YOUNG MISSES HAVE THEIR SHARE OF EASTER GLORY

Spring Attire for the Little Folks Presents an Array of Attractive Styles

NOT all the Easter glory belongs to the "grown up" portion of Portland femininity. No small share of the dainty litter of gay ribbons, diaphanous dress stuffs, delicate laces and fine embroideries that have cluttered up the sewing-rooms and dress-making shops of Portland for several weeks past will materialize today in beautiful frocks and fetching hats for tiny tots and little maids, to whom Easter fuss and feathers have come to mean almost as much as to their fashionable mammas and "fussy fussie" older sisters.

Easter is the regularly established official day for blossoming into Spring attire for the little folks, as well as for the "grown-ups," and since the question of dress for small girls is no longer merely a matter of pinafores in various degrees of elaborateness, she has her own claims upon the purse of the seamstress and the clairvoyance of the mother or elder sister, who designs and directs the making of the family's Easter finery.

That the little maid of today enjoys her full share of dainty fussiness and artistic effects in her frocks is shown by a random selection from the extensive Spring wardrobe of little Miss Beatrice Evelyn Wilson, that little pianist of the nimble fingers and fine musical gifts, whose beautifully-designed and daintily-fashioned costumes are as well known as her own bright personality among the musical circles of the city. Several of her daintiest frocks were donned by this little musician for The Oregonian's camera man, and the result is given in the accompanying pictures.

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How far the evolution of the old-fashioned pinafore has progressed is shown in No. 1, an extremely pretty and graceful little princess apron, of the sheerest white material and trimmed with the daintiest of white laces. The princess lines of the smart mode for "grown-ups" is here followed out most charmingly, and when worn over a warm dress of blue serge or other heavier material, this little apron is particularly dressy in effect.

The pride of its little owner's feminine heart is the French frock shown in No. 3, which is of the softest of light gray materials and elaborately trimmed with a taupe silk ribbon in which gray and pink are the tones. Black and gold jewels with a lavish sprinkling of black silk French knots and touches of lace complete this extremely pretty costume.

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A simple little Spring dress, which is most attractive, is that of white dots upon a ground of blue Swiss, and trimmed in white valenciennes, shown in No. 7. This is for school wear and is not uncomfortably "fussy" for the classroom or healthful outdoor romping.

No. 6 shows a handsome frock of all white embroidery, in a pattern of raised flowers. Many yards of narrow ribbon, woven through the embroidered eyelets brighten up this costume, which is worn with a broad red sash of Scotch plaid.

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A natty little party dress, in princess design, is shown in No. 2. The material is of a soft stuff in "baby blue" tone, the princess front being outlined in fine valenciennes, which is also used lavishly in the shoulder and sleeve trimmings, and several pretty little buckles of gold and turquoise are also used in the trimming.

No. 4 shows a very fancy white French party frock trimmed with rose design insertion and embroidery to match, with threadings of pink baby ribbon and dainty pink bows.

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A dainty little school or play dress is the pink gingham, with trimmings of fine white embroidery and pink bows, shown in No. 2. In the prettily-toned wash fabrics, such as ginghams and cambrics, some of the prettiest little frocks are seen and when these materials are tastefully combined with white embroideries or insertions, with a touch of corresponding color in the bows for the hair, the little maid of from 8 to 12 is most comfortable as well as practically and daintily attired.

Dr. Yenney Talks on Work of Visiting Nurses

Efforts of Association in Behalf of Sick of Portland Discussed in Address by Secretary of State Board of Health.

THE following appreciation of the work of the Visiting Nurse Association was given by Dr. Robert C. Yenney, Secretary of the State Board of Health, at the annual meeting of the association:

It is necessary, in estimating the true value of any kind of work, to determine, first, whether or not there is a field for such work, and second, whether or not those who attend to it carry on the work in such a way as to secure the desired results. I know that some unfamiliar with conditions as they really exist, may question the need of a Visiting Nurse Association and may possibly withhold their support, for, to them, good and sufficient reasons.

They can point to the fact that the state, county and city annually appropriate large sums for the care of the poor, and there is, as a matter of fact, no reason that any unable to care for themselves, whether on account of age, illness or poverty, should suffer. And in reality they do not.

We have state institutions for the insane, the blind and the feeble-minded. We have in nearly every county a poor-farm, for the aged, the ill, the children and the poor, and suitable medical attendance and nursing are furnished. Beside this, some cities of our state make additional allowances for the care of their own unfortunate, while many semi-charitable institutions, maintained by churches or fraternal societies, also do their share. With these conditions existing, it may be that some, possibly many, may not see the necessity or even the advisability of such an organization as this.

Public institutions for the care of the indigent and the sick, do so not only for the aid and the comfort they can give them, but also for self-protection. They cannot give individual aid, except in emergencies as it were, the inmates being treated of necessity collectively. They serve the lofty purpose of doing the very best they can for the greatest number of poor unfortunates, distributing the care equally among all the people, taking them as they are, and allowing them to depart as soon as physical conditions and the weather permit. These institutions are without doubt suited to the necessities of the great mass of the poverty-stricken and ill, and in such institutions as the insane asylum, school for the feeble-minded, the blind, etc., perform a work that could be carried on successfully in no other way.

There is a class of the sick, however, that public institutions cannot reach, and from the fact that to this class chiefly belong those who strive to help themselves, should not reach,—and to this class the work of a Visiting Nurse Association is most admirably adapted.

No public institution can take the place of any home, able at least to furnish the absolute necessities for the care of the case in hand, in most of the minor illnesses, and nothing goes to make better citizenship than the resolve to fight one's own battles with as little aid from others as possible. Some of the saddest cases are seen among those whose honest pride prevents them from becoming what they believe to be a public burden.

The instances in which only a little assistance is needed are numerous. Frequently, when the mother is ill, the children, with what directions she can give, are able to carry on the household work satisfactorily, and this is especially true if the necessary nursing is furnished. Often the malady is of such a nature that a daily or every-other-day visit by a competent nurse is sufficient to permit her to attend to all her duties. This same condition is often seen in chronic cases, needing simply a little care and properly directed attention.

Family ties are not absent among the poor, nor are they weakened by illness, and their preservation prevents another sorrow added to that they already have. This is especially true of children separated from their parents, or when a mother is taken from her children, knowing that even when she is at home a large portion of the care necessary for her family is lacking.

To this class of honest poor, striving to help themselves, suffering at times the greatest privations to maintain what they believe to be, and what really is, an honorable position in their own sphere, can the aid, direction and support of a visiting nurse be most helpful. Moreover, since it is in the very nature of itself, self-help, it becomes the very highest form of charity. The kind that "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," because anyone can do more real good without really knowing or feeling it, and thus defeating the object of his charity, when he is in the capacity of a co-worker, instead of a dispenser of aid.

Now, then, how can a trained visiting nurse be of use among the indigent sick?

She brings to all a sense of security. They feel that what the nurse does is right and for the best. They know if a physician is in attendance his directions will be carried out correctly. Many unacquainted with nursing dread to do the simplest things for fear that something wrong will be done for which in some way or other they will be responsible.

She can and does instruct in all matters relating to the hygiene of the sick-room. She attends to matters of ventilation, and by personally attending to it, does far more good than the simple advice of any number of doctors. She directs and sees to it that the bed is kept as cleanly as the possibilities of the household permit, and usually finds some way of carrying out her plans satisfactorily. If a bath is needed, she gives it herself, at the same time instructing others as to how it should be done properly. The same is true if a cold sponge or pack is needed for fever. It does a patient very little good to have a physician direct a cold sponge bath or a cold pack for his patient when neither the patient nor his friends have the remotest idea of what is meant by either. It requires skill and a thorough knowledge of results to be obtained to perform these properly. In fact, whatever is needed for the care of the patient, she does, and by so doing gives actual instruction to others in the house.

Care of infants. Infant mortality is high among the poor for several reasons.

First—Bad hygiene. They live in poorly ventilated, dirty rooms, away from sunshine.

Second—Inadequate clothing. The farmer knows full well that his calves and colts must be protected from stormy, cold weather if they will thrive, and no child, shivering day and night from lack of proper clothing will be healthy.

Third—Improper food or food improperly given. These conditions can be remedied by the nurse better than any one else. She actually ventilates, cleans up and allows as much sunshine in the room as possible. She actually places the proper amount of clothing on the child, or if they do not have it, generally sees that suitable clothing is provided. For infants, if bottle fed, she prepares the milk properly, cleanses and sterilizes the bottles, shows how a milk can or bottle should be washed and how and where to keep it, shows the mother how to bathe the baby, dress it and care for its eyes. The blind asylums in all countries are filled with inmates who became blind chiefly through careless nursing. It requires no deliberation to realize that actual demonstration, repeated as necessary, is the only way that any one not knowing can become even passably skilled in the preparation of infant food, and care of utensils which are so absolutely necessary to prevent infantile diseases.

From the fact that she necessarily mingles with the entire family, she is in a position to detect and give advice on many conditions overlooked by parents, or if noticed, thought to be of little consequence, the parents often waiting for the child to outgrow the trouble. Many cases of fatal ear disease result from the parents waiting for the ear to break, and it is quite the uncommon thing for the poor, especially, to call a physician for such a simple thing as earache. A constant running from the ears is likewise let alone, because they often think it a good thing, as the child is less fretful and easier when it is discharged than when the discharge ceases, which cessation only means reaccumulation. Children are allowed to go year after year with adenoids, or enlarged tonsils, causing mouth breathing and all the attendant ills that follow.

These and numerous other similar complaints are noticed by the trained nurse, and her advice, given as it is from a disinterested standpoint, is often more apt to be followed than when given by a physician at some occasional visit.

Another very important function is the proper care and disinfection of bedding, room and discharges in contagious diseases. In these cases the nurse does not direct, but actually shows how to prepare the disinfectant solutions, how to use them, and by her own example, impress upon the household the danger of coming in contact with them.

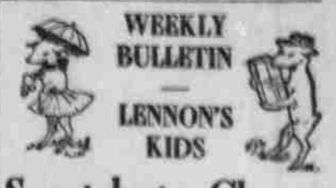
It would require too much time to mention all of the ways in which a trained nurse, visiting in the home, can render herself useful, or to estimate the ultimate good that she does. Her influence does not cease with her visits, but she leaves a fund of useful practical information in every household, and those instructed in their limited way spread the useful information to others. And since her work is chiefly among those who have at least the desire and partly the means to help themselves, her work is more valuable and lasting than is aid given to the incorrigible poor.

Besides this, a visiting nurse association is such a simple organization. No machinery is needed. Only as many conscientious, trained women as can be supported, and it is ready and doing work. So many charities expend so much of their financial energy in getting ready to do work that the work actually accomplished amounts to very little indeed.

I could not close without complimenting the members of this association on the admirable work that it has already done and is still doing. I know from personal knowledge of many instances in which lives have been saved through the peculiar aid that this association has given to the sick. I would testify also, if it were not a matter of common knowledge, to the efficiency of the nurses at present employed, and to their conscientious devotion to their work.

Borrows on Pipe Dream.

PARIS, April 18.—(Special.)—A baker named Coustes declared a few days ago that he had won $30,000 in a lottery and told a romantic story of borrowing half the money to buy the ticket from a servant, whom he now intends to marry. Coustes proves to be a swindler. He did not win the prize in the lottery, but he has decamped with $2500, which he succeeded in borrowing from credulous people on the strength of his supposed good fortune. The only part of his story that is true is that he borrowed money to buy the lottery ticket from a servant girl whom he promised to marry and whom he has left lamenting.



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TROUBLE IN A NUNNERY

Henpecked Spanish Grandee Inflicts Wife on the Institution.

MADRID, April 18.—(Special.)—The woes of the henpecked grandee whose matrimonial troubles were related a few weeks since are still a universal theme of conversation. Beaten and reviled beyond endurance, the unhappy nobleman fled for help to a magistrate, who promptly caused the wife to be confined in a nunnery. The nuns are now earnestly petitioning to have her taken away. They say that the cloistered calm of their institution has ben changed to turmoil and uproar by this one woman. She breaks the furniture, scolds, cries and screams.

Incessantly she declares that she must and will get out of the nunnery in order to kill her husband.

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