

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

EFFORTS STILL MAKING TO SECURE HER RELEASE FROM PRISON

The efforts of the late Gen. Hamilton to induce the British authorities to review the evidence concerning the unfortunate American woman.

The case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman incarcerated in an English prison, whose case has been a cause celebre for the past eight years, has again attracted attention because of the recent appeal made by President McKinley to Lord Salisbury through the United States embassy in London for clemency.

When Mrs. Maybrick was tried in Liverpool for the attempted murder of her husband, no one for a moment supposed that a verdict of guilty could or would be found. When the real result of the trial was made public the people were aghast. She had been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. Nothing had been proved. She had been charged with one crime and sentenced for another, and the judge, then in falling mind, shortly afterward, retired from the bench.

The trial itself was so doubtful that the sentence was commuted, which never would have been done under the rigid English law had the evidence been conclusive. The fact that a reprieve was granted is in itself an assurance that the home office, stubborn and implacable as it is, was not absolutely convinced.



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

Mrs. Maybrick is an American woman with the blood of Revolutionary patriots in her veins. She possessed in her girlish striking beauty, a delicate, fair complexion, fair hair and blue eyes, a slender, graceful figure with a dignified carriage, which still survives. She had a brilliant mind which had been improved by study and travel and a natural taste for reading. She is an accomplished linguist, a pianist and draws and paints, and her manner, after eight years of confinement in prison, is still that of a well bred polished woman.

During the long interval since the prison doors first closed upon Mrs. Maybrick, then a young woman, 21 years of age, she has suffered many indignities of mind and body.

An indignity that was heaped on her was the manner of her removal from Woking to Aylesbury. She was at that time ill with congestion of the lungs and in the infirmary, but she was forced to rise, dress, and was manacled during the entire journey.

As to Mrs. Maybrick herself, as a woman, the manner in which she has borne her terrible doom is sufficiently attested by the profound respect and attention which have been felt for her in every prison where she has been and by all who have come in contact with her, from the governor to the attendants and the poor convicts themselves.

The management of the prisons for women in England is very different from those for men. For one thing women convicts are not now required to wear a distinctive prison garb, or at least none that would tend to lessen their self respect.

The prisoners rise at 6 o'clock and are served with bread and cocoa in their cells. Breakfast over, they work alone in their cells—those not assigned to the kitchen or laundry—until 11 o'clock, when they walk in the yard three and three, until noon. Work is resumed and continued from 12 to 1. Then dinner is served, which consists of bread and soup, mixed with meat and vegetables, all cooked together and this is also served in the cell. A wooden bowl with a wooden spoon. From 2 to 3 o'clock each prisoner is allowed to sit outside her door in the gallery upon which her cell opens, and for an hour they are permitted to talk with each other.

Work is resumed after "association," as this hour of conversation is termed until supper time, and at 6 o'clock the prisoners are locked in their cells.

Indispensable to Beauty.

A pretty woman must first of all have clearly cut, regular features. She must have a full, clear eyes. She must have a skin that is above reproach untouched by rouge or powder. She must have glossy hair that has never known the touch of bleach or dye. She must have a good figure, plump, though, yet slender enough, though never suggestive of an angle. She must have a white, expressive hand preferably a small one, but not of necessity, if it is well kept and white. She must have small ears and a throat that is like a marble column for her head. She must know how to put on her clothes, or she loses half her beauty. She must fully understand what best suits her in the way of hair-dressing and clinging closely to that.

Care for Hair Brushes.

Proper attention must be paid to the brushes one uses if one values her hair. To begin with, brushes should be kept spotlessly clean. Have them made of moderately stiff bristles, not too long, and put in singly—that is, not close together. Closely set long bristles are very liable to assist in pulling the hair. They are apt to pull the strands and catch the hair as it passes through them and break it. Always wash the brushes closely, and detangle the strands if found to be matted.

APRONS FOR GIRLS.

Nothing Else Makes a School Girl Look So Dainty.

Nothing makes a school girl look so neat and pretty as a dainty apron. Among the various styles that are popular there is none which affords a better protection for the dress than the sacque apron. It has a straight front and back, shaped by shoulder and side seams, and is very easily and quickly made. A large collar is a pretty finish for the neck, and the sleeves are usually full bishop shape, finished with neat wristbands.

A very pretty apron is made with a full skirt, gathered to a plain waist. Full ruffles are gathered into the armholes and around the edge of the low neck. Ties of the material are sewed into the side seams, and arranged in a bow in the back. The ruffles may be hemmed or edged with lace or embroidery.

One of the handsomest styles for an apron has a full skirt with a deep hem around the lower edge, and gathered on a belt of the same material that closes in the back with broad ties. Full bretelles over the shoulders are sewed to the belt in the back. The bretelles in the front are joined by a narrow piece of the material, the lower edge being joined to the belt.

As to the materials suitable for aprons, cross-barred muslin, Swiss and nainsook are pretty, and every little girl should have a few white aprons to wear with their best dresses. But for school and every-day wear at home gingham are preferable, for they are not so easily soiled. Zephyr gingham are very durable, and may be obtained in the most beautiful colors. You think they will fade? Not if they are washed properly. Make a suds of warm, soft water and ivory soap. Wash them quickly, rinse through two waters, dip them in boiled starch and hang them in the shade to dry. Iron them on the wrong side. Colored linen, batiste, calico, all kinds of gingham and other wash goods will retain their colors until worn out, when washed in this way. Linen lace and narrow colored embroidery are pretty for trimming, and are not expensive, or they may be made entirely plain.

A FLOWER RANCH.

Mrs. Mary Shepard Has a Garden of a Thousand Acres.

Mrs. Mary Shepard, of Southern California, lives amid acres of fragrant flowers. But it is her business as well as her pleasure to do this. In the beautiful town of San Buena Ventura, Cal., she owns a ranch of flowers. There are one thousand acres altogether—blooming, fragrant acres of many hued flowers. Mrs. Shepard and her employees carefully tend them for the purpose of collecting and then selling these seeds.

Mrs. Shepard's palms, of which she makes a specialty, are noted for their great height. Her heliotropes is also famous for its size, exquisite color and wonderful fragrance.

The business of collecting the seeds and the disposing of them at profitable prices is a simple matter. Mrs. Shepard has to have a small army of servants, and yet the hardest part of the work falls to herself. After years of labor she now has a large and remunerative business, and her flower seeds are sold all over the United States. It is said that the moment she sees a flower garden she can tell at a glance whether the flowers have been grown from her seeds.

Mrs. Shepard in no way looks like a progressive business woman. She is a middle-aged person of modest, retiring manners, with a pleasant, kindly face and an unusually sweet voice. She has passionately loved flowers ever since the days when she was a widow of a girl. Mrs. Shepard always wears a flower somewhere about her costume.

GLASS THEATRE HAT.

Is as Light as a Feather and Can Be Kept Through Easily.

The new glass theatre hat is almost as light as a feather. It will not break if you drop it, and it is quite as fashionable as to its style as any theatre hat made of felt or velvet. The hat is made of a very thin preparation of flint glass, which has been prepared with certain chemicals to prevent it from breaking. Its main ingredient is silicate of soda. The glass is perfectly transparent, and makes a most effective foundation for trimmings. The glass can be bought by the yard if one is fortunate enough to know where it is manufactured. It is so pliable that it can be easily plaited or ruffled, and under the deft hands of a milliner can be made into very fascinating transparent bows. As promps and fancy wings it will also be used. But its chief use will be for the foundation of the big theatre hat, for its flaring brim and high crown, so that no matter what the hat's size it can be easily seen through.



A TRANSPARENT THEATRE HAT.

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Greatest Preserver of Beauty.

The greatest promoter and preserver of beauty is good health. Early hours, fresh air, proper exercise and regular diet are better than all of the lotions ever compounded to retain a fresh complexion, graceful form, pleasing expression—in fact, all the small points which contribute to beauty.

Remedy for Wheelwomen.

The prettiest and most becoming garment seen on the wheel recently are bloomers, with or without tabs below the waist, made of velveteen or corduroy.

NOTED ORIENTALIST.

MRS. ROWBOTTOM IS THE GREATEST EGYPTOLOGIST IN AMERICA.

While confined to her invalid's bed she became interested in the Researches of Amelia Edwards—Began a Sympathetic Study and Now Finds Herself Famous.

Mrs. Eunice L. W. Rowbottom of Jersey City, is the probable Amelia B. Edwards, or American Egyptologist of the future. She has studied diligently for ten years, has lectured successfully in different cities and will devote her time in future to the platform and to translating papyri and exhaustive travel and exploration in Egypt.

Mrs. Rowbottom is a young and attractive woman, a devoted mother and an accomplished housewife. Her father was a professor of Greek, and through his influence and association she became, early in life, an oriental scholar.



MRS. ROWBOTTOM.

Ten years ago, when recovering from an illness, some friend sent her a copy of "Ten Thousand Miles Up the Nile." This she read with avidity, and while still confined to her bed she taught herself hieroglyphics and Egyptian mythology, after which she read Egyptian history, literature, fiction, poetry, essays and Egyptian commonplaces in short, everything that has any bearing whatever on the subject. The Jersey City library, proud of her researches, has sent abroad and procured works for her special use. The "Egyptian Ritual of Life and Death," which is known as "The Book of the Dead," Mrs. Rowbottom found it almost impossible to get at the Astor library in New York, where, because the book is so rare, an attendant was detailed to watch at her elbow while she read it. In Brooklyn the library authorities charged her for its perusal. So the Jersey City library sent abroad for a copy of this original literary treasure.

Mrs. Rowbottom is now translating a papyrus which is the story of Queen Hatsue's voyage to the land of Punt. Queen Hatsue introduced sailing vessels and was altogether progressive. She was the "new woman" of her time. Envoys came to her from all over the world, and the queen, clever woman that she was, always went out to meet such personages dressed in the national costume of her visitor. Moreover, she invariably assumed at such times the peculiar dialect of her guest: a combination of dress and language which never failed to make her popular.

Queen Hatsue reigned fifty years. Mrs. Rowbottom says, and she is undoubtedly, who originated the Suez canal, because when the Lesseps made his excavations he found her cartouches on the stones. She sent an expedition to the land of Punt for myrrh, in addition to which her ships brought back plumes and green monkeys. This queen was even more advanced than Elizabeth of England, for her reign was all for peace and progress in the arts, particularly in architecture. She was a Pharos, and as such her rank obliged her to learn architecture.

In this good queen's old age her adopted son, who was her nephew, found some way of getting rid of her, whether by assassination or self-sacrifice, no one knows. "Women," says Mrs. Rowbottom, "were highly enlightened and very scholarly in Queen Hatsue's day. They were, too, supreme in their own households. If they desired their husbands not to enter all they had to do was to put their little shoes outside the door. When on the throne Queen Hatsue always wore a sort of bloomers, the dress of the male Pharaohs, which was in reality an accordion-plaited divided skirt, worn under a short tunic. This was when Egypt was in its prime. The women were finely educated, the children were never irreverent.

"Men settled ten times as much money on their mothers as upon any other member of their families, and the following words are from the court poet, Paphotes: 'Remember thy mother. Did she not suffer for thee? And shouldst thou not gladly care for her now?'"

English Housewives and Bread. It is one of the strange inconsistencies which we are always running across everywhere that in London people do not bake their own bread. English housewives have the reputation of being much more thorough than their American sisters, they have the reputation of being more at home and looking more after their homes, yet in the houses of rich and poor alike the bread comes from the baker. Every housewife who has given this subject of bread buying consideration, and has done a little mental arithmetic, knows that bought bread is much more expensive than home made. And the bakerhouses in England have the reputation, as have those in this country, of being not all of them, in spite of inspection, less careful as to sanitary conditions than they might be.

The Fichu Passes. And now the fichu is supplanted by the long net scarf that is worn twisted twice around the throat and ending in a large bow and flowing ends.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Banishes Odor of Food.

The odor of food is always to be dreaded in the upper rooms of a home where sometimes there seems no preventing the penetration, no matter how far removed the kitchen, of certain highly scented dishes. Of this room this is peculiarly to be feared, as is the lingering odor of medicines and of food carried there, which often distresses the invalid. In such cases it is well to have laid aside, for the purpose, a number of sheets of brown wrapping-paper, which have been soaked in saltpetre water and allowed to dry. On one of these pieces a handful of dried flowers of lavender—to be bought of any druggist—should be placed, and then the whole laid in a fireproof utensil, as a coal-scuttle, should be set blazing. The refreshing scent will completely destroy any rival, and will not prove a remedy worse than the disease.

New and Fashionable Dessert.

A new and fashionable dessert is ice-cream croquettes. These are more intricate in appearance than in construction, for they are merely any good ice cream packed in croquette-shaped moulds, which, when they are about to be served, are dipped in chopped almonds browned to further carry out the illusion, and then covered with a clear sauce. This sauce, good for so many things, but especially for frozen dainties of one kind and another, is more often spoiled by over-cooking than by any other untoward circumstance. The syrup, one cup of sugar with one-fourth cup of water, must be boiled a minute or two, and then be removed from the fire to cool. If it shows any crystallization, a little more water must be added and another cooking tried. It should be clear, and not quite so thick as ordinary maulasses. Four tablespoonfuls of claret are added after it is cold.

Putty.

Putty is something that is handy to have in the house for the housekeeper, finds constant use for it. It will stop the leak in the washbottle on a blue Monday—but you cannot wash that day. Give it time to harden. It solders a hole in a milk pan with alacrity and dispatch. It fills up a crack in a nail-hole, and invites you to replace a necessary window pane. When you get it from the hardware store it will be hard and lumpy. Break it up with a hammer, add a little boiled linseed oil, gradually pounding with a hammer to soften it, and when it is just right to use you'll find simple exercise for it. To keep it always ready, put some of it in an old tomato can, pour a little oil on top, and when you want to use the putty pour off the oil and it is ready.

A Hint on Glove Mending.

Don't turn your gloves and sew up the rips on the wrong side. Women are advised to do this by many who ought to know better. Sewing up rips on the wrong side gives the finger ends a snubby look, which is ugly. It is impossible to take a seam which has been commenced on one side and finish it on the other and have it look well. The seams to kid gloves are sewed on the right side. When a glove begins to rip it has usually seen considerable service. It can be mended to look well, but old clothes never look as well as new.

Dining Table Decorations.

Beautiful baskets of quaint shapes filled with flowers are decorations now much used for the centre of dining tables. They are without number, and from among the blossoms in the centre springs a triple ribbon bow gracefully wired. To add to the charm of this decoration little russeties with ends made of narrower ribbon are often placed so as to peep out here and there from the basket itself.

Housewife of Norway Housewives.

Housewives in Norway and Sweden have started a scheme to encourage servants to remain in their places. Mistress pay into a general fund whatever they can afford for every servant that has remained with them for twelve months. The money is registered in the servant's name, so that when age overtakes her, and she can no longer work, she has a comfortable annuity to fall back on.

To "Glaze" Fried Eggs.

It is possible to glaze the surface of fried eggs without the process known in the kitchen as "turning." This whipping the egg over is a delicate and difficult operation, and moreover almost invariably cooks it too much for most persons' taste. The glaze may be as well secured by covering the pan during the whole process of cooking.

Serving Hot Delicacies.

Many of the hot delicacies that appear upon our menus are best when served in the same dishes that they are cooked in. For this purpose graceful open-work silver frames may be found holding little brown glazed pottery dishes, thus making what would otherwise be an unsightly receptacle a thing of beauty worthy of a prominent place at a handsome table.

Cleaning Rubber Plants.

Men in greenhouses wipe off the leaves of rubber plants with tissue paper. It may be because the greenhouse is a masculine establishment and a soft cloth is not convenient, but the result of the paper cleaning is everything that is satisfactory.

New Way to Cook Cereals.

Somebody has discovered a new way of cooking cereals. The dry article, whatever it may be, is wet up in boiling water, put into a dish and the dish set in a steamer over boiling water. It cooks in less time and more evenly than in a double-boiler.

A Trick With Dried Figs.

If dried figs are washed in warm water and then soaked in cold water for ten or fifteen hours they will expand to nearly their original size and much resemble freshly picked figs both in appearance and flavor.

CURRENT STYLES.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes—Ladies' Circular Cape—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist—Ladies' and Misses' Olga Bloomer.

No other model ever entirely supercedes the simple, circular one for the cape of general wear. The one here shown is slightly longer than those of last year and has a high Medici collar as a finish. The material is heavy

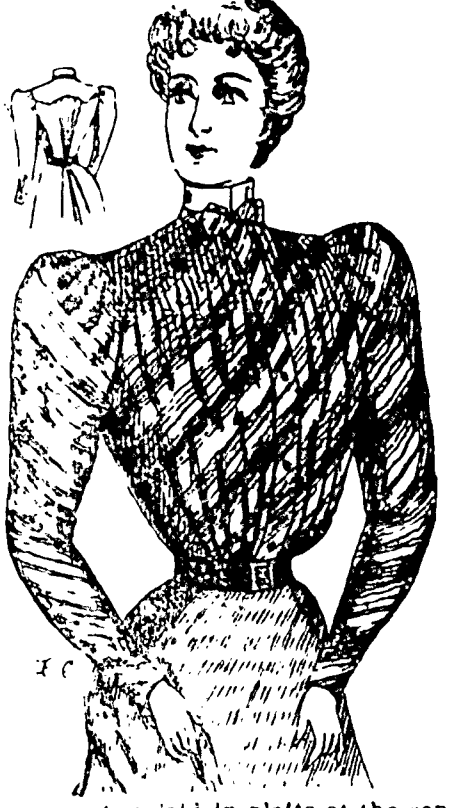


black astrakhan cloth which is quite plain and untrimmed. There is a single seam in the cape proper and one in the collar, both at the centre-back. The closing is effected invisibly by means of coat hooks and eyes. The mode is lined throughout with satin. The edges are simply seamed and turned. Cloth both with plain and rough surfaces is appropriate.

Slits of all sorts, plaid, Roman stripes and figures, as well as plain satin, are used for linings. Where plain cloth is chosen the finish may be broiled stitched on in rows or simple machine-stitched bands of the same. To make this cape for a lady in the medium size will require one and one-half yards of fifty-four-inch material.

Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist.

The popularity of the shirt waist seems never to wane. This season heavy moire antique, Irish poplins and a whole line of handsome satins have been added to the list of available materials. The waist shown in the illustration is simple yet well suited to the richer materials. The model is made of taffeta in Roman stripes and is worn with a linen collar and butterfly tie of the material after the latest mode. The fronts are laid in deep tucks at the shoulder, with the fulness drawn into the belt at the waist line. An applied plait is laid down the right edge, which laps over onto the left, the closing being effected by studs passed through button-holes worked for the purpose. The back shows the double pointed yoke with the fulness of the



lower portion laid in plaits at the centre and drawn down to the belt. The fitting is effected by shoulder seams and an under-arm gore, which latter renders the waist extremely trim and stylish. The sleeves are one-seamed but small in accordance with the present style, and are furnished with straight cuffs of the silk.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require four and one-fourth yards of twenty-two-inch material.

Has Twelve Dressmakers.

It is well known that the German empress is an ideal housekeeper as well as an ideal wife and mother. Her dread of waste goes so far that the suits of her elder children are cut down to fit the younger boys, and her own court dresses are altered again and again so as not to be recognized when they are worn at any court functions. Yet it is also reported that an army of 12 dressmakers is always at work for the empress and that it is increased to over 30 whenever the empress is about to start on a journey. New gowns would, after all, be less expensive, since the great Berlin artist in dresses who makes the court costumes for her majesty charges only about \$75 for making a gown of state.

Harmony With Contrasts.

We have always been taught to believe that one of the canons of good dressing is the harmony of color in eyes and gown, but this theory has been exploded, and it has been clearly demonstrated by women of good taste that nothing is more fatal to good effect than a blue eyed woman gowned in blue or brown eyed woman dressed all in brown. Colors of contrasting shades are always becoming and stylish if properly combined, and if well suited to the wearer are very effective.

Baths of Flowers.

The latest whim of pretty and fashionable women is a flower bath. For strengthening the muscles of the neck, shoulders and arms nothing is more

efficacious, they say. These warm baths may last with safety a quarter of an hour, followed by a cold shower bath. This treatment two or three times a week will put the body in a healthy condition and give the skin a delightful appearance and soft touch. The baths are all prepared in the same way. Rose leaves, crushed violets, hay violets, oat straw and pine sprigs can all be used. The flowers chosen should be put in a bag and boiling water poured over, the bag and water boiling for ten minutes. The boiling water is then cooled and added to the prepared bath. Hay flowers are really the remains of stalks, leaves, blossoms and seeds, even the hay itself. An oat straw bath is made by boiling the stalks and heads of oats for half an hour in a kettle and then pouring the decoction into the bathtub. For the pine sprig bath gather fresh twigs, small branches and small cones, cut into bits, put in a bag and boil half an hour. The chief effect of this bath on the skin is to bring it into activity and renovate it at once. Besides, its fragrance makes it delightful.

Ladies' and Misses' Olga Bloomer.

Bordeaux-red faced cloth is here strikingly decorated with parallel rows of black braid that contrast strongly to the handsome edging and full revers of chinchilla fur. A belt of black velvet droops gracefully in front according to the prevailing mode. Hat of red felt, faced and banded with black velvet garniture of red silk crepe, autumn leaves and black quills. This stunning outdoor wrap is one of the most desirable of the season's novelties combining style with comfort and giving a distinguished air to the wearer. A unique feature is the extended shoulders which form epaulettes over the



coat sleeves that show a slight fulness at the arm's-eye. The entire coat is lined with plaid taffeta. The blouse proper is fitted with shoulder and under-arm seams and the basque portion is cut separately and seamed to the blouse beneath the belt. The sleeves are snug-fitting and are seamed to the lining only at the upper portion beneath the epaulette and both cloth and lining at the under-arm portion. To insure additional strength a strip of the cloth is stitched to the lining round the upper portion of the arm's-eye where the sleeve joints it alone. The right front of the blouse laps over onto the left and closes invisibly. Revers of fur are turned back from the throat and the neck is finished with a standing collar.

To make this coat for a lady in the medium size will require two yards of fifty-four-inch material.

The Modern Maiden.

"The more that I see of the modern girl," said a young matron, "the more I am impressed with the contrast between her and the girl of well, even of five years ago. She is so much older for her age; she is possessed of such undaunted pluck and savoir faire. Why nothing seems to phase her, as the college boys say. When I was a girl the damsel of 18 was a shy, timid little thing, with years of development before her. Your 18-year-old nowadays is a woman, in looks, thought and experience. She is every whit as self-possessed and capable of holding her own as only the woman of 25 used to be. That is what the girls of 18 and 19 look and act like nowadays—women of 24 or 25. It is not surprising that a stranger mistakes them for such. I was indeed astonished this summer to find that a coterie of young women in a summer hotel, all of whom had the air, as well as the appearance of women of the world, were, every one of them, mere 18-year-olds not 'out' yet and practically with no knowledge or experience of life whatever. I'm sure I can't account for it. It must be something in modern education and up-to-date ideas as to child-training. But whatever it is, it has done away with the unsophisticated maiden of former years. There are no more bread-and-butter misses. From the days of their cradle they seem to know it all."

A Famous Woman Astronomer.

Miss Mary Proctor is a notable figure in the world of successful women her special field being astronomy. Like many of her sex, she was afforded an opportunity to demonstrate her talents during the Columbian Exposition. Since then her time has been engaged in her scientific and literary societies. The subject-matter of her lectures is most interesting, and they are often illustrated with stereopticon views. In this line Miss Proctor's success has been phenomenal. As yet she has no rivals, and has already made an enviable reputation for herself in the domain of science. Miss Proctor is a resident of New York.

How Not to Get a "Glove Fit."

Don't expect a dressmaker to give you a "glove fit" if you present yourself in a corset that is broken over the hips and skirts that wrinkle and hang limp and flat. Because she cannot do it. Don't get a new corset and present yourself for a fitting wearing it for the first or second time, either. You should have worn it long enough to have it moulded to your figure. Then wear with the dress the corset over which it was fitted.

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