

# Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., July 1, 1892

## THE TEACHER.

At noon within the market place he stood,  
And people gathered round him at his word,  
And there he spoke to them of what was good,  
Waking the better thought of all that heard.

Of Love and Faith and Hope—the great Trio,  
That uplifts Life—he spoke as one inspired,  
And as he taught, all hearts seemed in a tune,  
All hearts with nobler, higher aims were fired.

Night came; the people went unto their rest,  
Stirred by desires more precious than new gold;  
But all alone, with head bent on his breast,  
The Teacher sat—hungry, tired and cold.

But one, whom Doubt still held, returned to ask  
A question that the teacher might explain;  
He found the good man, and forgot his task  
In seeking to relieve the mortal pain.

Warmed, fed and sheltered, then the Doubt-  
er said,  
"Dost thou teach truly, and yet find thy lot  
Is misery?" The Teacher smiled his head,  
"In doing good, Self ever is forgot."  
—Flavel Scott Miles.

## The Convention Over.

In our last week's issue we stated that ex-Gov. Gray, of Indiana would undoubtedly be the nominee for Vice President, but by one of those peculiar changes known only to those acquainted with the inner workings of political mechanism A. E. Stevenson, of Ill., became the party's nominee.

We gave a full account of the convention work to 6 o'clock last Thursday evening and herewith append the last of its business.

## STEVENSON NOMINATED.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The national Democratic convention completed its work late yesterday afternoon by the selection of A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois for vice president. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

## THE BALLOT.

The ballot resulted: Stevenson, 402; Gray 343; Morse, 86; Mitchell, 45; Watters, 26; Cochran, 5; Eree, 1.

Iowa changed to Stevenson, Montana changed six votes to Stevenson, Nebraska changed from Mitchell to Stevenson. Necessary to choose 607. Ohio changed to Stevenson. Oregon changed 8 votes to him. A motion to suspend the rules and make Stevenson's nomination unanimous was carried.

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Following is the complete list of the national committee as named by the various delegations in convention this morning:

Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, N. M. Rose; Colorado, Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut, Charles French; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Idaho, Frank W. Beane; Illinois, Benjamin T. Campbell; Indiana, S. P. Sherrin; Iowa, Colonel F. Richardson; Kansas, General Charles W. Blair; Louisiana, James Jeffries; Maine, Arthur Sewell; Maryland, Hon. A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, Josiah Quincy; Michigan, Daniel C. Campan; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Missouri, J. G. Prattler; Montana, A. J. Davidson; Nebraska, Tobias Castor; New Hampshire, Alva W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York, William F. Sheehan; North Carolina, Hon. M. W. Ransom; North Dakota, W. C. Lister; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Oregon, E. D. McKee; Pennsylvania, William F. Harty; South Carolina, M. L. Donelson; Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Cummings; Texas, O. T. Horner; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; Wisconsin, Hon. E. C. Wahl; Arizona, Charles M. Shannon; New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson; Oklahoma, T. M. Richardson; Utah, Samuel A. Merritt; District of Columbia, James L. Norris; Alaska, A. K. Delamey.

## AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

The heavens were suffused with the yellow light of dawn when the chairman at last declared the convention adjourned, and as the thousands of Democrats filed out of the hall shouting victoriously for Grover Cleveland, the more exuberant, as they looked in the direction of the rising sun, declared that the hours of sleep had passed. And so indeed they had not only for the victorious element but for every body else, for the streets have echoed with ceaseless cheers for Grover Cleveland ever since his nomination was declared unanimous at 4:20 o'clock this morning.

Tammany was defiant to the end. The greatest orator of its organization was brought forward at the last moment, as he hurled the greatest political philippic of the age into the very thought of his opponents, the thousands of Cleveland enthusiasts were conquered into admiration for his courage and no orator of the national convention of 1892 received more respectful consideration than was accorded to the Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York. At the conclusion of the vast hall reverberated with enthusiastic tribute to his grandeur, but the die of destiny had been cast and the warning of the eloquent New Yorker was powerless to check the great tidal wave which twenty minutes later hurled from its crest the nomination of a great national convention at the feet of Grover Cleveland.

The convention brought with it many surprises. None was greater than that the committee on resolutions should have been repudiated as disloyal to the revenue reform principles of the Democratic party and its tariff plank swept aside for the substitution of a clause declaring against the principles of protection by maintaining that the federal government has no power to impose tariff duties in excess of the revenue necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

The ballot on the presidency developed much enthusiasm but not many surprises. It showed that the carefully prepared estimates which have been

given from time to time during the past forty-eight hours by various leaders of both factions were very nearly accurate. The margin difference between the claims of both factions was less than five per cent. of the entire vote of the convention and the conclusion of the ballot found that the ex-president had less than a dozen votes in each of the number requisite for the nomination.

In only one respect was there a significant surprise. The silver states and territories of the west failed to give that solid vote against Grover Cleveland which was so confidently anticipated by the anti-Cleveland people.

Not until the states were passed and the call of territories nearly through was the nomination of Cleveland on the first ballot assured. But when even the most sanguine of his opponents could no longer hope, the air of dejection of which spread throughout their ranks, told their opponents that victory was theirs; and the cheers of five minutes did not suffice to pronounce the tribute of the enthusiastic Democracy for Grover Cleveland.

In a convention controlled by the friends of Grover Cleveland by over two to one, it remained for his principal opponent, Henry Watters, of Kentucky, to challenge the very friends of the recognized leader of tariff reform for faltering at the crucial moment and endeavoring to compromise and temporize with the burning issue of the age. It was the invincible logic of Watters, uttered with an emotion almost terrible in its intensity, that caused the convention to pause on the brink; and so able was the Kentuckian supported by the fiery Neal, of Ohio, who opened the fight as a dissenting member of the committee, that a wave of sentiment which all the pleading of Vilas was powerless to resist swept over the assembly and by a vote of nearly two to one the committee's recommendation was borne down and another launched on that political stream which flows in but one direction, tariff for revenue only.

For a time it was hard to make the friends of Cleveland in the various delegations believe that the Watters movement was not a subterfuge of the enemy. That the Kentuckian was glad to avail himself of every means to weaken the prestige of Cleveland there is no doubt; but when he declared that the tariff declaration of 1891 were no longer sufficient to meet the enlightened views of the Democratic party of today, the convention agreed with him and adopted Mr. Neal's substitute regardless of its consequences on the presidential ballot.

## PATTISON SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

Governor Pattison has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Grover Cleveland: "Accept congratulations. The people will ratify the work of the convention at the polls in November."

## A Winning Platform.

The Foundation Upon Which Democracy Will Stand—The Party Pledged Against the Force Bill—The McKinley Bill Denounced.

No small part of the work at Chicago last week was the adoption of a platform upon which the Democracy will fight for the supremacy of right this fall. It embodies everything that is Democratic in its ideas and is antagonistic to all that is Republican and consequently harmful to the masses of the people.

## THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled do affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Mr. Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power, of the party that advocated them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to those fundamental principles of a free, popular government based on home rule and individual liberty was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the father of the Republic.

Section 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous of the preservation of their institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a resolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the north as well as the south, and even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonism now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mend the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the Republican party has definitely declared in its latest authoritative utterances that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections in all the states.

## PLEDGED AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Section 3. We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrine of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad when such a difference exists fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

## MCKINLEY TARIFF LAW DENOUNCED.

But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of the federal revenue. Such taxes must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

## IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN WEALTH.

We call the attention of the thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for agricultural products, our homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that is one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging \$105 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Section 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries of the world is a sound and equitable doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, which other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the countries of the world that stand ready to make our entire surplus of products and exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our people.

## STRONG OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS.

Section 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law and we demand the rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

Section 6. The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be retained and restored to the people.

## THE NOTORIOUS SWEATING SYSTEM.

Section 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowardly make shift fraud with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrim-

inating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as essentially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money a fluctuating currency.

Section 8. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Section 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the national Democratic convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call forth honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a president, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual and local self government.

A STRONG NAVY FAVORED.

Section 10. The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home, while avoiding entangling alliances. It has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with our neighbors on the western continent, whose destiny is linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Section 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Jewish and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of the cruel persecutions in the dominion of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

## DEGRADING AMERICAN LABOR.

Section 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional rapiers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

## RENEW THE EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION.

Section 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Section 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great water ways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any water way of the public is of sufficient importance to justify the expenditure of public funds that such aid of the government should be extended, a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

Section 15. For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its production against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Section 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Section 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriation for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being essentials of civil and religious liberty as well as necessary for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

## THE NOTORIOUS SWEATING SYSTEM.

Section 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as states, of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the

early admission of all the territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or districts in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Section 19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislature to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

Section 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Section 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Section 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of the administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

## Harness For Niagara.

Colonel Henkle's Latest Scheme for Getting Power From the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Ten years ago Colonel Leonard Henkle announced his purpose to transmit the power of Niagara Falls to the cities of the Dominion and the United States. Now, he comes with another great scheme. He would build an immense building, 300 feet high, having a tower 250 feet high, from the Goat Island shore to the main land on the Canada side. Iron chutes would conduct the water from the rapids above the falls to the building. The flow of water into these chutes would commence some distance up stream, and by the time the building was reached there would be a fall of 500 feet or more to the river bed. Powerful turbines would be located in the wheel pits in this imposing structure, and then the great river would fall and generate power according to Henkle.

"Not one bit of excavation will be necessary," said he, "for huge plates to fit the river's bottom will be cast for a foundation. Not a bit of water will be diverted from its usual course, but this mighty river, as it flows through our building, will contribute its awful force for man's benefit and profit. There are \$8,800,000 back of me, and we shall attain success." Asked how he would make the first connection from shore to shore at this dangerous spot, he replied: "By shooting a silver wire across." It remains to be seen whether the Colonel is again ten years ahead of the times.

## Emmons Blaine Dead.

Not Able to Survive the Minneapolis Convention.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Emmons Blaine, the second son of James G. Blaine, died at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning at the McCormick mansion, 135 Rush street. He had been ill only a few hours and his death was wholly unexpected. Septicemia, which developed late Friday night from a bowel complaint, was the immediate cause of his death.

When the Blaines determined to make the fight for the nomination Mr. Blaine entrusted to Emmons the post of manager of his interests at Minneapolis. He had worked night and day and the final and to him unexpected blow struck him when his nervous system was exhausted and his general health undermined by the drinking water of Minneapolis.

Emmons Blaine was the least known of all the Blaine children. He was married September 29, 1889, at Highland Springs to Miss Anita McCormick, daughter of the millionaire manufacturer of reapers, who cared little for society. His wife's share of the McCormick estate was something over \$3,000,000, and Emmons Blaine managed it, part of his duties being the presidency of the Chicago Ship Building Company.

Mr. Van Pelt, Editor of the Craig, Mo., Meteor went to a drugstore at Hillsdale, Iowa, and asked the physician in attendance to give him a dose of something for cholera morbus and looseness of the bowels. He says: "I felt so much better the next morning that I concluded to call on the physician and get him to fix me up a supply of the medicine. I was surprised when he handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He said he prescribed it regularly in his practice and found it the best he could get or prepare. I can testify to its efficiency in my case at all events." For sale by Frank P. Green, Druggist.

## Is your father in favor of patronizing home industry?

—Is your father in favor of patronizing home industry? asked a visitor of Freddy.

"I think he is, judging by the way he makes me work," replied Freddy.

## With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety.

It cures catarrh, hay fever and colds in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives immediate relief. Price 50c.

## Lemon juice and salt will remove spots of iron rust which sometimes appear in calico, linen and muslin.

The articles must be exposed to the sun after being well saturated with the compound.

## Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unvarnished statement of what this medicine has actually done.

The World of Women.

O 200,000 women working at 100 different trades in New York city, 127,000 support their husbands.

The young girl who furnishes bread to the St. Louis Woman's Exchange cleared a net profit of \$1,300 on her last year's business.

Dr. Mary Walker was a conspicuous figure on the floor of the Convention at Syracuse last month. Last week she was in Chicago announcing herself "for any body to beat Cleveland."

A popular glove for the summer will be the pale yellow wash chamiso skin. They have been found to wash as well as the white ones, which will be worn quite as much as last year.

Miss Alice Harris, M. D. of Iowa, is medical missionary at Sierra Leone, West Africa, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and she has for several months conducted the mission entirely alone.

Curly heads and heads with tresses as straight as a pipe stem are topped by the flapping leghorn. Its broad rim is curled and twisted into all sorts of shapes. Flowers, ribbons and bows, big and little, adorn this summer fancy.

What is called the pocket skirt is gored like the "bell" skirt, minus the train and instead of opening in the back it has the slit on the pocket side, a long flap covering it. This skirt is intended for field sport, traveling and rough wear. The material is always wool or serge.

Large hats are much worn, and indeed no others seem quite in keeping with the dainty gowns the modistes have turned out this season. Leghorns, popular and picturesque as ever, always look most charming when bent into fantastic shapes and trimmed with soft fabrics and blooms so natural in appearance we can almost smell their fragrance.

Large, rough white straws trimmed with white ribbon and daisies are about the coolest things to look upon that we know of this scorching weather, and the popular red ones loaded with poppies, while wonderfully becoming, seem positively irritating when the sun's rays turn the pavements into ovens, and a crimson drapery makes us perspire just to look at it.

The Oxford tie is the standard summer shoe. Like a fine cambric handkerchief, it is never out of style. Some of the ties are extremely high, reaching well over the instep, and having the appearance of laced shoes. A tip of some kind appears in both high and low shoes the tip being perforated, on some of the fancy footwear a color is introduced under the perforation. The high English shoe laced upon the instep is quite the thing, many ladies preferring them to the buttoned boot, as they can be made looser or tighter at will.

When poaching eggs a little vinegar or lemon juice in the water helps to harden the albumen and keeps the egg in good shape. Poached eggs should not be cooked until hard; after the water has been dipped up with a spoon and poured over the egg, let the pan stand for two minutes where it will simmer not boil. Poached eggs may be served on toast, on a dish of minced meat or fish with a milk gravy, with cooked spinach or asparagus, on slices of ham or bacon; on top of fish-balls in Spanish fashion, on boiled rice, allowing one table-spoonful of raw rice for each egg.

Pre-empting among the ranks of the summer favorites the sailor hat, with its this season's modifications, stands forth to be adopted by all girls who know the becomingness and the durability of this style of headgear.

Wider in the rim than in former years it seems the genuine counterpart of the swell chapeau of the festive summer man. The little Alpine affair is pushing the sailor hat first place, but as they are more trying they will have to be content with the patronage of the round-faced, chubby girls, who adopt this special style in order to change the moon-like character of their countenance.

English bridesmaids are wearing sheath skirts and coats of primrose yellow tulle, with deep rolling collars of green velvet and large hats of green straw, laden with daisies. Indeed, yellow seems to be a favorite color for bridesmaids this season, and at a recent fashionable wedding the attending maidens wore skirts of cream yellow corded silk, trimmed with deep flounces of cream lace with coats of cream brocade lined with pale yellow, and opening over dainty vests of lace. One dainty French bride made the innovation of introducing a bit of black in the rose-colored toilets of her maidens, but the prettiest bridesmaid's dress of the season was of diaphanous dainty material in creamy white.

The trimming and adorning of bonnets and the wearing of them becomes every week more complicated and elaborate. How to balance at the correct angle on one's head a bonnet of the foundation of lace, light as air and scarcely more tangible, and having for ornamentation a huge jet windmill, in miniature, or three or four flashily branching and diabolically curving "Mephisto" plumes, is a matter that requires a good deal of delicate consideration. Granted that you put the requisite number of pins in your cranium and tie a veil snugly and securely over the whole, those aggravatingly top-heavy erections are sure to bob to one side and land the little triangular trifle of lace rakishly over one's ear.

Pink madras is especially liked for shirts, and rival the long popular blue, a pink shirt with a black blazer and skirt being thought suitable for both young and middle-aged women, blonde and brunette alike. Dealers make these cotton shirts precisely like those worn by men, with a shallow yoke, the fullness gathered just below the throat, and a wide box pleat down the middle. These are preferred to the stiffly starched shield-shaped bosoms, and are made to button down the entire front. A turned down collar is attached to a band more or less high, as is most becoming to the wearer. Wide cuffs are buttoned by linked sleeve-buttons of enamel or of coiled gold. Ladies' tailors prefer making these with a draw string along the belt line, and a frill from five to ten inches below that may be worn outside or inside of the skirt.