ARTY-FOUR PASTEL HINTS IN OFFI CIAL FRENCH COLOR CARD.

ere is No End of Strong Shades-A Large Variety of Rede and Pinks For Spring and Sammer Shades-Wenders With Ordinary Material.

Confusion of tongues is the outcome of all ordinary attempts to distinndsh by name colors used in woman's wardrobe. Artists fare a little better in their studio nomenclatures, for they mocent the terms of their paint tubes



and pans. Woman's raiment, coloring especially, fabric of course, is gamed from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and a few others not found in the items declared So it comes about that a certain hue is orange to one mind, gold to another; though the tones are not equivalent, and it becomes exceedingly difficult to understand feminine conversation in regard to colors.

Selesmen, with a necessity for knowing them, adopt a guide of their own invention, often to the further discomfort of the shopper. So far as is known no epecial effort to identify and classify colors has been made by any august body on this side of the clubs, Scrosis or another which goes in for emert millinery, might do worse than to issue an official color scala. in Paris, where the styles come from. there is a syndicate of flower and feather merchants who have dwell tomether for fifteen years in the agreement of terms appropriate for colours worn by women. Indeed, the union inciudes dealers of Lyon, St. Etienne, Calais, and other cities. Their conchudons are made known by means of a card bearing bits of satin, with the name opposite each piece.

## Does Not Set the Fashion.

"And does not this set the fashion?" some one asks. No, dear. Even French dyers cannot say what will be popular with us—we women are so regarish. The manufacturers suggest and hope, perhaps pray, when they have invested much money in some new article for our adornment. But they cannot compel. The color card of the French syndicate for 1900 has arrived, promptly with the fresh year. And it certainly is instructive as showing what the prismatic tendensies have been during the Paris winter. and what in much probability they will be in the coming spring and summer. Of eager interest is the aspurance that the pastel shades certainly. will be offered in larger quantity. The Parisienne has found in these dreamy tomes precisely what she desires for dressy afternoon wear. And the woman who fancies artistic evening gowns, likes them after 6 o'clock. The woman who finds it desirable to be all things to all men likes strong colors for morning and evening, vague shades in the afternoon. But for some hours of the day every one of us wants gowns in pastel shades. No doubt these elusive tones, if not a long felt, are at least an imperative, want. and it is hoped that they have come to Aay. Thirty-Four Shades.

There are thirty-four distinctly "pastel" shades, or impressionistic tones, for 1900. "Diluted," one man milliner calls these hues, and they literally are, being frequently not lighter in hue than the tones usually called solid but thinner. A bit of white veiling over an ordinary color in, say a pink silk, gives a "pastel' shade quickly. Likely the favored pastel colorings are the outcome of our much wearing of thin white draparies over slips of distinct bases. In such costumes the eye became accustomed to shrouded color-

The amateur painter evolves a "passel" tint easily from her water color box by overmuch use of water and a trifle of pigment. Oil as readily floods a bit of blue oil paint in a cerulean coloring of pastel tendencies. But white paint mixed with blue could not give mysterious effect; the result simply would be pale blue. A little less than half the authorized colorings of the syndicate's card are pastel variations. In these tinte are seven approved greens. Aquarelle is the faintest, and simulates, as its name implies, the lightest greenish coloring seen in flowing water. Pastel and freeque are deepenings of this soft color, not becoming in the least garnish and never developing into a tone which would be unseemly for dainty feminine wear. in large quantities. Detaille, for reasons best known to the syndicate, is a truer light green, and probably by the general public would be called Nile, though the syndicate has Nile an

tionser light color. Trianon, Rambouillet and Plerrefund

And the Salarine was to

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are diluted offices in three gradations. One would like to combine the three shades in a stunning visiting gown, and trick it out with sables. Athon, Porthos and Aramie atest the current appularity of the Three Musketeers in se many shades of much thinned pansy color. Indeed, Athon, the lightest tint of the three, is much like the bount!ful ashes of roses, which the horoines in old-fashioued novels wore. These three color names strike one as interesting, rather than in the least descriptive, for they represent refined, gentle tints, not those in the least venturesome. Other greens favored by the union of flower and feather dealers are Muguet, which means lily of the vall y, and is the tone of the heart of the little bell; Caspienne, the rich green of a cold rolling sea, and emeraude, or emerald, a true emerald green. Other Shades,

Ninon, Manon and Montespan, Ninon the least of these, are degrees of pastel salmon color, if one may liken a pretty tone unto a fish's interior, draped with white nelt. Minature, Gouache and chromo are three sorts of an impressionistic tone which one calls in English terra conta, for want of a distinction more accurate. They are not especially pretty, nor likely to be becoming reminding one of the hues a certain type of spinster affects when she longs to wear red and fears that public sentiment would not permit it. The Paris syndicate permits to us a variety of reds and pinks for our spring and summer plumage. Meissonier is an exquisite shell tint, and rose is our old friend, wild rose, come again. Eglantine is a repro uction of the deepest pinks of the wild rose. Reine and Roi, or queen and king, are degrees of rouge red, rich reds, with no pastel tendences whatever. Of course, corail is coral, and Begonia pleasantly recalls the tiny, waxy blossom of the begonia. Glaicul is a compromise between begonia and Coquelicot, a beautiful scarlet, neighbor to pourpre, or purple, though we should call the cone blood red, never purple. Wonders With Ordinary Material.

What may not a French dressmaker do with the simplest materials! There is nothing startling in the notion "a black taffeta gown." Yet behold the wonder worked with this ordinary material, a good idea, and some white guipure entredeux. The princess gown fastens under the left arm, and the style of the costume is in its perfect yt with the lightning-like applications of lace. A modest hat is suitable with



this emphatic costume. One is chosen in gray, with decorations of gray maussellne de sole, gray plumes and white roses. An irresistible ceremonious toillette is from rose satin, draped completely with Irish guipure and garnished with narrow black satin ribbon in waving lines. Where the ribbons intersect they pause to knot into rosettes. The bolero discloses a narrow black satin shaped belt beneath. A gilet or waistcoat made from peach c eam satin turns black upon the holero. The chapeau is gray felt, trimmed only with white roses. And the inevitable must is from chinchilla. Can more beweltching color and form in combination be fancled?

A gown of ivory silk, also for ceremonious wear, is made with apronpointed overskirt, edged with guipure lace, and a skirt with deep trimming of alternating clusters of ivory silk and graduated lengths of gulpures. The Frenchwoman's beloved bolero in this case chances to be brief and much lace-trimmed, over a white silk gathered underwaist. The hat is from white parme velvet, trimmed only with

black plumes. Two variations of the paletot, that much-abused garment, come to us. One is of beige-colored cloth, trimmed with strappings of velvet and stitching in castor shade. The other is a pronounced garment from nickel-colored heavy cloth, with revers of guipure over white satin, frilled with black liberty chiffon. The paletot in New York so far has led a feverish life. This coat, originally designed for carriage use, has been adopted in violent colorings by promenaders of varying tastes. Its future is a matter of cur-

fous interest. There is not the faintest doubt that the short box coat is ugly for street use. Buf the longer paletot may possess a saving grace in its convenience for theatre wear. We shall see. And so much for this week's budget of French fashions.

Destroying the Children. "Do American men and women realize that in five cities of our country alone there were during the last school term over sixtem thousand children between the ages of eight and fourteen taken out of the public schools because their nervous systems were wrecked, and their minds were incapable of going on any further in the infernal cramming system which exists to-day in our schools?" inquires Edward Box in Ladies Home Journal. hand, they do not react at all to light "And these sixteen thousand helpless which is passed through bichromate of little wrecks." he continue: "are sim. potassium solution, or through the yelply the children we know ab ut. Conplace the number of whose health is spores under light rays merely by inshattered by over-study at more than temposing various solutions in the fifty thousand each year. It is putting path of the light. the truth middly to state that, of all

UNDER A SEARCHLIGHT OF DAZZLING PURPLE RAYS A CURE IS OBTAINED

Experiments Upon Rabbits and Guinea Pig Show the Pewer of the Light to Destroy the Germs of this Dread Discuss-Marvel ous Cures of Human Patients.

The most spectacular feature of the Taberculosis Congress which is to meet in New York, will be the exhibition of electrical apparatus for the cure of consumption.

A man afflicted with the disease will be laid on a table and an arc light capable of generating ewenty thousand candle-power will be made to throw its rays over his naked body.

The light of this powerful lamp on

its way to the sufferer's form will be made to pass through large fish globes filled with colored chemicals. which absorb centain harmful rays of the light, and allow the remaining or therapeutic rays to pass downward with terrible intensity upon the man's skin. In other words, the chemicals will give to the light peouller propertles which kill the spores of rousump tion. The light will have X-ray properties, allowing it to penetrate to the man's lungs, where it will work havoc with the germs. Some wonderful experiments showing the apparent efficacy of the cure have been made on rabbits, guinea pigs and on other animals, and tests now being made on human beings show remarkable results.

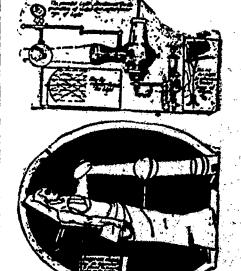
Dr. J. Mount-Bleyer, President of the Tuberculosis Congress, who will exhibit the apparatus and will detail the important results of his experiments to his brother scientists, has written the following article:

I can cure consumption. I am doing the agents hitherto employed by physicians. Pure air, sunlight and conany case of tuberculosis. I know it from my experiments on animals and on my patients. The treatment is beneficial for other diseases besides around naked in the warm sunlight. But even this treatment can be improved upon.

with the germs of several diseases and

I went further. I inoculated rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs and cats with the let rays unimpaired. placed them in houses especially conplicated apparatus.

will raise the bear frame of the structed with blue-glass roofs. In fact, In treating small-pox or any kindred from the lungs. The structed will be to give the large the fact.



## Under the Searchlight.

My patients were drooping plants When I attempted to nurture. They walked around in the rays of blue sun. light and improved wonderfully. Most of them got well. I have their cases recorded in my books, the improvement showing at every stage. Some of them could hardly walk to the blue. glass house. Those same men and wo. men are now enjoying good health.

Another idea! If blue light was so

beneficial to consumptives why not

provide it for them artificially and in concentrated form? I procured a powerful arc-light concentrating lantern. Its carrie-power must have been ten thousand. I used it on my consumptive animals, sending its rays through blue glass. The effect was remarkable. The beasts were made well much more quickly than in blue sunlight. It was equally beneficial to human patients. Next I dispensed with the blue glass through large jars of chemical fluids which absorbed all the light rays in the lower end of the spectrum. For I found that only the blue, the indigo and the violet rays exert an influence upon the movement of spores. If a vessel containing a deep-colored solution of ammonisted copper oxide, which only transmits blue or violet light rays, be placed between the source of light and cultivated spores, the spores are zeen to react just as they will when placed in contact with ordinary white light. On the other hand, they do not react at all to light which is passed through blohromate of potassium colution, or through the value of the solution or through the value of potassium colution, or through the value of the solution of the section of the Society for the potassium colution, or through the value of the solution of the section of the Society for the potassium colution, or through the value of the Society for the Society for the potassium colution, or through the value of the Society for the Society for the society for the potassium colution, or through the value of the Society for the So Instead I caused the light to pass which is passed through bichromate of prank Mose, of the Society for the The woman in need of physical potassium colution, or through the yel. Prevention of Crime: "The perpetual strength woman anxious for low vapor of a sodium frame, or tors of wife-beating and cruelty to well-rounded typesmetrics) form

CONSUMPTION CUKEU bodies that ordinarily across the branat of sunlight. Rosentgen has told us that unlike sunlight these defineds rays do not underlate in waves but pass, as it were, backward and for-ward. To this probably is due their perceivating power. So we have a means of projecting the rays with all their theripsuite properties right in to the sungs of the consumptive. In other words, it is possible to operate

on his lungs without opening his body. And this is all that is necessary Light! Light! Health giving light! Light is inimical to the development of the harmful organisms. The action of light entirely destroys the bacteria or reduces them to a condition of torsoidity which they require months to over come. So I have had constructed a most powerful project ng lantern, ou-pable of generating 12,000 candle-power. Think of 11—22,000 candlepower robbed of all but the ultra-violot rays and burled, not crushingly,

but with the ourative force of days of sunlight, into the lungs of the poor consumptive. It is a veritable search light, presnant with life and vitality and with power to annihilate the germs of disease.

At the Congress of Physicians who are striving for the cure of tuberculous and of whom I am to be president, will exhibit this apparatus, showing it in operation, throwing its 22,000 candle-power on the chest of my nationia Then the men present will be able to see just how a patient may be cured of the most dangerous disease known without the aid of drugs.

Dr. Flanen's Cure. Experiments applying the same prin. ciple which Dr. Blever has directed to the cure of tuberculosis have recently been conducted by famous European

scientists. It has been established that differene elements of light, whother sunlight or electric, serve as recordies for It now, without drugs or any other of different diseases. When this worder, ful discovery becomes thoroughly anderstood it will be simply a question centrated electric light will improve of ingenuity in subjecting the affected portions of a diseased body to the kind of light ray most favorable to it. Dr. Niels Finsen, of Copenhagen,

has conducted a long peries of such consumption. I should say the best experiments, which have effected ourse thing a man dying of tuberculosis can in cases of tuberculosis, ecsema, smalldo is to buy an old green-house, put pox and a variety of other affiliations. some blue glass in the roof and walk; His treatment of skin diseases of miscrobic origin is a sort of outdoor hospital, where the patients are placed on cots in the hot sunshine. Each ma-I was led to my electric light cure by tient is attended by a nurse who is my experiments on animals. For in- well shielded by her bonnet and expestance. I filled blue-glass test tubes give from the concentrated stare that with the germs of several diseases and comes from the great lens near by, bung them up where the sunlight This lens is about a foot in dismeter could shine upon them. I also placed and is formed of two glasses, one first part of the not alone steeping without germs in plain white glass tubes. The and the other convex, thus leaving an plliows that like any plliows that me plain tubes moniated copper sulphrate. This told the also says: "Lie flat as your best was small in comparison to that in the tion cools the light that passes the restriction of the passes and the cools the light that passes the restriction of the passes of the

mals were in a fair way to die with only a very smell portion of the body, the spine and tend to built only a very smell portion of the body, the spine and tend to built of them in a few inches square, is exposed at a spine and tend to built be spine and the correct of time, and the treatment is kept up for spine about the operation of the spine and tend to only an hour cool day. In winter or stead of inward at the winter of the stead of inward at the winter of the spine and the operation. Now for the arms, in the state of the spine and the operation of the spine and the operation and only a portion of the body, the spine and the operation are spine and the spine and the operation are spine an

a great glass building that looks like and violet, or, as he calls them, the amount of space compatible with a horticultural conservatory. dhemical rays of the light, and directs fact that they are exclused by the upon the patient the red and yellow, thereby making respiration more than or heat rays. This is the reverse of "As is well known, one of the

> Illuminated Crosses Three Himminated crosses may now be seen at night in New York city, shining from as many churches. This oldest of these and the most familiar is that surmounting the spire of the chapel of St. Augustine, of Trinity Parish, in East Houston street, between the Bowery and Second avenue. This cross is 205 feet above the side. walk. The placing of it on the spare was originally suggested by Geni John A. Dix: It was lighted when the church was first completed and opened in necessity tends so should be 1877. At first it was illuminated only on nights when there were services in on nights when there were service in louises the works to the church; more recently it has been obtains the been faire in

the rivers and harbor. Another of the chy's illuminated back among the scalatons This great cross originally gan-lifumic ly beneficial, for the close seen nated, like the first one, and now clear of the fingers will interfers with trically lighted, has been in position circulation of the blood in the for seven years, and it is at night a and it persevered in efficient light.

Some Notable Advocates of Lash.

Gov. Roosevelt favors the whitping oper for wife besters and if the Lasts amount as satin, and to sleep wife the latter should pleas a bill establishing heads on a pillow is a thing unknown.

their lives to the study of children therefore to control the reaction of to themselves and with the approval of the correctly will a spores under light variable by the control of the correctly will a spores under light variable by the correctly will a spores under light variable by the correctly will a spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly will be spore under light variable by the correctly coclety."

Now there is no difficulty in passing discovered in the Black Hills. It con. What makes the system American institutions, that which does the rays through the human trunk to taking lithic and it is used in the man trunk to taking lithic and it is used in the man with the public education of our chile, the lungs. We know that the casheds, attacture of lithin waters and tables, dren is at once the most faulty.

Tays force their way trough opaque used for medicinal purposes.

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a thank to from SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND A

no money need be expression may be given to the face, and more graceful curves to the body. and yet no time seed he wested in Delbarie exercises. It's only a little matter of alcoulng right.

A physical estiorist has arisen who has a new theory in rapard to the conrect way to lie while sheeping.

and Fore is her name, and for her
theory she claims much. It revolve to pattern the dollow's
tionizes all ideas in regard to alreading
measing, the While H
Coadle, White Coadle. She reven "Aver with the pillows,

All women clean with their seeds of Not even worry will make a woman grow wrinkled and old so repidly as steeping with her head on a high pillow. Sleep with no pillow at all. Have your head on a level with your body. and, better still rest it for a while

even lower than your body. And here is the philosophy of its All during the day, when the head is held in its normal position, the muse'se of the face drop, and when the tissues are lacking in strength, and the skin flabby, wrinkles come. At night we should counteract the drooples of the muscles. We should try and lift the tiseues up. By alsoping with the head on a level with the body or with the head lower than the body, the drooping lines which give an expression of care and are to the lace gradualty

disappear. Here is an exercise, highly recentmended by Madam Potes Always before reliring press the fingers hard up-on the upper part of the face and red poward. This brings into play the po-posite movement of the saussies. All day their tendency has been a downward droop. At night rule there ap-ward. It is wall to remain the special position movements, if presting say ularly, always produce harmonious de-velopments. If the akin is dry it is wite 10 apply thoroughly a pare sold cream such night before beginning the sold spward rubbing more man.

through it, absorbs the red and yellow assume when moing to sheet tays and transmits the blue and vio. On the back, and for straightent let rays unimpaired.

Weak back let the agent town.

the treatment of any disease of hacterians of approaching also to deep and rial origin, whather substruices of or the origin. Even an obstructed acres of incommis may often be substituted.

case of insomnia may often he cuted by forcing chaself to breathe slowing and regularly, and it can eatily be been how much the position of the arise mentioned in the foregoing will aid in obtaining entire relaxation and the consequent rest so the intention and the consequent rest so the intention. "It should be rescalable the area posture of evolution and the rest posture which we have the culated to bring out the many example of a woman's entire." All the lower avery woman that the many examples are weight of any arms and absolute the naces after the many weight of any arms and absolute the many and any many points. which underlies in support of the bust. It is the dighted nightly, and kept burning it simply because in the through the night. It can be seen atrephet and executive the from many points downtown, and from her bust whenever and look of the rivers and her how. above her Tread and lets Market procees is that which rises above the To many women this particular per to lotty tower of the Memorial Hapt of sition would not be combattable and church in South Washington Square, as a matter of fact it is not particular. for seven years, and it is at night a send if persevered in will intering the familiar object about Washington tort the knuckles, it is therefore years of the city. It is illuminated nightly until 11 which I mention, exercise sold of clock.

The newest of the city's fluminated crosses is an electrically-lighted cross Malame, forming the farmer and that has recently been erected upon disfiguring lines to her tag to the tower of All Angel's church and sition are assumed when a sold weet End avenue and West Eighty the first place are lies on her as in the course of the course of the church and sition are assumed when a sold course the first street. This gross is lighted with his head on a night pulley washing the lies of the course of th nightly. Chough this has been advo

and the second second

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and deep lines be evalue sollened, and yet.

that milker your tax piece of well paper. Go to a per dealer and beg from him to aid sample backs. These bo tide were and ever so many d kinds of beautiful wall o the tests of each shire until of paper the tests of each shires until of paper yet shows the test to paper the tests of paper the tests of tests of the tests of test