulders cown, in this way giving the long the and at the sause time defining the figure is a more becoming isouther. Sieeves muse trots the saov dels, put on in plants or e, ed and taratig back from the attaholes, are most effective, and are unished with a band of the embroidery and a ruthe of the face. The yekesis cut square and low with a band of the embrodery, and there is sometimes a long lacket in balero or pointed front effect, given by istants of face entre-deux, while down the front are rhiles of lace which reach to the very hem of the skirt and then meet other ruffles, not over a finger in width, that go entirely around the

Batiste tea gowns are defightfully conand dalpty, and are underla solols as well as in white, but white is more fash o-mine. All these are made enable fitted sits princess Huings, but the mnieghtles left home from the shoulders so that the long, ransparent effect so fashionable now can be best on Accord on paritra batiste ica gownare very smert, and fire a mass of mee in chdens and in ruffles.

All age cut low in the neck 'n froat, either round or square, but have long sleaves that ting should be sowed to the beit in | are slashed to the clbow, so that the arta is blon that it will not look as though | shown. Embroidered lace is also used for trimming these tea gowns, but it is really too heavy for the batiste and is better on the or Busteriel of that sort. The most useful style among the ready made tea gowns is the one made entirely of entre deux of lace and of gathered ribb n of the same width, the ribbon either white, bine or yellow, as preferred; the lace thwirs white. This gown is tigat in the back, Erprin esseffeet, but the fronts are loose and yet are supposed to be held in place by a jewelled girdle pulled well down in front to give a long line and to prevent the figure from locking too large. The linings are of the thinnest kind of India silk. niy heavy enough to hold the bones and to allow of being taken in at the seams to fit. The moment a heavy lining is put in the gown becomes too warm for summer wear, and the idea is that not only shall this look cool but be east enough to wear on the bottest evenings. It would almost seem that the height of the dressmaker's art had been reached in this style of garment, and that while apparently loose and without reference to the figure, it in reality at a well, and is most carefully fashloued for either stent or siender figures.

A. T. ASHMORE.

Speech and Silence. It takes much trouble for man to learn to speak and in many cases much more trouble



When Sedom and Gemorrah were destroyed there was only one Lot left.

There is a B in every bonnet-in fact,

that's where the whole thing starts.

nopolized the services of a maid entirely, Hairdressing was included in the maid's accomplishments, and though she was kept on the trot from morning until night and had to keep a careful record of her engagements so that she never created disappointments or clashes, she left Newport with enough to live comfortably in New York all winter. Her early mornings and her evenings were her Longevity gaining ground? Yes; 'tie plain own, so that, besides turning a pretty penny, to be seen the old do not dye as the sed she managed to have as well a very good.