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WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, 377-379 Broadway, New York

ORIGIN OF PICCADILLY. CURIOUS LAUNDRY MARKS.

Theoria With Respect to Names of Famous Street.

The busy thoroughfare which we know as Piccadilly is far removed from anything rural as it is possible to imagine, and it can hardly be realized that there was a time when merely one or two houses stood on what is now one of the finest and richest of the world's streets. The name Piccadilly appears to be derived from the ruffs, picadils or picadillos worn by the gallants of the time of James I and Charles I, the stiffening points of which resemble spear heads of picardils, a minute of "pica" from the Spanish and Italian. Blount, in his Glossographia (1656), interprets it as the edge of a skirt or a garment and a stiff collar or band for the neck and shoulders, whence the wooden picadillos (the pillory), in Huddibras. Thus the first house built in the road may have been so named "from its being the utmost or skirt house of the suburbs that way." Others say the name is taken from the fact that "one Higgins who built it (the house) got most of his estate from the sale of piccadillas," but the name occurs many years earlier than the mention of the first house, thus Gerard, in his Herbal (1598), states that "the small wild bee-gloss grows upon the dried ditch banks about Piccadilla." The road is referred to in Stow's narrative on Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in 1554 as "the highway on the hill over against St. James'" and in Agass's map (1560) it is lettered "The way to Redinge." The upper part of the haymarket and the fields adjoining to the north and west were the "Piccadilly" of the Restoration. Evelyn quotes the commissioners' orders, July 13, 1662, to pave "the Haymarket about Pigudello," and tradesmen's tokens of that date bear "Piccadilla" and "Pickability."

London's High Rents.

He is indeed a lucky man who owns building property within the four-mile radius of London, for he can command a small fortune in the way of rental for his houses, shops or offices as the case may be. Singularly enough, it is not in the west end of London, as many people imagine, where the highest rents are paid, but near the old lady of Threadneedle street. Some time ago one room near the Royal Exchange let for between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year, while a house agent who advertised certain properties in Throgmorton street asked \$1,200 yearly rental for each of seven telephone boxes. For a set of rooms on the mezzanine floor \$5,000 a year was also asked, and \$10,000 required for six rooms on the first floor.

For shops and business premises in the Strand gigantic rents are paid, although, of course, Bond street is the dearest thoroughfare in the world with regard to shops. Many shopkeepers between Charing Cross and the old Lyceum Theatre pay between \$10,000 and \$15,000 rental, exclusive of rates and taxes. Perhaps one might be liable to obtain a very small shop for \$3,000 of \$3,500 per annum; but such a price would secure very indifferent accommodation—probably only the one room which faced the street.—Chicago Journal.

American Ostriches.

The success of the ostrich farms in California has recently led to the establishment of a similar farm in Arizona and another in Florida. It is said that the feathers of these American-raised birds are actually of better quality and command higher prices than those of South African ostriches. The birds on the farm are larger than those seen in traveling menageries, their weight running from 200 to 450 pounds, and their full height, with head upraised, from six to eight feet. A blow from an ostrich's foot is dangerous, but it may be avoided by stooping low, as the birds cannot deliver an effective kick under a height of three feet. For this reason they are easily driven by dogs. In Florida a team of ostriches, broken to harness, is said to have paced a mile in 2:30.—Exchange.

The Anti-Amputation Japs.

During the war in the East the Japanese followed the new rule generally of not amputating shattered limbs on the fields of battle but of putting a plaster of paris dressing on them. Out of 600 wounded Russians, only one arm had been amputated, and in that case the arm had to be removed in consequence of trouble supervening. In all cases the bones have healed well. It is clear that the gunshot wounds from the modern infantry rifle are less dangerous to life than they were in former days. Wounds received in the lungs or stomach heal often without any surgical treatment or operation. All pieces of shot or garments taken from wounded men are sent to Tokio, where they are being preserved, as are also all other "preparations" resulting from the surgical treatment of the wounded.—London Globe.

Language of Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring was placed on the left hand as nearest the heart, and on the fourth finger because that finger was supposed to have its own "private wire" (in the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart.

That finger, too, was called the medicine finger, and the belief was that by virtue of the little nerve it could detect a dangerous poison if simply inserted in the liquid. From that belief the idea that wedding rings—the rings worn on that finger—have special curative qualities and rise. To this day wedding rings are rubbed over an obstinate sty on an eyelid.

Exercise and Massage.

An improvement in the exercising devices which are more or less familiar to all has been made by a French enthusiast and is being introduced into this country. It combines the functions of the exerciser and the masseur and is especially designed for those men who take up athletics with the idea of retaining their youthful proportions. Massage treatment has been recommended for corpulency, but it is not every one who cares to take the time and undergo the expenses of a treatment of this kind. For these it will be seen at once how this apparatus, if persistently used, will not only be the means of calling into violent play the muscles of the arms, chest and legs, but at the same time, with every motion of the arms, the massage band will be drawn to and fro across the abdomen and will materially keep down the girth measurement and waist line.

Wash Your Ink Wells.

Keep your ink wells clean. Pour out the ink once a week and thoroughly wash the bottle in hot water. Then rub perfectly dry. If this is carefully attended to, the pens well wiped with a bit of chamois after being used, you will cease to be peevish at your desk when you have a hurried note to write and find no worthy material to use.

COST OF BUILDING A DRESS.

Dressmakers' Profits Less Than Some People Think.

"There are a few things about the 1905 gown that some people don't know," remarked, with some authority, a New York dressmaker who has clothed more than one generation of women of the smart set and whose clientele includes the newly-rich and the professional woman—able and willing to pay extravagantly for the latest thing in a gown. "One of these is that the materials which now go into a dress, a creation, represent about twice as much money as the materials used in a gown of the same class, say, forty or fifty years ago."

"When I first went into business we made gowns, now we 'build' them. The complexity of the modern creation is amazing, especially of the coat, clinging, unaggressive creation which excites holy horror almost in the breast of the uninitiated when they learn that it cost \$250 or \$300, maybe."

"Five or six layers of material are nothing for these unassuming creations—a foundation of silk, over that a layer of satin, then one of net, covered in turn with ruffles of the same fabric, which serve as a support to a draping of chiffon or crepe de chine, embellished in turn with embroideries of silk and paillettes or with entire deus of the finest laces."

"This is only one style. There are countless varieties of the clinging, diaphanous model, but they are all alike in two particulars—first, that an unbelievable number of yards of material can be packed away on one foundation and that expert workmanship is necessary to get the best results."

"There is never a plethora in the market of experienced dressmakers' hands. Generally speaking, if a young woman who has worked for a dressmaker is idle it is because she is thoroughly incompetent."

"But in spite of the bigger wages they can earn at dressmaking, many of the girls I know have left this and other establishments to take up stenography or typewriting, and even to go into stores at much less wages. Sewing is monotonous work and unexciting, and there is no chance in a dressmaker's workroom of meeting the other sex."

"When it comes to fitters there has been even more of a jump up in their wages. In the old days, for example, \$25 a week was good pay for a first class fitter, who, as a rule, was also willing to plan her waist trimming and seldom asked for a yearly contract. It is not like that now."

"A yearly contract is insisted upon in these days, and I am glad enough to make one with a good fitter—she who is pleasing to my customers. So is any first class dressmaker, and the fitters know it. They know also that they can ask and get anywhere from \$50 to \$75 a week and draw their wages in dull season as well as busy season."

"I pay my fitter \$60 a week the year round to do cutting and fitting only. She has nothing to do with the designing and trimming."

"Another big item of expense I did not have to contend with when I first started making dresses was a costly importation of French gowns and two trips to Europe. Nowadays, if I had not some imported models to show, I might just as well go out of business, for the rich New York woman will be satisfied with nothing else."

"She may refuse to buy imported models, but she insists upon seeing some all the same."

"Any one who will take the trouble to stop and figure out the problem will find—by taking into consideration the expert help at greatly increased wages required to make an up-to-date gown, the fact that the 1905 gown represents about double the work as well as double the material of some old time models and the increased cost of maintaining an establishment that will attract the moneyed class of women that dressmakers' profits are today scarcely as large as they were a half century ago—certainly no larger."—New York Sun.

Renewing Old Pewter.

Old and neglected pewter often has its surface badly oxidized or corroded. The removal of this incrustation must be gradual and patient. To do this, first prepare a bath of soda crystals or borax as hot as the hands will bear, place the pewter in it, and scrub with a hard nail brush and plenty of soap. Afterwards dry the specimen, and with a woolen pad scrub the surface well with metal polish and petroleum until a surface begins to appear. Wash well in soap and warm water, and bring up the final polish with whiting and water.

Greasy substances should be avoided in the final polishing if a lustrous finish is desired. Spirit polishes and all polishes containing fatty matter deaden and dull the surface. Above all, never revert to emery cloth or sandpaper, or, in fact, any severe treatment. Patience, perseverance and plenty of elbow grease is all that is required, unless the specimen is past renovating.

Their New Corset.

Women are to no longer wear the peculiarly low corset. They owe the change to the Marie Antoinette fashions. The straight, high stomacher front is required to give these bodies the straight line required from the bust line to the deep point. Though built on Queen Anne lines, these corsets are luxurious, with no torturing wood and iron, such as that monarch and her ladies endured. The straight-front effect, if this retained, only it is elongated.



Pretty Separate Waist.

Many charming developments in the popular separate blouse have recently appeared, and our models particularly chic. It is lavender, talking with a deeper shade of blue.

for collar and girdle, the former with a tiny ruffle of silk and the latter the front to waist line. The blouse is made of shirred net, matching the messaline in color. The sleeves most attractive. A large panel on the top part and a pocket on the lower is finished with a small ruffle of silk and a double bounce of lace.

How to Be Interesting.

We all want to be interesting. We want friends to come to us for joy our society and we want to least to find us so full of interest. We will feel he can never leave us again. But how are we to fold ourselves in the magic of fascination?

To be interesting is to think of other people. It is to be a heart and big of brain. It is to have knowledge our own mistakes to think that the other people ways in the wrong. It is to be freely of our sympathy, humanity, and to approach the world in which we live with a sense freedom in heart and thoughts, to realize that we are able to one who will give us life of content and peace, good and the beautiful.

The conventional idea of a man's face is a narrow, high forehead, a small nose, and a thin mustache.