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PICTORIAL

# LADIES WEEKLY

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WOMEN OF NORTH AMERICA.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES  
 25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

"A woman's rank lies in the fulness of her womanhood: therein alone she is royal."—GEORGE ELIOT.

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### Gossip About Royalty.

THE two hotels which have been engaged for the Queen's occupation during her stay at Costebelle are to be ready for Her Majesty on March 15, and all the guests who are now in them have received notice to leave, in order that there may be ample time to complete the alterations, the decorative work and the refurnishing of the Royal rooms. The Queen is to occupy the first-floor of the Hotel Costebelle, and her drawing-room, dining-room and large private sitting-room all look to the south, but her bedroom has a northern aspect, in accordance with her own special instructions. The paper is to be taken off the walls of the bedrooms, and they are to be lime-washed in light blue, while the bed and other furniture will be sent from Windsor Castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg are to occupy the second floor of the hotel, where Lady Churchill, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and a few of the personal servants will be accommodated. A writing-room for Sir Henry is to be arranged in the immediate proximity of the Queen's own sitting-room, and messengers from London are to arrive and depart daily during Her Majesty's visit. There will be sixty persons in the Royal party, and several of the suite, as well as the servants, are to stay at the Hotel Ermitage.

THERE was one painful result of closing the theatres on the 14th February. The gracious act of theatrical managers in closing their theatres on the day of the Duke of Clarence's death loses a good deal of its grace when one learns of the paltry economy of which it was made the occasion. It appears that some managers withheld the night's wages from the poorer employes on whom they enforced idleness. This is mourning "on the cheap" with a vengeance—for the managers; but it was very real mourning for the poor workmen whose pay was docked. And the saving was made from the men who could least afford it, as the contracts of the more highly paid employes prevented such a managerial economy in their case. But it is something more than economy; it is gross injustice and—if it is proved that the men who paid for their employers' loyalty were engaged "by the week"—illegality.

REFERRING to the proposal that the money collected in order to give a wedding present to Princess May should be settled on her as a sort of future dower, the *London Standard* says: "To speak plainly, the mere idea of offering any young lady a sum of money as a solatium for the death of any one who was dearer to her than all the world is highly repugnant and distasteful. In the lower walks of life, it is true, it may sometimes be necessary to compensate a family for the loss of its bread-winner, or a woman for the loss of a husband, in this rough and crude fashion; but we suppose nobody imagines that even in the case of the poorest platelayer killed on the railway, or the humblest workman sacrificed by the negligence of an employer, the 'compensation' really brings balm to wounded feelings or mends a heart that is worth breaking. Still less can it be imagined that any girl in the position of the Princess May is to be consoled for the loss of her lover by receiving a good round sum of money. The very notion is so lacking in delicacy and good taste that we feel almost ashamed to set it forth in this blunt, unvarnished fashion."

ACCORDING to the latest news concerning the Empress of Austria, it is stated that she grows every day more and more eccentric. She has just returned to Vienna from Corfu with her daughter-in-law, the widowed Princess Stephanie, but owing to the influenza epidemic, the Court is transferred to Godollo. The Empress is accustomed to take long "constitutionals" every day, accompanied only by an enormous dog. The Emperor has forbidden these excursions, the doctors declaring that Her Majesty's symptoms are serious, showing signs of the hereditary complaint of the family. As is well-known, the Empress's sister, the Duchess d'Alencon, was for some time shut up in *une maison de sante* in Austria; while the other sister, Maria Sofia, ex-Queen of Naples, has always been noted for her eccentricity, to call it by a mild name.

### "Tear Handkerchief."

"A beautiful and peculiar custom still prevails in some parts of the Tyrol," writes a tourist. "When a girl is going to be married, before she leaves her home to go to the church, her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called the 'tear handkerchief.' It is made of newly spun linen and has never been used. It is with this that she dries her tears when she leave her father's house and when

her husband and all her children. All her old friends may have died off, and yet that last present she received from her mother has not fulfilled its object. It comes at last, though—at last the weary eyelids close for their long sleep, and the tired, wrinkled hands are folded over the pulseless heart. And then the tear handkerchief is taken from the long resting place and spread over the placid features of the dead. This may have made you feel somewhat sad—even brought the tears to your eyes, as it did to mine when I first heard it, but it is a beautiful idea for all that."

### Overwork and Worry.

The very worst forms of nervous exhaustion are brought on slowly. The brain becomes unconscious, deadened to the sense of tiredness that is first experienced from over-exertion, and does not notice that its powers are gradually being used up. Work that is done without emotional excitement is much less liable to bring about this condition than that which is accomplished by an exaltation of the feelings. Hence the stock-gambler, the cotton speculator, and people of that sort, are those who furnish some of the worst cases of this sort. Speculation, no matter with what it deals, may not call for much mental and physical work, but the emotional excitement is tremendous, and it is this that causes nervous exhaustion. Alternations of strong emotions are especially injurious.

Calm, intellectual work does little harm, even if prolonged, provided sufficient food is taken into the blood, and enough sleep is had. But all intellectual workers do more or less of their labor under excitement. This latter is what does the damage. Some can work only by fits and starts, and still manage to accomplish a great deal within a given time. Others are, by nature, plodding workers, who are capable of a continuous output of intellectual energy. Whether "steady-goers" or paroxysmal workers, the notes of warning that too much is being done are about the same. A few of the more important of these indications will be given; a full discussion of all of them would require more space than can be devoted to them at this time.

One of the first to be noticed is excessive irritability or nervousness. The least discord or unnecessary effort is painful to the overwrought nerves. This indicates no very dangerous state of affairs, for the more profound disturbances benumb the brain, and such trivial matters pass without notice. Headache is another symptom of the same sort. Both of these drive the patient to seek the rest he needs, and thus act as preventatives of the more serious mischief. Unpleasant sensations in the head, not headache, are of far more serious moment. These are a feeling of weight on the top of the head; sensations as of a band compressing the forehead; or an indescribable sense of distress that is almost unendurable, although not described as an "ache." These, following long continued effort of the mind, with or without excitement, should always receive attention. They show that the danger-line has been reached. Obstinate wakefulness is something that urgently demands medical advice. It is the most common precursor of insanity. Slight loss of control over some group or groups of muscles; numbness in one or more limbs; momentary loss of consciousness; failure of the memory; inability to fix the attention; sudden momentary loss of power in an arm or lower limb; each of these denotes that the time for temporizing is over. They are forewarnings of serious disease and must not be neglected.



MISS MAUDE GONNE

she stands at the altar. After the marriage is over and the bride has gone with her husband to their new home, she folds up the handkerchief and places it unwashed in the linen closet where it remains untouched. Up to now it has done only one half its duty. Children are born, grow up, marry, and go away to their new homes, each daughter receiving a tear handkerchief from the mother. Her own still remains where it was placed in the linen closet the day of her marriage. Generations come and go. The once young, rosy bride has become a wrinkled old woman. She may have outlived

THE Irish are said to be the finest judges of tea in the world. A tea taster must be endowed with a very sharp palate, for he sometimes has to sample three hundred in the course of a day. The Irish are natural-born connoisseurs, although England is the centre of the tea trade.

SORROW is not an accident occurring now and then. It is the woof which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The cross, manifested as the necessity of the highest life, alone interprets it.