THE WORLD OF FASHION.

FRILLS AND FLOWERS ON PLAIN SKIRTS.

Dame Fashion is Getting Extravagant -A Be-Flowered Gown - Costume for a Debutante - A Pretty Walking

It must be said that some of the latest designs from Paris indicate a tendency to extravagance on the part Madame la Mode. Flounces and frills are well in their way, when man-aged with taste and descretion, but there is a very strong effort being



made on the part of certain modists to overdo the matter. This is shown at present particularly in the decorations of the sleeves and neck, but late Paris designs carry the idea to the extreme in surrounding the bellshaped skirt with numerous flounces. One of the latest plates, showing a dinner gown in silk and velvet, is presented herewith. It represents the present extreme of fashion, and while a pretty face and figure might successfully carry off such an extreme of ornamentation, it would prove a very trying fashion for one not peculiarly gifted with personal charms. Flounces show a strong disposition to "come and are shown in many designs. By far the handsomest costumes, however, show a plain skirt. The narrow, flounces are most evident where used, but where they are wide it is evident the wearer wishes to display rich lace or other costly material.

Many of the handsome gowns next season will be made of glossy-surfaced cloth with a border on the edge of the skirt and bands on the waist or coat, made of perforated cloth laid over silk of cream-white or of a delicate contrasting order.

All indications point to a continuation of the immense sleeves that fash-ion has elected for several seasons past. So long as their vogue is unchanged, the open, flowing capes will take the lead as a popular wrap, for it is impossible comfortably to wear a coat with sleeves of any normal size above the enormous dress sleeves of the present without crushing ruin to the sleeves beneath, besides making a caricature of both coat and wearer.

It is too late, of course, to expect anything new in the way of winter dress materials, but to many the stuffs that distinguish some of the stunning gowns that now dot the streets will be entirely unfamiliar. The English blanket serges, diagonals and smoothfaced cloths long known, are still used. Other and more elegant textures for plain gowns are brown and mousecolored corduroy, boucle cloth, which is covered with curly rings of hair, and crepons grained and figured. The rougher the crepon the more distinguished it is considered, but along with other coarse surfaced and hairy wools will be seen sometimes an effective gown in shining black mohair

Chiffon draped bodices are literally all the rage. The sleeves are so shrouded with chiffon and puffed and ruffled to such incredible size that really one seems to have stuck each arm through a particularly ornate lamp shade. Fancy bodices of any color take great, puffed sleeves of white chiffon, though this is really a new notion. A velvet bodice has no sleeves -culy white epaulets that extend over great, snowy undersleeves of white embroidered mull, laid in a great many little ruffles, and all shrouded in white

When for a debutante the bodice is planned undraped it cannot be easily, made prettier than that in the accompanying picture. Here the fabric is



For a Debutante,

rose pink velveteen, self-trimmed with hins folds and with rose pink silk. The bell skirt shows two groups of these bias folds; one around the bottom, the second near the top, three folds to each. The bodice has a mousseline de ole guimpe banded with three velvet folds and gathered to a velvet stand-ing collar garnished with two chiffon rocettes. It is open in front and turns back in revers made of embroidered pink silk, but the sleeves and bodice

proper are from the same material as

Short sealskin zouaves, with waistcoats en suite, are worn with brown, or almost any skirt, for outdoor walking. With a brown skirt, a brown felt hat, trimmed with brown and moss-green, with a clustering mass of violets at the back nestling into the upturned brim, nothing could look better. Brown plush and black velvet are also equally fashionable. These out-of-door zouaves are quite among the principal nouveautes of the winter

season. In mourning they are made in astrakhan. Jackets are quite in the minority, as the sleeves of the bodices get crushed when perched into them, and instead all sorts of dainty capes are worn, none reaching below the waist. Women of all ages wear them.

The very narrow band of fur about the neck now appears upon all sorts of gowns. Sable only a half-inch wide s much used, or a single little ermine kin is backed with satin and bound about the throat, no matter how high the stock collar may be. The fur fasens invisibly with book and eye. The finish thus given is always becoming; besides we all know that the highest collar will wilt down in front, and the fur provides against this. Then, too, the habit is a much less pernicious one than that of the feather or fur

In the gown pictured here the collar is of the dress goods, machine stitched and thus made to match the sleeve ouffs and skirt hem. But, despite so much plainness, rich garniture is not acking, and comes in the embroidered velvet of the lower part of the bodice and in the tabs to match that show upon the front of the skirt. The latter is very full. Above this comes a brown hat trimmed with rich brown plumes. Hat brims are much given to thus turning coquettishly from the face. Nearly every hat is a picture hat



A Walking Costume these days, and frequently the headgear owes its stylish effect rather to some happy and pictureque turn given to the brim than to any special elegance or detail of the hat itself. But to comprehend the essence of odd-ity, consider theatre hats. Examples will be found that consist of oblong pieces of stiffened lace laid flat on the head, the length being from side to side. An upright design of the "sunburst" order rises right in front, and to each of the snugly pushed down ends of the bonnet a big soft flower is attached to hug the hair and really, make the most conspicuous part of the

headdress. A Girl's Marriageable Age. The age of marriage should be de termined by the understanding of both principals as to the nature of their bond, writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in some very wise words under the title 'Heigh Ho! for a Husband" in the Ladies' Home Journal. It must always seem to an older person who has had experience in observation of "made or marred" by marriage that the mistake is apt to be in impetuous judgment, rather than immaturity or the reverse. One has seen quite as many failures resulting from the mating of gray hair with middle age as from the nuptials of eighteen with two-and-twenty. As a general thing, indeed, young hearts seem to grow more together, to accept the in-evitables of life more frankly, to be more lenient with offending for love's sake than do their elders. Old lovers who have spent their lives together in their journey through life have a fund of tenderness in recollection of their common youth that is a fountain sealed at which they alone can refresh themselves. Then in youth hard knocks are borne so easily together; laughter is so apt to come after tears; hopes shared are sustaining even in disappointment! These thoughts

stone around one's neck," "marrying in haste to repent at leisure," etc. But materialism is the governing power of our age and society. Where certain indispensables are now lacking to a home discontent and heartburning are as often seen lurking

make an early marriage sacred from

the common gibes about "rushing blindfold into a pit," "tying a mill-

Cooking Cereals. These are quantities to mix with cereals and the lengths of time they should boil to be thoroughly cooked: Pearled Wheat-Five measures of liquid to each of wheat; cook four to six hours. Pearled Barley-Five measures of liquid to each measure of barley; cook from four to six hours. Coarse Hominy-Five measures of liquid to each measure of hominy; cook from six to ten hours. Fine Hominy-Four measures of liquid to each measure of hominy; cook from four to six hours. Coarse Oatmeal-Four measures of liquid to each measure of oatmeal; cook from four to six hours. Rolled Wheat—Three measures of liquid to each measure of wheat; cook two hours. Rolled Barley-Three measures of liquid to each measure of barley; cook two hours. Rolled Oats (Avena)—Three measures of liquid to each measure of oats; cook an hour. Rice-Three measures of liquid to each measure of rice; cook hour. Farina-Six measures of liquid to each measure of farina; cook half an hour to an hour. Cerealine Flakes-One measure of liquid to each measure of cerealine; cook half an hour. FINANCE NOTES

Production of pig iron throughout the country is at the rate of about 00,000 tons a year, nearly at the highest point.

The Iron Trade Review says that "those who have had a chance to test trade conditions among machine shops and foundaries find that recovery has been more rapid in the West, particularly in the Central West, than in the

From a report sent to the House by Secretary Lamont in reference to the commerce passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal during the season of 1894, it appears that the total tonnage was valued at over \$143,000,000.

The industrial outlook is on the whole rather better, as respects future work. Larger orders and contracts are quite generally reported, and while great conservatism still prevails, the impression grows stronger that work will increase with the New Year .- Dun's Reviow.

The estimated losses from hog cholera and swine plague of between \$10,-000,000 and \$25,000,000 per annum in the United States of the treatment and means of prevention of these disease in a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department, is of great value to the farmers of this country.

The railways in lowa represent, on their mileage in that State alone, an investment of \$317,619,000. Of this amount \$149,494,000 is in capital stock, which is held by 31,521 stockholders, of whom only 613 reside in Iowa and whose holdings aggregate only \$7,836,-000, or about 5 per cent. of this stock and less than 2½ per cent. of the total capitalization.—Railway Age.

The Treasury Department is considering the question whether diamond cutting is a new industry in the United States, and whether diamond cutters are therefore entitled to come into this country under contract. The decision it is said, will involve, probably, 5,000 diamond cutters from Holland, who desire to come to this country to engage in this industry.

The contract for \$4,000,000 of armor plate secured by the Bethlehem Iron Co., of Bethlehem, Pa., from Russia must have started our German and English iron makers, who have so long controlled the foreign iron trade. That American manufacturers should have met them in their own market and secured a contract of this magnitude against the competition of the world is an event of international import-ance.—Manufacturers' Record.

In Chile the Director of the Mining and Metallurgic Exposition, Don Alberto Hermann, has just published statistics relative to the mineral industries of the country. The gold extracted in Chile, according to his report, from 1,545 to August 31, 1894, amounted to 309,100 kilogrammes, representing a money value of about 215,-597,250 pesos. The production of silver was 7,032 tons, valued at 286,040,375 pesos. That of copper amounted to 1, 771,320 tons, representing a money value of 584,535,540 pesos.

The latest official reports from Hayti show in a highly favorable light the commercial and financial situation of the Black Republic. The exportations increase constantly, amounting to \$12,-171,059 last year. The custom houses of Port au Prince and Jacmel figure in this total each for more than \$2,000,-000; that of Cape Haitien shows returns of nearly \$2,000,000; that of Aux Cayes, more than \$1,250,000, with about \$1,000,000 each for Gonaives and Petit Gonaives. The population of the republic is stated by the latest census to be 1,211,625.—New York Tribune.

THE SOURCES OF COLOR.

Bister is the soot of wood ashes. Indian yellow comes from the camel. India ink is made from burned cam-

Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums.

Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine-stock.

The yellow sap of a tree of Slam produces gamboge. Raw umber is an earth found near Umbria and burned.

Lampblack is the soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.

Raw sienna is the natural earth

from the neighborhood of Sienna, Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Gre-

cian Archipelago. The cochineal insects furnish the gorgeous carmine, crimson, scarlet

carmine and purple lakes. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is io dine of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cin-

The cuttlefish gives sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

The exquisite Persian blue is made from fusing horse hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate.

Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapus lazuli, and commands a fabulous price.

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"Miss Allright, now that you have refused me, I hope you will not think any less of me than you did before." "I couldn't."

Bishop William Taylor is now making his fifth tour among the Methodist missions of Africa. He is accompanied by his niece, Dr. Jennie M. Taylor, the first missionary who is also a den-

tist to enter the Dark Continent. The Established Church of Scotland has 1,146,000 members, the Free church has 771,000, the United Presbyterian church has 445,000, the smaller Pro-testant bodies have 238,000 and the Roman Catholic church has 252,000

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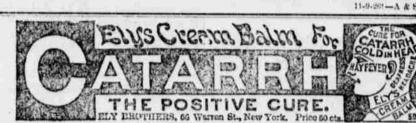
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