IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

NEW COLORS FOR SPRING.

Parrot Green, Episcopal Purple and Abbess Blue the Favorites.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Four feminine feet on the fender these days is apt to imply earnest consideration and mutual counsel on the owners' part of the special tone of blue or purple most promising for new spring cloth gowns. It is a fact already quite patent that we are not to rejoice in any new tint of plumage in the approaching season of new cloths. We are only going to have some slight changes rung on the colors for a long while popular. Blue will lead all other shades in the cloth suits, but it need not be blue of any hard and fast tone. There is the lovely rich bright abbess blue, or lighter still, royal blue. Then, toward a gray shade, regimental blue, and finally in the foulards and dimities, iris blue. Episcopal purple is the high sounding title of the next color in order of preference, followed close by parrot green. Already there are heaps and heaps of crisp damasked taffetas unfolded on counters in this green and purple inviting purchasers to indulgence in shirt waists of this tempting weave, while in all these colors great February sales are being made in striped and figured silk grenadines. There is no secret at all about the fact that grenadine, both in cotton and silk, will prove an ubiquitous summer material, made up as usual over bright crisp silk and trimmed with heavy venetian lace.

All light weight dresses must, of course, have their top petticoat and foundation made separate, but the best of tailors have not yet given up the sensible practice of lining cloth skirts, and one and all they are struggling valiantly to make the princess style a "go" this approaching spring. Success in the venture is by no means assured them, for stout women cannot tolerate the straight lines from throat to hem and a great many slendor women are inclined to think the severity of the pattern will give fleshless figures a strangely scrawny appearance, and so for the present the princess mode swings doubtfully in the balance.

As time goes on the devotion to the sash increases, but the general dictum is that stiff silk streamers are not the thing, but something limp and airy, as mull, or fine silk nun's veiling is nice. Until further testimony can be taken from gowns of undoubted authority, the zone portion of the sash must be drawn quite tight and close about the waist, then a knot like a small rosette made, and a jeweled pin fastened in this knot, whence the streamers fall. There is a great deal of emphasis laid on that pin, and if true jewels are not used there a bright strass or rhinestone ornament answers the purpose nicely.

GROWTH OF THE TRAIN.

It is of prime importance to take note nowadays of the growth of the train, for it is growing at the rate of at least an inch a week. The sketch of a ball dress in white crystal silk, splattered with big stars of black spangles, gives an idea of the train up to the present moment. There is no use denying that it here appears a graceful and lovely arrangement of draperies, spreading out toward the floor, the widths of the skirt being so carefully gored as not to throw a heavy gathering or plaiting of goods about the waist at hips or back.

A pretty treatment of this special costume is shown in the Countess Kildare sleeve, as it is for some dressmaker's reason called. Any arm shows advantageously inside it, and the adoption of aigrettes and shoulder knots, repeated in the hair, is a charming fancy of the hour. It is significant, too, for feather decoration promises to be prominent on some of the spring dancing dresses. It is already possible to buy bordering for flounces made of ostrich and marabout feathering, and a very splendid spring model of a dinner dress recently imported shows all the trimmings of white ostrich feathering on the green velvet train and bodice.

Though there is no wholesale return to empire fashions revived about five years ago, many women who have the independence of spirit to choose the style that most enhances their looks have restored the "Josephine" gown to its rightful place. Innumerable slim young girls and slender matrons have worn Josephine dresses to dance and dine in all winter, until this has become an accepted style.

One and all the Josephines are made with perfectly plain underslips of silk, tight-fitting and fastening behind. Over the foundation of silk falls a loose-flowing drapery, fastened only at the bust, of some transparent goods, chiffon, soft silk muslin, grenadine, silk nun's veiling or whatever the taste or pocket of the wearer can select or afford. Usually the flowing robe is powdered with spangles, a wreath of flowers finishes the open neck and long rucked sleeves of transparent stuff complete what can be either a very costly or very inexpensive little evening dress. Absolutely all puffiness has disappeared from the shoulders of dancing toilets and there is a tendency to make the shoulder strap just a row of roses, a flat fold of velvet or even a trio of strings of false pearls. Across the bust a perfectly simple straight line is drawn, not even a shirred heading is used, and only very young girls adopt the bertha.

EVENING COIFFURES.

The decolletage is shaped square, back and front, in the majority of cases, and to touch the last detail of the evening toilet the hair is dressed very high. The individual who cannot afford gleaming abundant coils to lie one upon another can fall back upon the Louis Seize bows, tufts of feathers and jeweled pins, all of which make for stateliness an airy effect. Two of the latest modes of hair arrangement, both Parisian ideas, are supplied in the sketch this week.

The big rear bow of hair is the most recent utterance of the hair dressers' art and is made by the simple process of drawing all the hair to a point just a half inch below the crown. There it is tied as tightly as possible, the hair is twisted into the form of a simple knot, one loop is pulled out light and loose and the whole edifice is made firm by a single but three-pronged hairpin. This pin is so tucked in as not to show at any point and the whole object pursued is to give the impression of the hair having been simply tied, not taking support from pins or other conventional aids. No fringes of curls, on throat or forehead, are permitted with this design that is eminently smart, but can only be safely recommended to the woman with a handsome forehead and a pretty nose.

The third sketch reveals how American women have at last adopted a French fashion, at least three years old, of disposing their locks when a hat is worn. A postscript to this sentence must be added to explain that such a blowsing of hair is only artistic if the hat above it is wide-brimmed, and many women not only drop the hair in a full, silky bag behind, but roll it up in a stately pompadour in front, and the consequences are striking, though the true result is to show a fine, shining fleece off to the best possible advantage. The rear bag is not given to every woman to enjoy in its perfection, for only those whose hair is quite even in length can do this thing as the law of fashion demands.

Every elderly lady who keeps any pace with the modes of today not only pompadours her white hair very high, but wears rather coquettishly above one temple either a tiny bow of black tulle or a small spangled butterfly of the same material. Puffs piled on puffs build up the lofty chignon behind the pompadour, and where the hair is scant on the back of the head, as is so often the case with venerable matrons, two tabs of very fine lace, either white or black, are caught into the base of the puff crown, crossed between the ears, and the ends fall gracefully on either shoulder. Sometimes the lace is woven in prettily with the puffs, and where lace is not used black or white tulle is considered a most worthy substitute.

Not yet has straight hair come to claim the admiration it merits, and by art or nature's aid every woman continues assiduously to wave her locks. Now all the pompadours are waved elaborately, and the point of distinction yearned after by every feminine heart is a widow's peak on the forehead. This is nothing more important than the growing of the hair in a tiny point just in the center of the brow, and those dark-haired women who have it not, cruelly pluck out strands in order until more or less of a peak is outlined.

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING.

WHITE VIOLETS.

The latest harbinger of spring is the white violet, with which every other woman is giving a reviving touch to her dusty and worn winter felt. For so many seasons purple violets have done the duty of staying the hand of time and dust and general dinginess that comes over head gear long before Easter, but now the white muslin bloom is doing duty bravely. This made up in plump bunches, in wreaths of gray green foliage, and two or three knots of these fresh white flowers set under a black brim next the hair rejuvenates a hat marvelously.

There is though, in every way a great turning toward white just now, as we get on toward Lent. Hats in dark felt or chenille are trimmed, especially in front, with short white wings jutting in every direction, and only a twist of dark silk or velvet to complete the sharp contrast in background and ornament. The wearers of these wings, by the way, always stop the milliner solemnly to ask, as they put down their purchase money, where the wings came from, and the milliner, with great diplomacy and equal solemnity, answers from the backs of white barnyard fowls.

Of course it is only the daughter of opulence who can afford in this season to wear when she calls or goes luncheoning a wide felt or velvet white as a swan's breast and trimmed, if not with showers of black plumes, then a rope of spangled black velvet around the crown and heaps of white velvet roses piled on one side the crown. Anything more luxurious in appearance than these hats it would be hard to imagine, and the only color they show is flashed from the heads of the jeweled pins which fasten them to the wearers' heads.

Another splendor of the rich woman is her feather boa—four yards is the average length of the boa worn with a white velvet hat, and it usually has its ends finished with three wondrously long plumes arranged like the prince of Wales' feathers. A waist-long boa of feathers is quite a possibility, though the new and proper thing is not made of ostrich feathers, but the more delicate dappled marabout. Along with such novelties must be mentioned the late arrivals in buttons, that promise to cut a prominent figure on the spring wardrobes.

BUTTONS, BELTS, ETC.

Velvet buttons, as big as a 50-cent piece and sparkling with small rhinestones come first by right of size and splendor. Another big button of note is made of silver filigree; then we have the true and the imitation carved ivory button, and finally, in small bullet shape, mostly showy tortoise shell cabochons. These, it is needless to say, will show resplendent on silk coats and satin fronts of handsome spring reception toilets, while for the ginghams and dimities we will have the sweetest little coral pink buttons cut to resemble tiny roses and daisies and little pink or red hearts. The big mother-of-pearl buttons have polished faces, and are decorated with cut-steel points or small silver monograms. Gun metal and enameled steel of course are called upon in the service of spring suits, and the cheap bone button has taken a little leaf ornament about its edge that lifts it into the realm of artistic trimmings.

Nothing has been done so far to show what variety the leather belt for summer wear will assume, but with their winter things women are donning silk girdles that not only have jeweled buckles in front, but at space of three inches the ribbon of the belt is crossed by a jeweled slide. There is no denying the advantageous brilliancy of this and the effect has been tried, with little cut steel slides, most successfully on broad black muff ribbons. A few of these not expensive slides makes of a plain ribbon a noticeably pretty ornament, and now if a smooth high collar is worn, with a day gown or of an evening, it is made of wide black satin ribbon powdered with silver spangles. This is considered something more advanced in style and more elegant even than a collar of jewels. Its greatest recommendation is that any woman with a needle, thread and a dollar and a half's worth of materials can manufacture a beautiful one herself.

M. DAVIS.

A BLACK AND WHITE BALL TOILET.

A WOMAN MICROSCOPIST.

Louise Reed Stowell's Distinction as a Scientist.

It seems strange that more women have not turned their attention to microscopic work, as being peculiarly adapted to their abilities. Among the few that have done so certainly none in this country have gained greater distinction that Mrs. Louise Reed Stowell, now of Washington.

From the beginning of her career Mrs. Stowell has been the recipient of distinguished honors from the scientific world. She was appointed a member of the faculty of the Woodruff scientific expedition and was the first American woman elected a member of the Royal Microscopical society of London, but one since has enjoyed a like honor.

On account of the great amount of her original microscopic work she has also been made an honorary member of the Michigan Pharmaceutical association, although women are not admitted as members. For several years she has been president of the Northwestern Collegiate association and in 1888 was sent as delegate to the international congress of women.

The name of Mrs. Stowell is also well known in scientific literature, as she has for years acted both as editor and contributor to the best known publications of a purely scientific character. To her other attainments she adds that of being an artist in crayon, charcoal and pen and ink, and illustrates her articles in a manner at the same time admirably accurate and charmingly artistic. This is a most valuable accomplishment, as the apparatus for photographing from the microscope is rather elaborate and very costly.

Mrs. Stowell's work at the University of Michigan lay along the lines usually considered the dryest and most unattractive in the whole realm of science, as it was almost exclusively pharmaceutical in character and had to do chiefly with the study of dried roots, barks and herbs. She managed, however, to invest even these unpromising subjects with a living, vital interest, and during this period wrote a series of articles upon the microscopical structure of wheat and flour that drew widespread attention to the brilliant quality of her work.

MRS. LOUISE REED STOWELL.

Mrs. Stowell left the University of Michigan to accept a position at Washington. She was chosen for the especial purpose of making a microscopical examination of wheats. First, of the same variety growing in different localities, and then a comparison of the different varieties, in order to ascertain, if possible, which contained the most gluten and which the greatest amount of nitrogenous products, the aim of the investigation being to find out which varieties of wheat were best adapted to the varying soils in the different localities of the United States.

The kernel of wheat had first to be soaked until it was possible to cut it with a very sharp razor into its different sections. The thin outer shell alone is made up of some eight different parts, any one of which is hardly to be seen by the naked eye. This careful analysis led to the discovery that the infinitesimal hairy tufts on the outer shell of the kernal contain gas, and that may be the cause—though it is by no means proved—of the spontaneous combustion that occasionally occurs where large quantities of wheat are stored. Mrs. Stowell furnishes another proof of the theory that busy people have the most leisure, for outside of her special lines she has seemed to find the time for undertakings of no small moment. She has, for instance, given much serious study to church history and has delivered several courses of lectures upon that subject at the School for the Deaconesses in Washington. She is one of the trustees of the Girls' Reform school of the District of Columbia, to which office she was appointed by President Cleveland.

Just at present, however, she is devoting the largest part of her time to fulfilling her duties as a member of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Washington and as chairman of the committee on sanitation for the public schools of the District of Columbia. She is also engaged in writing a botany.

PIONEER PUBLISHER.

The First of Newspaper Women in Colonial Times.

"There is a woman at the beginning of all things," says Lamartine, and this is true in relation to their connection with the typographical art in America.

Jonas Green edited and published the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, Md., for twenty-one years, and upon his death, in 1767, it was continued by his widow, Anne Catharine Green, during the most eventful period of Maryland history. During a hot newspaper controversy with Rev. Bennett Allen, the "fighting parson of Maryland," who subsequently killed Lloyd Dulany in a duel, the parson visited Mrs. Green's printing office and threatened "to knock up her press if she printed any more pieces" about him. His conduct only had the effect of making Mrs. Green a popular heroine and bringing about her election to the office of printer for the proprietary government, which she held until long after the revolution.

James Franklin, the brother of Benjamin, published the first newspaper in Rhode Island at Newport in 1732. He died soon after, and his widow continued the business several years. She was printer to the colony, supplied blanks to the public offices, published almanacs, pamphlets, etc.

In 1745 Mrs. Anne Franklin printed for the colony an edition of its laws containing 340 pages. She was aided in her office by her two daughters, who were quick and correct compositors and very sensible women. A servant of the house usually worked the press. It seems printing with type was not the only occupation of Mrs. Franklin, for in an advertisement she says, "The printer hereof prints linens, calicoes, silks, etc., in figures, very lively and durable colors and without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed here."

The first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania was the American Weekly Mercury, issued December 22, 1719, by Andrew Bradford. He continued its publication until his death, in 1742, when it was continued by his widow, Cornelia Bradford. Mrs. Bradford published the paper until the close of 1746, about which time it was discontinued. In the same city, upon the death of Colonel Eleazer Oswald, the proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, or the Chronicle of Freedom, September 30, 1795, his widow continued the publication until she sold it to Joseph Gales. Upon the death of Benjamin Franklin Bache, the nephew of Benjamin Franklin, and the proprietor of the celebrated democratic paper, the "Aurora and General Advertiser," on September 10, 1798, his widow, whose maiden name was Margaret Hartman Markoe, succeeded to the publication.

Although at the period of the revolution it was not customary to employ females in printing offices, yet a woman "master printer" was not an uncommon thing. Margaret Draper, the widow of Richard, succeeded her husband in 1774 as publisher of the "Boston News Letter," and conducted its concern herself for some time. When the British evacuated Boston, Mrs. Draper, being a loyal woman, left with the army and went to England, where she received a pension from the government.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Holt, and publisher of the New York Journal, in 1793 was appointed printer to the state. The Journal did great service during the revolution. Mrs. H. Boyle published a paper at Williamsburg, Va., in 1774. It favored the British and lived but a short time. Clementine Bird succeeded her husband in the Virginia Gazette in 1772 and continued its publication until 1775, when she died. Thomas Jefferson was one of her contributors. Mrs. Elizabeth Timother, after the death of her husband in 1773 continued publishing the Gazette in Charleston, S. C. She continued its publication a few years until she was succeeded by her son. Anne Timother, the widow of this son, after the revolutionary war ceased, revived the Gazette, which had been discontinued while the British troops were in possession of Charleston. She was appointed printer to the state and held the office until 1792.

The most distinguished example of "the woman in journalism" was Miss Mary Katharine Goddard, who was an actuality more than a hundred years before the recent employment of members of her sex as editors and reporters. Miss Goddard's family was of the upper colonial class, her father, Giles Goddard, a physician, having been postmaster of New London, Conn., where she was born. Her brother, William Goddard, in February, 1773, determined to start a newspaper in Baltimore, and on August 20 of the same year he published in that city the first number of The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, the first newspaper published in Baltimore. His sister, Mary Katharine Goddard, accompanied him, and in her he found an able assistant. Miss Goddard did a large share of the work of the paper and very often had entire charge during the absence of her brother. The paper and every work which issued from the press appeared in her name.

During the period of the revolution William Goddard fell under the suspicion of the whigs and was engaged in many exciting controversies, and while he was settling matters with his enemies Miss Goddard conducted all the departments of the Journal with rare fidelity and ability.

Early on the morning of February 19, 1783, a Baltimore clipper ship came into the home port with the news that Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane had signed the preliminary articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in conjunction with the British minister at Paris. Miss Goddard quickly caught up the news and before it was three hours old it was announced in the extra issue of the Journal, to which the felicitous title of "The Olive" was given. It was another instance of the extreme cleverness of a woman, who, if she had not been born 150 years too soon, would have filled a very conspicuous place in journalism and literature.

She continued in sole charge of the Journal until January 1, 1789, when William Goddard, on his return from one of his long journeys, formally resumed his control of the paper. The issue of January 2 bore the imprint of William and Mary K. Goddard. Miss Goddard was a remarkable woman in many respects. The simple fact that she conducted the Journal during the most trying and critical periods of the revolution and that she was intrusted by her brother with the sole management of his business when the exigencies of his occupation demanded his presence elsewhere, proves that she possessed extraordinary judgment, energy, nerve and strong good sense.

Feminine Personals.

The richest princess in the world is Crown Princess Louise Josephine of Sweden and Norway, who is the wife of the crown prince of Denmark.

Some Chicago women have organized a cat club, the objects being to bring together the owners of thoroughbred cats and to hold a cat show once a year.

Mrs. Louisa Jackson Arnold, the only surviving sister of "Stonewall" Jackson, is a resident of a water cure institution on the outskirts of Columbus, O.

Mrs. Steel, the novelist, has been invited to stand for election as president of the Women Writers' club of London, in succession to Mrs. J. R. Green, who has held that office for a year.

Mrs. J. M. Watkins of Detroit, widow of a civil war veteran, is the sister of George H. Boughton, the celebrated artist who has recently been elected president of the Royal Academy of England.

The queen of Holland, who will attain her majority next August, has put a stop to the discussion of what presents should be offered by the people by declaring that she will not accept one of any kind.

Miss Ellen Terry can never sleep during the day unless she is read aloud to; and her girl friends take turns at this every afternoon during her long engagement, in order that her health may not suffer from the nerve fatigue occasioned by work.

Little Wilhelmina of Holland is rapidly endearing herself to all who like a womanly woman. When she wants anything she wants it because she wants it, and for no other reason. It is the same way when anybody or anything does not meet her approval.

Mrs. Olive B. Lee, a Texas woman, who is a candidate for the Dallas postmastership, is indorsed by ex-President Harrison, Governor Tanner of Illinois, Governor Culberson of Texas, Governor Taylor of Tennessee and a number of senators and representatives.

Princess Therese of Bavaria, daughter of the prince regent, has received the Ph. D. degree from the Munich university. Her royal highness, who has recently written a scientific book of travel in the Brazilian tropics, is the first woman on whom this honor has been conferred.

The wife of Sir William Vernon Harcourt is an American, the daughter of Motley, the historian. Although she takes great interest in politics, like most of the wives of English statesmen, she appears on the platform rarely. It is said that she does much for her husband in the drawing room.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has the finest collection of diamonds in America. She has whole ropes of them, each stone almost as large as a filbert and as clear as a dewdrop. Mrs. August Belmont, however, owns the finest collection of emeralds, surpassing those owned by Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Stevens.

One of the most successful professional nurses in Philadelphia is Miss Kate Grindrod, a full blooded Wyandotte Indian, who was educated at the government school in Carlisle. Her services are eagerly sought by many of the leading families in the city. She enjoys the distinction of being the only girl to be graduated from both the Carlisle Indian school and the hospital.

Fashion Notes.

Narrow chinchilla borders trim some of the simple but elegant costumes being prepared for Lenten wear this season.

Something very fetching among the new embroideries on net and chiffon is a combination of raised flowers in lace and jet on steel sequins, which form the stems and leaves.

A summer novelty in jewelry will be studs and buttons and pins of carved pink and mother-of-pearl set in silver, or with skeleton silver patterns cut out over the pearl.

The latest skirts are so close fitting around the hips that there is very little room for any petticoat underneath, which fact suggests the possibility of their being abolished altogether.

The new nuns' veiling is the daintiest sort of summer fabric made of silk and wool mixed. It is very thin and sheer and comes in lively soft colors with a striped border on the edge.

Blouses, with very handsome jeweled belts and dog collars to match, are still in great favor for theater and demi-dress opera wear. Most of the latest models are finished with some sort of a pretty yoke or guimpe of fabric differing from the blouse itself.

In jacket shapes for the spring, short, medium and three-quarter lengths still prevail, which is a very satisfactory state of fashion, affording a variety and choice for women of every height and figure, and much more attractive than if they were all uniformed in one special style.

The spring shades of blue are Roman, hyacinth, silver, Napoleon and barbeau, or bluebottle. The greens are in many tints with fanciful titles that have clear emerald tints, and also the deep Russian green, becoming to so many women; willow, the golden green tint and leaf in three different shades.

The new importation of nun's veilings is extremely beautiful this season, the qualities even more sheer than the dainty variety already familiar to us, and the colorings are lovely beyond description. These fabrics are invaluable to those who have to guard against sudden changes of temperature in our fitful climate.

Velvet is now puffed, waved, box-pleated, and accordion-pleated by machine processes, and the result is anything but elegant. It is like painting the rose or perfuming the violet to thus maltreat so beautiful a material as velvet. The rich, lustrous surface of the fabric is spoiled, and its value bemeaned by such manipulation.

There are still some very fetching evolutions being made in the silk shirt waist. The newest comer in that line is of taffeta, and opens only down the back. It is usually evolved from tempting bits of silky color found on some remnant counter, and it has a drawstring about the waist which ties in front, and gives a full-pouched bosom. A stiff, high white linen collar is worn with such a shirt, but the necktie is apt to be a scarf of some pale tinted silk muslin.

Novel designs in girdles and chatelaines are shown among the new gold and silver ornaments. The Cleopatra girdles are set with real gems, and their price is excessively high. Apart from its usefulness, an artistically constructed silver chatelaine makes an effective break in the plainness of the dress skirt, more especially when it is tailor-made. The genuine solid silver chatelaines worn at the waist of women in feudal times are heirlooms greatly prized, seldom seen, and really beyond price. Their close imitations are, however, wide-cast, and they certainly look antique enough to satisfy the majority.

BOY'S EVENING SUIT.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Commander Cornwell was buried at Toulon and the old sword was given into his widow's keeping and she in turn presented it to her brother-in-law, Mr. Farmer.

Boston Store - Drug Dept.

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Mme. Yale's Bust Food (large)	3.00	2.29
Mme. Yale's Complexion Face Powder, three shades—pink, white brunette	.50	.35
Mme. Yale's Complexion Soap	.25	.15
Mme. Yale's Complexion Bleach (for Moth Patches and Liver Spots)	2.00	1.75
Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream (for softening and refining the Skin)	1.00	.69
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Mme. Yale's Special Lotion (Pimple Cure)	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Special Ointment (Black Head Cure)	1.00	.69
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Mme. Yale's Hand Whitener (makes hands soft, delicate and white	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Elixir of Beauty (Skin Tonic)	1.00	.69
Mme Yale's Magical Secret (for Softening Water)	1.50	1.19
Mme. Yale's Great Scott	5.00	3.99
Mme. Yale's Great Scott (small)	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Leaves (Liquid Rouge)	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Buds (Lip Salve)	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Face Enamel, white and pink	1.50	.95
Mme. Yale's Eyebrow Pencils	.25	.15
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer (for Constipation)	1.50	1.19
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Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets (small size)	.50	.35
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