WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A MARVELLOUS DRESS.

A dress for the Infanta Dona Eulalia, daughter of the ex-Queen of Spain, is described by a Paris writer as a marvellous gold and silver woven brocade, on a ground of cream satin. The tablier of this rich material is cut vertically on the sides by narrow bands of sable fur, the long train is built of plain cream satin. The low necked corsage has one side of brocade, the other of satin; the latter drawn across the waist and fastened at the sides in gleaming folds. The trimming at the bust is formed of sable tails fastened over a graceful drapery of soft white chiffon.—*New York World.*

EMMA ABBOTT'S VEIL IN HER COFFIN.

Emma Abbott, the late opera singer, wears in her coffin a part of the handsome veil which in the last ten years she was wont to wear in her performance of Juliet. This veil she bought in Paris, and she thought much of it. It was a fine white net spangled with gold, and pronounced by the wearer kissed it a thousand times in the famous balcony scene. She used to call it her mascot, for the reason that fortune favored her from the moment she possessed herself of the article. After Miss Abbott's death half of this veil was used to deck her for the grave; the other half was cut into fragments for distribution among the members of her opera company. Each of her old associates now has a tiny bit of this gossamer veil as a precious souvenir of the departed singer.—*Chicago News.*

AN ARTIST IN DRESSING.

Mrs. Bernard Beere, the actress, is considered the most artistic dresser in all England, says an exchange. She is taller than Bernhardt, very thin, and has glorious brown hair which she powders with amber, gold or copper dust to match the color of her dress. She affects golden-hued brocade, which she elaborates with gold embroidery or gold passementerie. Her neck is very long, and she delights in wearing an extremely high spreading collar of woven gold and mock jewels, which necessitates the arrangement of her beautiful hair on the very top of her head. So deft is she in treating her hair that you would declare it was a dozen colors instead of one. Instead of mixing colors she blends them, and with a red gown she will carry red flowers, wear red shoes and red jewels and throw all the different tints into her hair.—*New York Sun.*

DEVICES FOR POWDERING NOSES.

Speaking of powder rags recalls the devices of women for powdering their noses. A woman hates a shiny nose, and not every woman knows that the hot water wash and cold rinse will cure this affection. So it happens that many women carry concealed somewhere about them a bit of chamois skin, a triangle of old stocking foot or a swan's down puff. It requires consummate art to hide this necessary handkerchief and gently powder the offending feature while seated in an opera box or ball room. Most any smart woman can do this, however. The best powder puff is of fur. It is bought stuffed and with a handle, but the owner should rip it open and remove the filling and handle. Then she can dip it in her powder box, turn it wrong side out like a glove and put it away in her card case or purse for future use.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

TIRED WOMEN IN TRADE.

Every day the number of English women of good position who go into trade as a profession increases, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the blue-blooded dames grow rich and are proud and happy over their successes. Half of the smart bonnet-shops of London are kept by them, and they have now begun to set up perfume and glove bazaars, stationery stores, etc. It must not be supposed, however, that every decayed gentlewoman is fitted to find a fortune in the till, simply because her name happens to figure in the peerage. Certainly position counts for a good deal; but capital, shrewdness and energy are three requisites that stand first in the race, no matter how exalted the title may be that backs them. Whenever a great lady determines to adopt the yardstick and scales, she first goes through a coaching process and learns from practical experience just how it is done. She takes lessons in bookkeeping, learns to watch the market, is taught to gather wisdom from her rivals, and most important of all, studies to be patient and amiable, and attentive to details.—*Illustrated American.*

FASHION IN HAIR DRESSING.

The fashion in hair dressing has been in a manner stationary for some long time in Paris; but it is now gradually undergoing a change. Ladies of the "upper ten," after the violent rage for a head-dress that was rough and curly all over and become common, went to the other extreme and made their heads as tidy-looking as possible. There were rows of curls arranged on the head, but all neatly rolled in what is termed a sausage curl. At first, the fringe was not an evidence; it was "smart" to have the hair brushed back from the forehead, with only a few loose hairs in front. As this did add to the beauty of every face the fringe soon reappeared. This was worn very short and tightly curled, coming down generally in a point in the middle of the forehead and only just in front, the hair at the temples being quite plain. Now, however, this fashion, half-like affair is growing, and though still confined to the head it is being taken further back, where it meets the Grecian knot. All the best women now wear their hair a la Grecque, and in nearly all cases the knot is curly and fluffy. In the evening this is bound round by ribbon velvet to match the dress, or a fillet made of flowers, silver, gold or diamonds. The jewelers are now turning out some very pretty designs in these fillets—which are either single or double—the cut silver being especially pretty and unexpensive.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE WIDOW'S VEIL.

A word now of the widow's veil—that relic of days gone by. No one can deny that common sense is ruling the modern fashions to a large extent, and Mam'selle gladly foretells that a few years from now the mourning veil as it now appears will go. The time is ripe for it, but as yet no one has the courage to be the first to leave it off.

In a widow's case fashion decrees that a veil of English crape shall be worn depending from her bonnet and reaching the hem of her dress; nor is this enough, it shall be doubted, and a second hanging half the length shall fall over the face for three months and be turned back afterward. Each end of this clumsy, ungraceful affair shall be hemmed back ten inches. The weight of three yards and a half of English crape, or more, pulling backward, pulling downward, actually hanging by the hairs of one's head, is frightful. No wonder some widows have been heard to exclaim "Don't ask me to wear the widow's cap! it means caps all my life, as I distinctly see them." Yes, surely it does when assumed at the same time with the veil for the latter, jerked here and there by every thoughtless passer-by, weighing heavily at every turn, will soon make a bald spot on any head, to say nothing of one that is hot, heavy and aching from long, tear-stained watches. This is Mam'selle's protest.

Let her now recount that such an instrument of torture, pinned over a neat, close bonnet, also of crape, and having a tiny ruche of white lisse about the face, is the widow bonnet now in good form!—*Chicago Herald.*

FASHION NOTES.

Pink is the shade for evening wear.

Dark blue, brown, green or black are favorite shades.

Muffs are considerably larger than those of last winter.

Brilliant red and vivid shades of yellow are at present a craze in millinery.

Red cloth jackets trimmed with astrachan or black braid are a fashionable fancy.

House gowns of homespun, woven crape or cashmere are made in wrapper style.

For evening wear skirts of opaline, floor or dance length, are trimmed at the back.

Feathered fans are worn in imitation of those used in the last century, and are elegant for evening dress.

White or pearl satin slippers are embroidered in gold upon the vamp, but have no toes.

The tea gown is a flowing garment to the house dress, and is worn with the waist, neck and sleeves trimmed.

In fancy stationery a single line parallel shows, with a vague description, small swallows in a circle on the margin of it.

Some of the new Venetian cloths are of delicious texture, being almost as light and quite as flexible as Indian muslin.

The smallest couple yet invented is made of two rows of jet beads, the ends of black feather pom poms and a bow of pink ribbon.

Sleeves are at a little wider and longer on top to allow a little fullness, but are never very large, as they spoil the effect of the gown.

Large hats, although picturesque and becoming to fresh, youthful faces, are not as becoming when worn by those approaching mid-life age.

A black lace bonnet, and one of white lace, with a stylish multi-hued silk gown, will carry a lady who goes out a little during the season.

The engagement bangle or bracelet is a pair of bangles connected with an invisible and secret spring, and studded with bals of gold, set with jewels.

Black ostrich feathers powdered with silver are used with elegant effect on princess dresses of black velvet or silk, with silver silk embroideries. The skirts are slashed and lined with silver silk.

Louise Quatorze wardrobes are still a feature of the very latest gowns from Paris. The neck has an arched corsage, and frills of fine old lace are sewn on the inside, with a fall of the same down the front.

The most popular material for a black house dress is a silk and wool mohair, which is called chrysolette. These goods are lustrous and serviceable, as they do not gather dust like all wool goods. They drape well and are universally becoming.

The neck of new evening gowns is very modestly low, and is more often cut round or square than pointed. Sleeves of tulle gowns are worn puffed to the wrists, and the gloves, have but one button. Le Henri Deux bodice, with puffs on the hips and high frills on the shoulder. Waste is the approved choice for evening gloves, and they are worn smooth on the arm barely reaching to the elbow.

There are very few bracelets worn now during the daytime, as the sleeve is so long that they would be entirely concealed beneath it. When one is worn it is generally a knife-edge of gold set with diamonds, or alternate diamonds and pearls, or a soft, flexible coil of gold is selected, studded at intervals with quaint stones, like ruby-red spinels, pale green peridots, or weird Alexandrites that are green by day and red by night, and are forever wavering from one color to the other, throwing out red flashes in the daylight and green lights at night.

Stammering a Habit.

One of the most unique schools in this city is that in which stammerers learn how to cure themselves of their misfortune. It has been in existence now some five years, and in that time nearly two hundred people have been made to speak straight.

"There is no mystery about my art at all," said the Professor to a reporter of the *Press.* "I simply take a plain, ordinary, everyday view of the matter. I am a graduate of a German school, and my experience has amply proven that stammering is simply a habit, that one, if you will, but nothing more than a habit. I do not say it because of my position, but I can cure anybody from stammering who will come to me for two weeks with a bona fide intention of doing his best to overcome his failing.

"In this theory about stammering being a habit you are running counter to the general opinion entertained in Germany!"

"Yes," he replied, "to the general opinion, but not to the best opinion. I would be far from reflecting on my countrymen, but when they spread the impression that stammering is not merely not a habit, but that it is contagious, they are simply deceiving themselves. Still, that they are alarmed to a certain extent is shown by the fact that stammering is increasing to such a degree that they have public schools for its cure which are attended by more than eighty thousand people."

"Do you find any particular nationalities partial to stammering?"

"I cannot say that I do, but now that I remember I cannot recall a single Russian who is a stammerer, nor do I have many Poles among my pupils. The habit of lisping, which some silly people believe is quite as fatal, predisposes one to stammering. You will find stammering more prevalent among people of a phlegmatic temperament and in nations that have nothing else to do than try experiments with language. Character in people as a whole has a good deal to do with the habit. Where you find men and women with plenty of work you don't find many stammerers, and when you do find them, as I have, you have people of resolution to deal with and can effect a cure. I have met no man or woman in the city who could not cure themselves."—*New York Press.*

The Bazippe

The bazippe are almost universal throughout Asia Minor at present not so much more so as they have been for more ages. It is said among the Chinese music, and is met with in Persia, where it has been in more general use for ages than at present. There is also a Hindoo bazippe, and in Egypt, where it is in some extent, but is not a rare instrument. In Italy it is common. It is said that the Italian peasant believes it is the best beloved music of the Virgin Mary, as that it is the instrument on which the shepherds expressed their joy when they visited the Saviour. When the Italian peasant visits home on the anniversary of the birth of our Saviour he is accompanied by a bazippe with him. The Italians are said to have been acquainted with this instrument and most likely the Greeks also. In Scotland it is the national instrument, but even there its use is fading out. Bagpipes are known in Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy and North Africa.

The First Tar and Feathers

Occurred in the year 1768 in the South of France, gave a magnificent ball and the wife of the marquis took the part of nuns. The nuns are actually they were clothed in nun's clothes, habits, hemmed with satin and then stripped over with down. One of the company, in a frolic, lighted one the satin with a torch and as a consequence four of them were burned to death. This was supposed to be the origin of the tar and feather custom.—*Philadelphia Press.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

Over 8[illegible] caught in Gravesend in America in each of the years [illegible] entire year.

Rabbits are [illegible] in the neighborhood of Richmond, Ken[illegible] with crabs.

A [illegible] in the [illegible] to 15 years.

An idiot [illegible] Fr[illegible] who thinks [illegible] of his cutting nails.

The first English [illegible] Norfolk, Va., and the first [illegible] at Newport News, Va.

An Indian [illegible] in Ar[illegible] years old.

The Sun [illegible] in Britain is [illegible] with a diameter of 866,400 miles, or nearly 112 times that of the earth.

[illegible] Mexico [illegible] in [illegible] and in [illegible] and in [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and