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SHE WILL GO OUT BETWEEN ACTS. New York Women Adopt the Custom of Walking in the Theatre Lobby.

A man hurrying up-town one evening last week was attracted by a big crowd of ladies and gentlemen, who filled the lobby and sidewalks of the Harold Square the-

atre.

'What's the matter ?' Le asked anxiously 'fire or accident inside?'

'Nup,' replied the big policemen. 'Then what are all these women doing

out hera?'

'Latest fad,' was the reply, as policeman No. 1,000 turned on his heel to survey a group of extremely pr. ttv wom'n, who had been to the nearest chemist for scdawater.

And so it has come to pass that, after years of patient and lonely waiting in her seat between the acts, woman has taken the law into her own hands and will no longer submit to being deprived of her escort, but goes out with him between the acts.

I imagine the first few nights of the 'Geisha' had something to do with establishing such a custom. The programme reads that a wait of twenty minntes is necessary between the two acts.

'Twenty minutes!' exclaims the new woman; do you suppose I'm going to sit here alone for twenty minutes? Not much, It's too hot, the programme is full of old jokes and the people in the boxes are un. attractive. I think I'll go out for a breath of air.' And she went.

As she went so did others go, until nearly as many women as men left their seats, some to seek the nearest soda-water fountain, others to stand about in the lobby cr foyer to chat, show off their own pret'y gowns and criticise other women's.

So my lady, once having her appetite for novelty whethed, carried her desires into other theaters. If a wait of twenty minu'es between the acts was irksome, it was almost as bad to sit alone for ten or fifteen minutes, antil it has now become a well established custom for ladies to leave all thea'ers between all acts.

This fashion his obvious advantages. In the first place it keeps the women thoroughly good natured, and everyone knows that a prevish and discontented woman in a playhouse exudes an atmosphere of malaise



PROGRESS, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1896,

SLEEP BETTER THAN A VACATION. Complete Bodily Rest as Good as Change of Scene, It is suggested that what some people

want is sleep holidays. They do not need to go to watering places and summer hotels and to be entertained by a round of gavety, with a band always playing. The apostles of the new method say that many people would be benefited if they just went to bed and slept for lengthened periods. and that they might do well to take holidays in just that way. They affirm that as a rule men and women and children do not get sleep enough, and that the old adage, 'Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise,' needs changing. There need be no reterence to early rising in it. For 'early to rise' it. might be 'late to rise.'

The advice of that old saw was concocted, they say, in days when there were no express trains, no telephones, no telegraphs, no hurry. Where is the use of telling people to get up early whose brains are racked by anxiety and worry and who are being burned up by the ever inceasing rate at which things have to be done? The proper thing to say to him is to get

as much sleep as they possibly can on every possible occasion. The suggestion of occasional sleep holidays, when worried people of this kind could temporarily shuffl : off their mortal coil, is on this understanding quite intelligble. There would be no diffi ulty in making arrangements to carry the scheme out. The proprietors of the summer resorts would no doubt be glad to provide accommoda ion for any number of somnolent guests.

The previling question would not be What is there for dinn:r? but 'Is my bed ready?' There would be memoranda as to the length of time sleep had been indulged in or was desired to continue. 'Mr. A. came on Satu: day; he is to be called on Wednesday n'ght.' 'Mrs. B. will sleep for one week,' etc. No doubt if the fad were started estbablishments would vie with each other in the perfection of their sle ping preparations, and we should be told that absolutely unbroken repose for any desired pericd could be obtained.

Joking apart, however, there may be scmething in the contention that a greater amcunt of sleep is required by people now

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and accompanied by his sweetheart. After the coughs. Scott's Emulsion, to the music of ins'raments specially dewith hypophosphites, will voted to the purpose. heal inflamed mucus memtook place so long ago that the very date branes. The time to take has been lost. A mill belonging to the it is before serious damage commune was burned, and the family of has been done. A 5o-cent the miller was saved by the salt workers. bottle is enough for an or-When the mill was rebuilt, the commune dinary cold. voted to the salt boilers in perpetuity an

50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.



OF



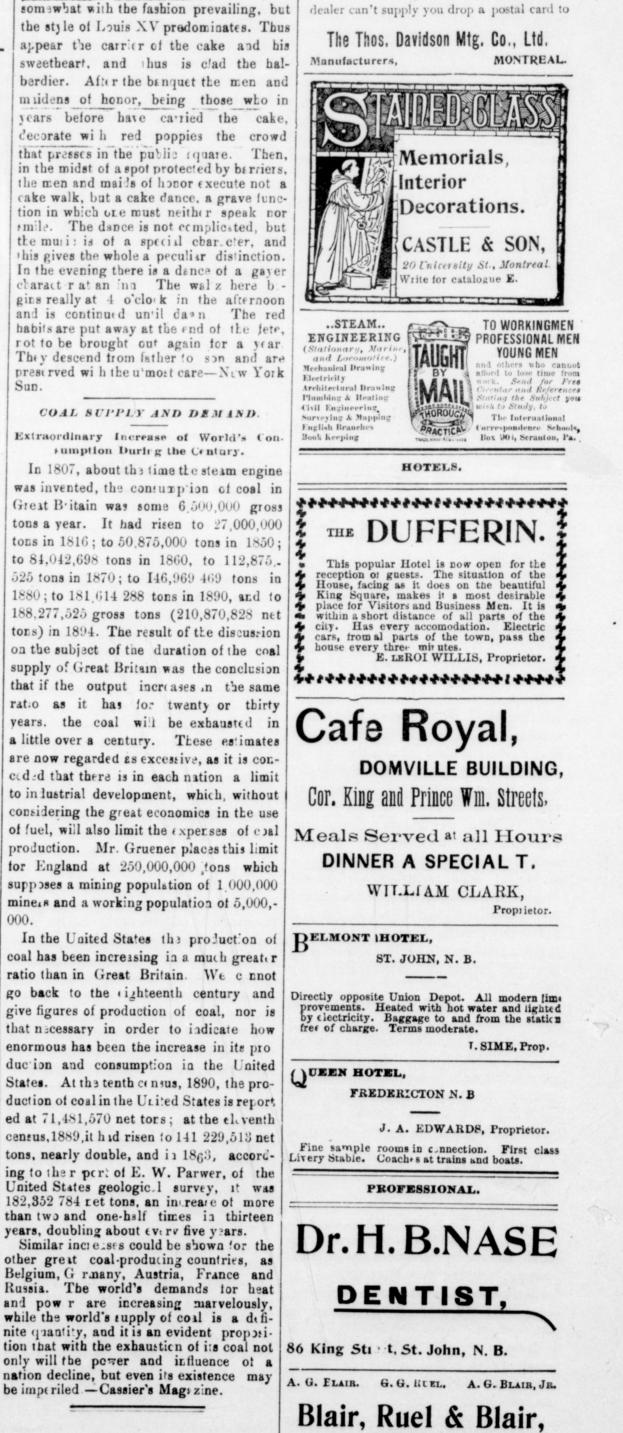
Clapperton's Thread

periodically with other makes, and have never found another that combines so much strength and smoothness with the extreme freedom from kinking and snarling that characterizes



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for all those about her. She is refreshed by her breathing spell and soda wa'er. She are unrival d for perfect fit, beauty has had a chat with some man in the lobby who has said nice thirgs to her. she likes to see the people look at her as she resumes her seat, as d upon the whole she feels much more important and self-satisfied than the poor creature who used to be left alone in her seat to re d advertisements and bad puns.

Again, the woman who goes cut with an escort acts as a check upon him. He is in duty bound to remain by her side. He no longer indulges in creme de Menthe and liqueurs of brandy, or smells of the spices of Araby. Instead of dashing across the way behind those swinging doors, he, too, may have met some girl outside to whom he could not talk in the theater, and when the play is over and he gets to his club for a game of cards or billiards, Le finds that he has a clear head and a steady hand.

As for the managers, always on the alert for the comfort and pleasure of their audiences, the rew fad has greatly stirred tnem up and pleased them.

A good-natured house, in which women have not been bored, means more applau e and more success for the play. Since women have elected to leave their seats, greater accommodations are being mide for their comfort without. In several of the Broadway theatres the lobbies and foyers are being arranged and cleared so that there may be more room for the pro-

menade between the acts, and I have even heard suggestions of soda water fountains being added to the attractions of the 'front' of the house.

So much for the theatre-going public. It remains now to be seen how the opera goers will act.

Will the women leave their boxes and stalls and stroll abcut the pretty foyer, as in London and Paris, or will they still sit glued to their seats?

There is, of course, more to see in the opera house le w: n the acts than in the theatre. The tiers of boxes, brilliant with beauty and diamonds, are an unfailing source of curioriy and graf figation to the people in the stalls, and the tox s are always more or less busy exchanging looks at each other.

I have heard it said, too, but will not vouch for it, that our swellest wom in who attend the opera pay more attention to their bodices than to their skirts Th.t is to say, almost any old ball or dinner skirt is good enough for the opera, because it is not seen. It is upon the bodice that the greatest care and most brilliant jewels are wished. Of course, in a promenade between the acts the skirt would also come into full view and be open to as much criti cism as the weist.

All this, for the present at least, is en Tair. It halt a dezen leaders of fashion decide to leave their boxes and stroll about everyone else will do it. It is not an unkindly simile to I ken women to a herd of sheep that invariably follow a leader .-New York Herald.

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TUTTI FRUTTI. Insist on getting the right article. mm minnmmm



adays-especially brain workers-than was formerly the case. Nicola Tesla, the electrician, is credited with saying that he benegroes often live to advanced old agebecause they sleep so much. He also al-luded to the current report that Mr Gladstone now sleeps seventien hours every day. There is something distinctly pleasant in the idea of an old age of such commaning intellect being kept vigorous by the simplest of remedies. But the worst of precepts, like those of modern apostles of sleep, 13 that their instructions will be taken a vantage of by the lazy and brainless as an excuse for inactivity for which they should have no manner of warrant, either in the development of their brains, or the delicate acjustment of their nervous system When the professional tramps read of Gladstone we shall find stacks of them asleep by the roadside.-Toronto Muil and Express.

Saved by His Kite.

The New York News prints a story of a boy twelve years of age, named James Grimes, who went on the roof of the apartment house where he lived to fly a kite. He swung the kite over the rear of the house, and started on a run toward the front to give the kite a rise. The kite scared gracefully upward, but

James, in his excitement, forgot about the open-air shaft, and stepped into it. He shot downward through space, a distance of almost fitty f.et.

When the people reached the cellar they found the boy unconscious, with the kite tugging at the string grasped in his tightly shut hand. A doctor was immediately summoned, who declared that beyond the great shock the boy was unir jured. He revived and soon was walking about the rcom.

The doctor expressed surprise at the boy's escape from instant death, and accounted for it on the theory that the pullng of the kite broke his fall .- Youth's Companion.

Falss Statemuts Mide to Reap Large Prefits.

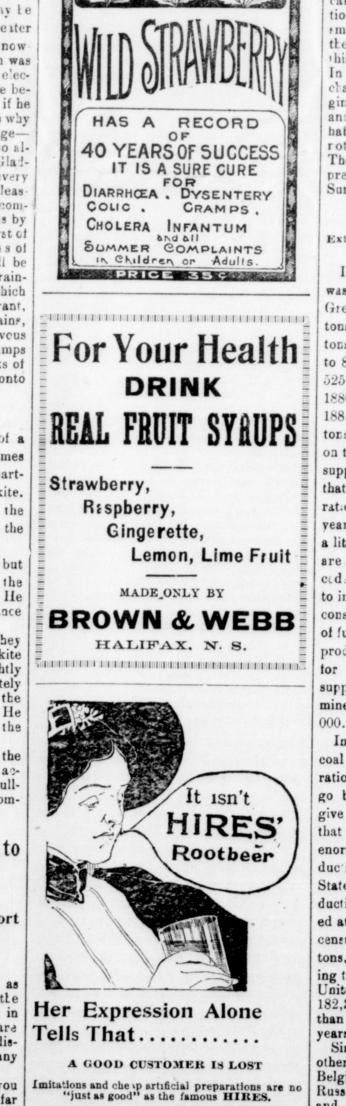
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Tce false statemente, "just as good as th: 'Diamond,'" "Put up same as the Diamon Dyes," used by many dealers in order to sell worthless and crude dyes, are sufficient to stamp them as mean and dishonorable, Such men are capable of any to m ot business dishor.esty.

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TO BALD HEADS.

In the evening there is a dance of a gaver charact r at an inn The wal z here bigins really at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is continued un'il davn The red habits are put away at the end of the fete, rot to be brought out again for a year. They descend from father to son and are preserved wi h the u'most care-New York Sun COAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Extraordinary Increase of World's Consumption During the Century. In 1807, about the time the steam engine was invented, the consumption of coal in

The fete originated in an incident that

annual cake of 100 pounds to be blessed,

carried in procession and then eaten sol-

The ceremony had been going on thus

for generations when in 1376 there was a

new fire in the city which destroyed the

city hall, but spared the salt works and

emnly to the music, of drums and fifes.

Great B'itain was some 6,500,000 gross tons a year. It had risen to 27,000,000 tons in 1816; to 50,875,000 tons in 1850; to 84,042,698 tons in 1860, to 112,875,-525 tons in 1870; to I46,969 469 tons in 1880; to 181,614 288 tons in 1890, and to 188,277,525 gross tons (210,870,828 net tons) in 1894. The result of the discussion on the subject of the duration of the coal supply of Great Britain was the conclusion that if the output increases in the same ratio as it has for twenty or thirty years. the coal will be exhausted in a little over a century. These estimates are now regarded as excessive, as it is conecded that there is in each nation a limit to in lustrial development, which, without considering the great economics in the use of fuel, will also limit the expenses of coal production. Mr. Gruener places this limit tor England at 250,000,000 tons which supposes a mining population of 1,000,000 miners and a working population of 5,000,-

In the United States the production of coal has been increasing in a much greater ratio than in Great Britain. We c nnot go back to the eighteenth century and give figures of production of coal, nor is that necessary in order to indicate how enormous has been the increase in its pro duction and consumption in the United States. At the tenth census, 1890, the production of coal in the United States is report, ed at 71,481,570 net tors; at the eleventh census, 1889, it had risen to 141 229, 513 net tons, nearly double, and in 1863, according to the r pert of E. W. Parwer, of the United States geologic.1 survey, it was 182,352 784 ret tons, an increase of more than two and one-half times in thirteen years, doubling about every five years. Similar increases could be shown for the other great coal-producing countries, as Belgium, G r.nany, Austria, France and Russia. The world's demands for heat and pow r are increasing marvelously, while the world's supply of coal is a defi only will the power and influence of a nation decline, but even its existence may We will mail on appli-cation, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altenbein Med Disease be imperiled - Cassier's Magazine.

