

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Blouse jackets with little capes of various sorts are among the features of advanced styles, and are exceedingly becoming to young



MISSIE'S BLOUSE JACKET.

girls. The very stylish Miss Manton example illustrated is suited alike to the general wrap and the costume, but, as shown, is of Rhone blue cheviot and makes part of a suit. The trimming is bands of the same material stitched on with corticelli silk and held at the points with handsome buttons.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. The cape is separate and is circular over the shoulders and extended at the front to form stoles, at the back

on gowns looks as if the points of fine lace handkerchiefs had been taken and applied to the gown in all manner of dainty ways. In fact, one of the loveliest gowns shown in a recent opening is made of fine crepe de chine in handkerchief squares embroidered and held together by dainty Val lace. The fronts of the little bolero effect are gracefully drooping handkerchief points, and the long—almost angel-sleeve is entirely of this picturesque handkerchief point effect.

Skirts, many of them, show the three ruffle effect. There are not three ruffles as a rule, but the skirt is shirred in three bands, each fuller than the other, and each having a heading, so that almost it seems as if the ruffles were there.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Short Four-in-Hand.

Curtained cravat ends mark the "Short Four-in-Hand" which is worn with a morning blouse. As so many waists are trimmed with pendant collar ends, in fact, long, flat streamers of cloth or silk, it would be decidedly too much of a good thing to have elongated cravat ends also fluttering down to the waist. The fresh-looking "shorts" are made of cotton cheviot or Oxford cloth with a brilliant stripe of white upon a gull white ground, and clusters of light blue dots or pen rings sprinkled lavishly upon the shining white stripes.

Neckwear For Young Girls.

Different styles of neckwear in the simpler designs, turn-over or protector collars, wash stocks and the like, that are worn by the grown-ups, are to be found also in the young girl's wardrobe.



LADIES' FANCY WAIST—LADIES' SKIRT.

to give a V effect and to make the position. It can be omitted and the blouse made plain when preferred. To the lower edge are attached the basque portions. The sleeves are full but tucked above the elbows and allowed to form puffs below. At the wrists are plain straight cuffs simply stitched.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eleven years) is two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide or two yards fifty-two inches wide.

Hints For the Summer Wardrobe.

What pretty fashions we are given this year. We never feel quite sure of styles until the exclusive places show the very latest things Paris has put out, because the best come last. But this great event has come off and woman-kind can settle down to dream over and plan her summer wardrobe, sure she is on the right track.

Quite a noticeable feature is the use of the fine, thin laces, frequently the old-fashioned silk laces we have not seen for so long. There has been such a hue and cry about the vogue of heavy, coarse lace that the appearance of these fragile, delicate laces comes much as a surprise. They are used, however, only on the thin sheer muslins, organdies and fine handkerchief laces that build the summer gowns. The coarse lace will still be used on the heavy flannels and the voiles and etamines. But on the fine sheer fabrics—the silk crepes, the French mousselines, the filmy printed organdies—this finer lace is used. It is a nice, discriminating touch, and it takes the best of taste and judgment just when to use it and when to leave it alone.

Another point to be noticed is the lingerie effect in the gowns. Of course the abundance of handwork used could not but make a trend this way. It is all very dainty and sweet and simply idyllic for the summer girl.

Handkerchief points are much noticed. Some of the daintiest trimming

Woman's Shirt Waist.

Plain shirt waists are always in vogue. The very desirable Miss Manton one illustrated includes just the fulness at the neck which renders it becoming to all figures and is made with the new wide centre pleat. The original is made of white dotted batiste with large pearl buttons, but all waists are equally appropriate. The tie can either be made of the same or of contrasting material as preferred.

The waist consists of fronts and back only and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are gathered at the neck edges and again at the waist line, but the back is plain and drawn down snugly at the belt. The sleeves widen as they approach the cuffs, which are straight and can be held by means of buttons or links as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half



A PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

A Wider Monroe Doctrine.

By Charles Emory Smith.

As a result of the war with Spain our Republic is now the world's peacemaker. England, France, Germany and Russia were the four great powers, because their arms extended over the continents and the seas. When the United States reached across the sea it became the fifth great power.

We were the world's peacemaker in China. In spite of the horrid outbreak at Peking, our Government insisted that there was not a state of war. It localized the difficulty. Who doubts that if the United States had not taken this position those powers of Europe would have seized the opportunity to make a division of China? This saved the nations from a stupendous and doubtful issue among themselves.

The United States is the world's peacemaker in the Western hemisphere. This truth was recently emphasized when we practically enforced peace between Venezuela and her European assailants. It is certain that the great powers of Europe would have stretched their arms to South America if the position of the United States had not prevented it. The Monroe Doctrine is a peacemaker.

The Monroe Doctrine as our Government applied it did not prevent coercive measure against Venezuela, but it did prevent the development of those measures into invasion, oppression or conquest. The time seems to be approaching when we must consider whether the Monroe Doctrine shall not have a broader application and whether it shall not be made in a still higher degree the peacemaker of the Western Hemisphere. Shall it be broadened to protect this continent against forcible methods of collecting claims which are not admitted among nations of equal standing elsewhere? Shall it be extended to signify that, while it does not prohibit the world's accepted methods to secure reparation for undisputed wrongs or the redress of undeniable grievances, it may prohibit the employment of force to back mere voluntary and adventurous enterprise, where all the conditions were understood, where all the hazards were known and where all the risks were discounted in excessive charge?

The Perfect Woman.

By Mrs. Helme.

It is safe to say that not more than one woman out of five hundred is able to walk, stand, sit, breathe, or rest correctly; by correctly I mean normally, for whatever act is performed normally is always correct. What is normal poise? Normal poise is natural poise, a poise of strength and confidence; an erect, natural carriage of the body over a strong base or centre. In standing, this strong base or centre should be always on the balls of the feet, of one or both feet, as the case may be.

Look at a child, a young child, before it has been coddled, pampered and squeezed out of its normal state. It does not have a sunken chest, protruding abdomen and bent knee.

Look at the average woman; if compelled to stand she shifts uncomfortably from one foot to the other; if compelled to stand for a half hour, her face takes on a look almost of haggardness, caused by the weariness she is enduring. The legs become tremulous and she wants to sink. The law of gravity is such that it is natural for the heavier part to seek the earth, but the laws of nature are also such that it is natural for the vital part or centre to furnish the limbs of our body with sufficient strength to do our bidding, without excessive fatigue. A weak person, therefore, cannot be well poised. Whence comes our strength? From the air we breathe, from the food and drink taken into the stomach, and from the exercise that we take to distribute that nourishment. As strength is possible only through the medium of the vital organs, it is imperative that these organs be kept always in a condition of normal activity. It is obvious that they must not be squeezed out of place, neither must they be allowed to sag and press one upon another.—The Pilgrim.

A Man's Ideal of Work.

By William Garrott Brown.

ITHINK that as a matter of fact a man's ideal of work grows in his breast as Burke's ideal of society, of the social order, grew in him. There is in every man a reflection of life, a vision and a sense of life, which he has got from observation and experience. It is not constant, but grows and changes; it is never quite the same in any two human beings. There is also in every man an inner vision and sense of himself in the midst of life; of himself projected into life; of his single energy transforming somewhat, or conserving somewhat, of that he sees. The ideal of life is due to the attractions and repulsions of life as he sees it. The idea of work is a part of the ideal of life. Neither is the result of conscious reasoning or willing. They are thrust up from deeps the reason never sounded; they summon from a height the will has never mounted.

Of necessity the ideal of work is unattainable. Save in very rare and fortunate cases, it will not be straightened by any restraining sense of the limitations of one's strength, or correspond at all to one's actual talents and endowment. It will seldom, in any case, fall short of dignity and grace and power. Quite probably, it has taken its shape from the accidental direction of the man's first curiosity concerning life, or from the figures of men, enlarged to the eyes of inexperience, which chance may have erected on his earliest horizons. The hue and color of it may be traceable to the atmosphere of his childhood; very likely, it will have a general character of achievement or of sacrifice according to the preponderance of lights or of shadows on the landscape of his youth. In all cases, however, and at all times, it will relate itself to all of life he sees. That he should ever realize it, in any of its stages of growth and change, is, of course, inconceivable.—The Atlantic.

Unseemly Knowledge.

By S. M. Crothers.

THE social law against "talking shop" is an indication of the very widespread opinion that the exhibition of unmitigated knowledge is unseemly, outside of business hours. When we meet for pleasure we prefer that it should be on the humanizing ground of not knowing. Nothing is so fatal to conversation as an authoritative utterance. When a man who is capable of giving it enters

"All talk dies as in a grove all song." Beneath the shadow of a bird of prey." Conversation about the weather would lose all its easy charm in the presence of the chief of the weather bureau.

It is possible that the fear of exhibiting unusual information in a mixed company may be a survival of primitive conditions. Just as the domesticated dog will turn around on the rug before lying down, for hereditary reasons which I do not remember, so it is with civilized man. Once ignorance was universal and enforced by penalties. In the progress of the race the environment has been modified, but so strong is the influence of heredity that the man who knows no sooner enters the drawing-room than he is seized by guilty fears. His ancestors for having exhibited a moiety of his intelligence were executed as wizards. But perhaps the ordinary working of natural selection may account for the facts. The law of the survival of the fittest admits of no exceptions, and the fittest to give us pleasure in conversation is the sympathetic person who appears to know very little more than we do.—The Atlantic.

The Girlless Telephone.

An invention which promises to do away with much profanity—expressed or implied—and any quantity of vexation is now being tried on a large scale in Chicago. It is already satisfactorily at work in a dozen cities with a population of 25,000 and over, and its promoters are certain of the complete success in the largest cities. It is the automatic, "secret service," girlless telephone. By means of the automatic switchboard the telephone girls at the central stations are absolutely done away with. When a number is wanted you simply turn a small dial, like that which operates the combination of a vault, to the numerals which make up the required number, in their consecutive order. Then you press a button which rings a call-bell on the other telephone, and the connection is complete. The whole operation is automatic and almost instantaneous; no one can break in and interrupt or overhear a conversation; and a person speaking cannot be cut off before he has finished. Through more than one telephone company in a city is a nuisance, the adoption of an automatic switchboard would certainly go far towards remedying most of the faults of the present system. The Chicago company has already spent several

millions of dollars in the building of tunnels for its wires, and will have 10,000 telephones in operation within the next two or three months.—Harper's Weekly.

Big Alligator in Lake Michigan.

The old tale of a Muskegon lake sea serpent has at last been substantiated, but instead of an antediluvian monster it is a huge alligator. For several years past at frequent intervals persons have sworn they have seen a strange-looking reptile in Muskegon lake. The truth came to light by the reporting of the finding of a live ten foot alligator in the open water at the foot of the outlet pipe opposite the traction and lighting company's plant. Three men in a boat started to investigate, but when four or five feet from the reptile it sank to the bottom and buried itself in the mud. It soon came to the surface again. In the meantime the news spread about the city, and within an hour hundreds of people lined the banks. The water in the vicinity is kept warm by a waste pipe which is connected with the power plant, and the alligator makes its home in the mud at the bottom. An attempt will be made to capture it.—Detroit Free Press.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"TO YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

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"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

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