THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENOLA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL.

THEY ARE OF MANY NATIONALITIES, AND HERE ARE SOME TYPES.

The Republic Is "Lind Poor" and The Intural Resources Are Almost Bound-Matter for Speculation.

The new republic-the United States of Brazil-is "land poor." In it are \$,900,000 square miles and at least thirty-two distinct peoples, counting only such



BRAZILIA'I GRANDER. mixtures as are visible to the naked eye. And these races range all the way from red-brown cannibals to cultured Christians, while of the vast land area at least a fifth is unexplored and at least a third is unbroken tropical forest—low-land forest, much of it, a perfect jungle in which the summer months are fatal to Aryan vigor, and at all seasons deadly serpents and venomous insects abound. There are, says Agassiz, over one hundred species of valuable woods, while other explorers add that in much of the lowland forest every bush has a thorn and every insect a sting, every worm is

vile, and every snake is venomous. Of the 12,000,000 people, by the largest estimate, about one-third are Aryan (white or "Caucasian"), not quite a third negroes, less than a tenth Indians and the rest Metis or "mixed." There is, first, the cultured white Portuguese-Brazilian, whether planter, official, merchant or scholar-the ruling race. The policy of the government has been very liberal since independence, and many of all other European stocks have located there, principally in the coast towns. To these may be added, in political senti-ment, the soldiers; for, though many dark men are in the ranks, the officers are generally white, and it was the army that wrought the recent revolution. As in all lands of mixed blood, the ruling race is the whitest, the generals are Portuguese-Brazilians, and evidently men of talent and commanding influence. With them, of course, go the planters, merchants and whites generally-indeed, there is nothing else for them to do.

Of the negroes very little is said. they came originally of the same West African tribes as other American ne-



It is still 30 to 65. At the distance of \$,000 miles from the sea it is still half a mile wide; at the mouth, if the Pars branch be included, it is 180 miles wide. Yet when the river is low the tide often "chokes" in going up and forms a "bore," as in some of the streams flow-ing into the Bay of Fundy—that is, the tide rises at once to nearly its full height. The annual inundations are wonderful. If the flood comes suddenly the drifting observer may see the trees cooupled by enormous serpents, birds and beauts, from the monkey to the wildcat—all hostilities suspended for the time. "If," says Humboldt, "the name of primeval forest can be given to any forest on the face of the earth, it is in the bank of the It is still 30 to 45. At the dis to some

EX-SLAVES.

Amazon. There is a sea of verdure in

which one may draw a circle 1,100 miles in diameter, which includes an ever green, unbroken forest. The variety of grand and beautiful trees is bewildering

grand and beautiful trees is bewidering —a wild race of vegetable giants, draped, festooned, corded, matted and ribboned with climbing and creeping plants in end-less variety. But these tangled forests of-fer a bar to civilization almost as great as the sterility of the African desorts."

A few years ago many American engi-neers were invited to Brazil, there being a sort of railroad furore; they returned

full of enthusiasm over the country, but

full of enthusiasm over the country, but with many amusing details of the com-mon life of the people. The Indians of Brazil are said to be the ugliest of human beings, and the Botocudos lead in ugliness. They were so named by the Portuguese, from "Bo-toque"—a barrel bung—from their habit of wearing great round billets or diaks of wood in their ears and under lips. So far did this go that in middle life many of them had stiff under lips pro-jecting five inches. Of late this custom is mostly discontinued, but both sexes still go perfectly naked, except in the

still go perfectly naked, except in the vicinity of white settlements, and the men habitually varnish themselves with

a bright yellow paint made from a native

tree. They were cannibals, so far as to eat their captors taken in war, but many

are now civilized. The future of Brazil is of course mat

ter for extensive speculation. The tempe rate zone is not yet so crowded with peo

ple that there is not yet so crowded with peo-ple that there is any great need of at-tacking tropical jungles, and the late abandonment of Central Africa (for that is what it appears to be) by the European powers proves that the Aryan race is not yet descerta anough for such year

not yet desperate enough for such vent-

ures. But valuable timber is scarce

than fertile land, and it is safe to prophesy that the Brazilian forests will be ex-

ONE GOWN IN A THOUSAND OLIVE MARPER DESCRIBES A POEM

IN THE DRESS LINE.

The New Ball Dreases That Will B Warn This Season-The Woman Whe Enews How to Attire Herself-Several Perfectly Bavishing Loves of Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-I recently stood before a window full of the new ball dresses which will be worn this season. There was a black tulle all covered with golden half moons; a blue gauge with

silver stars sprinkled all over it, like those one sees in a frosty sky; a pink one which held also just a suspicion of a purple hase in it, and all through its meshes gleamed small creacent moons surrounded by tiny stars. These are two surrounded by Siny stars. There are two styles of ball dresses only for young ladies this winter. One is the very light gauxy woolens in the most delicate col-ors, such as ashes of lilac, pale pink, straw and canary, blue and green, ex-actly the color of the inside of a peapod.



THE IDEAL GOWN.

After the light woolen materials, such as clairette, nun's veiling, cashmere so sheer that it looks like crepe, come the thin goods in silk tissue and tulle. Tulle is the prettiest and has the most delicate effect, but it seems that almost a breath tears it. While the silk tissue is quite tough and can be worn several times, the tulle dress seldom lasts for two occasions. I saw one beautiful gown made of white tulle, with three rows of narrow silver braid around the bottom above the hem, and along the edge of the shawl front drapery, and down the sides of the full gathered back drapery. It also bordered the neck and outlined the figure by being sewn down the darts and seams. The sash that was worn with this was of white silk brocaded in silver, and with a deep fringe of white silk and silver knotted in a fanciful design.

A Greek silver fillet was worn in the hair with this gown, and silver bangle bracelets and a silver filigree necklace. I should say that this silver braid, as made now, is as pretty and delicate as filigree work. A companion gown for a sister to wear might be of scarlet and gold or black and gold, all of the accessories being arranged to carry out the

prevailing contrast. Yesterday I saw a lady, mother of a

shop. Investigation, however, disclosed the fact that a herd of Texas cattle has crowded into the cut and had frozer and been buried in the drifts. Manages Meek immediately declared that no well regulated road should be without a snow plow .-- New York Telegram.

FASHIONS FOR THE MEN.

THE GENERAL TENDENCY NOW IS TOWARD QUIETNESS.

ation Which Will Interest All Who Desire to Be Wall Drosod, Ellustr with Pictures Explicative of the Correet Thing.

The tendency throughout the entire apparel scheme of winter wear for men is toward a tone of quietude. An air of substantiality is imparted by what the leading clothlers and furnishers offer nowadays as the correct vogue, that is a positive relief after the experience and

positive relief after the experience and passage of a summer season of almost unlimited range for the fanciful. This sensible turn of affairs has been a and blow to the "chappies" and "John-nics" who had hoped to induct the sash and knickerbockers of the outing interim and knickerbockers of the outing interim into the ball room and upon other oc-casions during the cold season when full dress is strictly en regle. It seemed, in-deed, at one time, from all the signs, that swelldom was ripe for the initiatory stages of an era of frippery and brocade, but the decoration craze of summer was overdone and the inevitable reaction was contain and swith certain and swift. The correct full dress of today is more

be thrown off or donned with a single movement, and is appropriately the ex-clusive top coat of full evening dress. When the temperature is too cold or the weather too stormy for the Inverness severely plain than ever. The tradition-al swallowtail is of broadcloth of dull finish or in the lusterless worsted fabrics that have been in favor for some time caps or the box overcoat, then the fortu-nate possessor of a "Siberian" dons the huge, enveloping, fine beaver coat, lined as it is throughout with Persian past. There is no binding or embroidery upon the garment, which may have a silk shawl or cloth notched collar. The waistcoat is not of satin, silk or lamb's fur. Only the wealthy may moire, but of the same fabric as the coat, enjoy life to the extent of owning an without embellishment or embroidery of any kind. The trousers are of roomsome cut, though not of the absurd balloon Inverness cape in addition to the regulation overcoat of spring and winter, while width and the superlative of decoration-a half inch stripe of braid down the side. the possession also of a "Siberian," costing upwards of \$300, is accorded but to the chosen lew. W. A. CLARKE. The shirt must be plain and wide bosomed, so that none of the body of the shirt will be seen through the waistcont opening, which will be more expansive than heretofore. There will be eyelets for He Is the Man Who Trained Princeton's

three simple mother o' pearl or imitation linen buttons, or, if the purse will admit, pearl studs; the shirt, of course, being an

open front. If the cuffs are held with link fastenings they may be of an easy size when worn, but if with the old fashioned sleeve buttons, should encircle the wrist snugly. The col-lar of full dress is a straight standup style, the ends not quite meeting in front. The modish cravat is of white lawn, less than an inch in width,

P Je start positively withpounts BREASTED BACE. Out a jot of dec-oration, and self tied, unless that is an impossibility, when a catch-andimitation may be substituted. Patent leather shoes, the uppers being plain, and a tall silk hat complete the ensemble.

Of course there are any number of personages of so called dressy inclina-

This is the Moni THE DARK SIDE OF A FAIR garment of the full chested gal-lant who may be

SOME OF PHILADELPHIA'S SAD LES-SONS FROM THE CENTENNIAL travel upon his shape. The fulne newmarket

Thomands of Dollars Were Lost in Scheme for the Entertainment of Visitors-The Globe Hotel Speculation-A Warning to Other Ambitious Cities.

the mug drawing [Special Correspondences.] PHILADELLPHIA, Dec. 19.-No doubt upon the lowest button certainly is a continual admany citizens of the rival cities that are claimants for the World's fair expect monition to stand that if they secure the exposition forup straight that is a praiseworthy tunes will be plentiful and the wealth of every citizen augmented by the influx feature in itself of visitors. But they would do well to these stoop-shoul-dered days. Dapprofit by the experience of Philadelphia STYLISH TOP COAT. per merchant tailors and ready tailors alike like to send a well in the past and be cautious how they invest their hard earned money in an enfavored Adonis out of their establish-ments clad in such a garment as the best evidence of the fitfulness of their doubt the Centennial exposition of 1876 was profitable to this city and its inhabitants generally, and especially in the stirring up which makes Philadel-phia today less sleepy and more enter-With regard to top coats, the gentility of the rough or smooth faced, single breasted, fly lap garment for winter wear may never be successfully dis-puted; but here again the double breasted

said literally

lapels give a broad, muscular

appearance to

the wearer, while

prising than it once was, yet thousands of dollars were lost in visionary schemes for the rapid enrichment of the individputed; but here again the double breasted movement looms up, and bidding for precedence. A triffe shorter than last season, the saving of cloth being vitiated in the boxier hang of the garment, this overcoat, of a fine melton or kersey cloth, in any of the latest shades, is a most serviceable and stunning article of a wardrobe's complement. The Inver-ness cape, a graceful garment, quite dip-lomatic looking in its foldlike hang, may be thrown off or donned with a single ual citizen. There were but few citizens who did not have their minds filled with magnificent dreams of the riches which millions of foreign strangers would pour into their laps, and great prepara-tions were made to provide food, clothing, beds, amusement and every other luxury and necessity of life which they were willing to exchange for foreign coin. But the fulfillment of these gold-

en dreams was the exception rather than the rule. The most famous of the gulfs in which Philadelphia capital was swallowed was the Globe hotel, which is well known to the Globe hotel, which is well known to every one who visited the centennial. Many prominent Philadelphians were in-terested in the company formed, of which Gen. H. H. Bingham, the father of con-gressional postal legislation, was presi-dent. Other men of more than local fame who were interested were Hamilton Disston and David H. Lane; the local political magnates; Peter A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the street car men; ex-Governor William M. Bunn, Charles II. Gross, the late attorney general, Lewis C. Cassidy, Samuel Josephs and Thomas J. Barger. The amounts subscribed by the men ranged from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and the ideas held as to the result of the speculation were enormous-ly extravagant. The lowest estimate of the profits made by the enthusiastic stockholders placed them at not less than

a man in the United States. In a recent in-terview Mr. Robinson volunteered the fol-lowing information, which will prove of in-terest to all lovers of annateur athletics. It is given here in his own words: "I began my career as an athlete at the age of 20. I was for some years the champion amateur walker of England for distances from one to twenty miles. During this time I was also a student of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, from which institution two millions. Some idea of the extravagant views held on the subject may be gained from the fact that when the ordinance, grant-ing the company permission to build the hotel, was presented in councils, it is au-thoritatively stated that the ring which at that time controlled the city fathers demanded \$250,000 as their share of the expected plunder. The passage of this ordinance was necessary because of a law which forbids the erection of frame buildings within the city limits, as a pre-caution against fire, and the hotel was to be constructed of lath and plaster. This blackmailing scheme was thwarted, how-ever, by the members of the company making personal appeals to the editors making personal appeals to the editors of the local newspapers to arouse public sentiment against this high handed out-rage. The newspapers, headed by The Ledger, frightened the ring from enforc-ing its demands, and saved the capital-ists that much of their money. The ordinance once passed, the creo-tion of a building to accommodate 500 month here.

guests began. This was thought but a small estimate of the number who would be clamoring for admission to the hostelry, but then there were a host of other hotels to be built, and the stockholders did not wish to seem grasping and decided that they would be content with a profit of three or four millions of dollars. As an example of the lavish ness and "regardless of expense" way in which they went about the construction of the hotel, it may be said that the attorney who drew up the contract for the erection of the hotel was paid \$3,500 for his services, and it was not considered an extortionate price. The hotel cost \$250,000. Of this, \$12, 500 was paid the Pennsylvania railroad for a six months' lease of part of the ground upon which the hotel was to stand, and the same amount of money to the centennial commissioners for a small plot that was within the limits of the park, and \$20,000 for the rent of a mineral fountain, which happened to be at the farthest end of the latter strip. As a fitting director for so vast an enterprise, John A. Rice, of the Tremont house Chicago, was secured at a salary of \$1,000 a month, after James Brealin, of the Gilsey house, New York, had refused \$50,000 to desert his interests in that city to take charge of the Globe hote for the limited time for which it existed But if it cost a good round sum to build the hotel, the privileges were sold at cor-responding rates. Sam Josephs and another stockholder paid \$50,000 for the right to sell liquor. The barroom was a hall 100 by 140 feet. In spite of all these elaborate prepara tions the building was a failure financially. It was not completed in time for the opening of the exposition, and this, beside being a source of embarrassi was a source of loss. Not only this, but with the insatiable greed for visitors' money which was characteristic of many Philadelphians at that time, on the day when the doors of the new hotel were thrown open the thousand or more employes struck for an increase of pay only half an hour before the time fixed for serving the first dinner. As a refusal meant utter ruin to the hotel, a compromise was effected and the dinner served after only a slight delay. The most dis-astrous blow that struck the hotel was the decision of the centennial commissioners to keep the exposition closed on Sundays. Unreasonable or not it must be admitted that strangers have an idea that Philadelphia is slow, and therefore a horror of a Sunday here, and as a result of the closing of the exposition on one day in the seven, many of them spent from Saturday to Monday in Washington, New York or the seashore and often remained away longer than they intended at first. On account of this the number of guests would be depleted for three days in the seven. The number of guests averaged about three thousand on Wednesdays, and gradually dropped un-til on Saturday there would be only a few hundred people, and on Sunday and Monday the employes would outnumber the guests seven or eight to one. Then the number would increase again until Wednesday, when it would again decrease. The profits for July amounted to \$60, for August \$125; but a larger business was done in September and Oc tober, making the total profits \$103,000. This is apparently a large sum, but it must be remembered that the \$250,000 spent for the building itself was almost total loss, as the contract with the ssees stipulated that the ground should be surrendered in the same condition that it was before. Therefore the building was sold at auction for \$2,500. As a result of their speculation the stockholders received sixty-seven cents for every dollar invested-a loss of 88 per

Center, or above ero, over a proces, one can Globe hotel was only one of several sim-flar but smaller structures which favel but little, if any, better than the larger hotel. The Transcontinental hotel was the only one which really did prosper, and that was because Col. Kingsley used it as an annex of the Continental hotel, which, on account of its previously made which, on account of its previously made the only one which really did prosper, and that was because Col. Kingsley used it as an annex of the Continental hotel, which, on account of its previously made the only one which really did prosper, and that was because Col. Kingsley used it as an annex of the Continental hotel, which swallowed the money of over sanguine investors. A drive along Bel-mont and Elm avenues the other day howed me many imposing brick struct-ures that were once opened as alloom and restaurants, but are now cigar and candy stores and are renting for almost nothing. The outside restaurants loss heavily. One man had dinner for 300 people ready on the day the centennial people ready on the day the centern opened, and his aggregate receipts said to have been as much as \$3.50, m on the next day even less. But few

on the next day even less. But few of the visitors cared to leave the exposition for their meals, as they could surfell themselves with sweets within the in-closure, and the people who had the in-terior privileges were those who made the money, the pop corn man alone clearing \$00,000. Terhaps the most indicrous failure of all was the horse shed speculation. The projectors conceived the idea of build-ing an enormous horse shed, where the visitors who drove in from the surround-ing country could leave their horses while visiting the exposition. In the prospectus of the scheme issued it was stated that the manure alone deposited by the horses would sell for enough to declare a handsome dividend. Very few people, however, preferred horses to declare a handsome dividend. Very few people, however, preferred horses to steam, and it is recorded that but one horse was housed there during the time-it was open. Many houses were built near the exposition grounds on the sup-position that that part of the city would rapidly increase in value, and in almost every instance the speculation resulted disastrously. Let the citizens of New York, Chi-

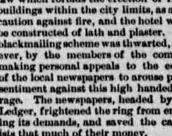
cago, St. Louis and Washington learn from the experience of Philadelphia, from the experience of Philadelphia, that the amount of money to be made in case the World's fair is held in either of these cities is not as large as it may seem, and whichever city be fortunate enough to be selected as the site of the exper-tion, let its people be wary of engaging in reseate hued speculations. MOSES P. HANDY.

A Bovine Funeral [Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19 .-- It was in Alabama, in the uplands above the Tennesseo river, that I saw a cow funeral, and I never shall forget it. A calf had been killed under a tree in an open field not far from our house, early in the morning. Not long afterward a cow went toward the spot where the butch-ery had taken place, quickening her pace as she approached and giving vent to short, sharp bellows of anger or grief. Then, with a loud, wailing ery, she dashed away into the woods at the edge of the clearing, where all the cattle be-longing to the farmers round about browsed during the day. In less than an hour she returned with several mass cows, who gathered around the epot with loud bellowings, pawing the ground and lashing themselves to fury with their tails. and I never shall forget it. A calf had with their tails.

Then all but two galloped away in different directions, giving out the most awful cries, and before long were back each with a train of other cattle of each with a train of other cattle a pawing and bawling, and they gathered around the tree, tearing the dirt and plowing it up with their horns and try-ing to gore the tree. Words cannot paint the weird horner of the sight. Every moment more on-the galloped up bawling and rearing, and trying to vent their fury upon the

and trying to vent their fury upon the ground and the tree whereon the call had been hung, while their laments tions sounded for miles around. The mother of the calf seemed to realize it was her offspring whose blood cried out to heaven, and her lowing was heartrending, while the tierce rage and piercing grief of the whole assemblage was terrorizing. The foam dripped from their mouths, their eyes were bloodshot, drops of blood trickled from their nostrils and their bodies were covered with dust and o ered with the wild excitement of the The very ground trembled under the rush of their feet, and the air resounded with their awful cries, which seemed to be an oath of vengeance, a wail for the dead, a prayer for the innocent bloc that had been shed, and an impotent rage against the destroying man-all blended into one hoarse agony. All day long until the sun went down this awful tumult raged, and not one of us dared to venture out of doors, but an darkness fell, singly and in groups, the excited animals went homeward, lowing plaintively as they went.



groes, and have but lately emerged from slavery, their capacity for a republican system can easily be judged. There are many names to designate the shades: those darker than mulatto, but not full black, are "metifs," "griffes," etc.; the lighter shades may be scientifically classed as mulattoes, quadroons, octo-roons, melanoids and leuco-melanoids.

Of the Indians, the most noted are the Botocudos, who have advanced far enough to till small patches, live in huts, weave mats and keep cattle. Above them are a few Indians like the Pueblos, of Mexico and Arizona-simple, peace-ful and industrious. Below them are scattered tribes of savages, some of whom are cannibals, and all are implacably hostile. Thus, in a territory a little larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are some 4,000,000 civilized and educated people and some 8,000,000 grading down from that rank to murdering cannibals. And of all that 8,000,-000 not one in ten can read. Evidently there is room for development in Brazil Brazil has a warm climate and Brazilians generally can stand a great deal of They cannot be classed among rest. the most enterprising people in the world, yet they have a country whose resources are simply marvelous. Agassiz, Humboldt and many others have given descriptions of it which, designed to be coolly scientific, have the floridity and

fervor of romance. Nearly forty years ago the government of the United States sent a well equipped expedition to explore the interior. report, entitled "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," though marred somewhat by the exaggerated style in which so many American writers then indulged, is a work of rare interest yet, and at the time of its publication attracted the public like a new and brilliant novel.

In this work Lieut. Herndon estimated the total length of the Amazon at 3,944 miles, counting the Huallaga as its head; others assume other heads, but the lowest estimate puts the length at 2,750 miles, and the area drained by the river and its affluents at 2,300,000 square miles. That is, the valley and drainage of the Amazon comprise a third of South America. One of its tributaries is 1,200 miles long, and up this a small steamer has sailed 773 miles. But more remarkable is the Rio Negro, about 1,200 miles long, which is navigable, flows through a region of unsurpassed fertility, and is con-nected near its head with the great Orinoco by a natural canal or deep bayou, called the Cassigmare. Thus by those three rivers an interior navigation is se cured equal to what might be if one could steam up the Mississippi and Missouri, then through a bayou to the Columbia and out to the Pacific.

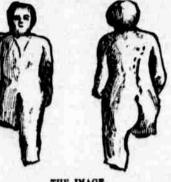
Of Course every schoolboy knows that the lower Amazon has the largest volume of any river in the world. The average passing any point is 500,000 cubic feet per second-or about 250,000,000 gallons a minute. It colors the sea water for 600 miles from its mouth, and freshens it over half that far. Its depth near the mouth is 800 feet, and 1.600 miles up



plored for the timber within the ne century or two. The civilized world confessos to a general sensitiveness as to a coming "timber famine," and if the demand for hard woods is not soon lessened by new inventions, that million square miles of forest in Brazil will be very good property.

An Old Bit of Sculpture.

Some years ago Professor F. W. Put nam, a distinguished archæologist and curator of the Cambridge (Mass.) Museum of Archæology, advanced the opinion that a civilized nation existed on the Pacifi



THE IMAGE.

coast at a period when there was nothing to compare with it elsewhere on the American continent. Recently these views of Professor Putnam have received a bit of corroborative testimony which is quite remarkable.

Mr. M. A. Kurtz, a citizen of Nampa Idaho, was engaged in boring an arte-sian well. He had bored to a depth of 320 feet, going consecutively through 66 feet of sail, 15 feet of lava rock, 100 feet of quicksand. 6 inches of clay, 40 feet of quicksand, 6 feet of clay, 30 feet of quicksand, 12 feet of clay, then clay balls mixed with sand, and then coarse sand. While working through the coarse sand Mr. Kurtz, who was standing by the well when the valve of the pump was opened, held his hand where the water and send would pour over it. Suddenly he caught something unusual in his fingers, which he retained. Taking it to a barrel of water he washed it. The object turned out to be a little red doll, which had doubtless been buried there a long while ago. The curiosity is considered genuine, since it would have been impossible for any one to have thrown down any such object through the pipe, which would have been the only way.

Glorious Patti is with us once more to make the American hearts go pit-a-pat-y. She may have as many fareweil tours as she but we will always welcome her. New York Amusement Bulletin.

boy of 16, and I stood measuring her from head to foot, my eyes following each line and outline with perfect satisfaction, and I am hard to please. Her chest was full and springy, her shoulders melted into faultless arms and waist and, in fact, there was not the suspicion of an inharmonious line in her whole body. Her dress was just what she should wear, a simple gray, I think, princesse shape, walking length, neatly but not lavishly trimmed, and the whole effect was perfect. And why? Because this woman knows herself; because she does not belittle herself by adopting everybody's ideas as to dress. She dresse in the manner most suitable and becoming to herself, and in her simple gown was a far more pleasing picture and bet ter dressed than hundreds of other wo men whose dresses cost ten times the sum her's cost. I guess I might add that this woman's name is Eliza Archard Conner, and many others will agree



OTHER PERFECTLY RAVISHING LOVES. this week. I cannot remember what she wore, only it was a part and parcel of herself, excepting her hat, and it struck me as being the prettiest hat I have seen. It had a low crown, with a turned up rim, and coming out to a point in front. It was of dark felt, and had ribbon bows on the front of the crown and two rich plumes, which fell over the left side of the rim, down nearly to her temples. The wearer was Mrs. Eliza Putnam Heaton, who has done so much journalistic work helpful to womankind. As soon as I can find a hat just like that I am going to show it to my kind read-OLIVE HARPER. ing loves.

It is said that General Manager Meek, of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, was so well pleased with the big Midland rotary snow plow during the recent storm which blockaded his road that he ordered one just like it. When the Fort Worth line was blocked from the Divide to Texline Mr. Meek telegraphed General Manager Collbrad, of the Midland, for the use of the rotary plow, and it was immediately sent down. It was put at work in a big cut down in New Mexico where the snow was about twenty feet deep, and made excellent headway, throwing an avalanche of snow fifty feel into the air at every revolution of the great augur-like plow, which literally bored itself through a mass as compact

as sand. When about the center of the cut s strange sight was witnessed. Those who were standing on either side of the plow were suddenly deluged with a shower of beefsteaks. On all sides fell porterhouse, sirloin, round steaks, shoulder steaks, with occasionally a slice of liver or a nicely cut rib roast. It was thought at first that the engine had left the track and was boring its way through a butches

ful idea. There are, for variety's sake, in the market embroidered collars, neckwear, shirt fronts, waistcoats, and the prettiness of these appeals to a certain class of men of means who accept with-out discrimination every innovation so soon as it appears. The full dress trousers will be noted, in instances, with embroidery down the seam, and the sash may be donned by some of the more fearless dudes; but the successfully well dressed men, the real leaders of fashion, will be seen in the full dress ensemble set forth above in detail.

Gloves with evening dress, whereve ladies are to be met-a rule that should never have lapsed-will be rigidly required henceforth. They are in the more delicate shades of gray, with broad, white stitching upon the backs by way of an effectively relieving decoration. For business suitings the patterns shown are of the utmost sobriety. The blue and the black cheviots are quite prominent in the line of every first class metropolitan tailor. Of the mixtures the grays predominate; the minute, al-most invisible, pin head checks being again brought forward. There are ex cellent combinations of gray and black and blue and gray in subdued harmo

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Another dainty dresser called on me ers. In default of that, this week, I will show them some other perfectly ravisly

A Shower of Beefsteaks.

ed frock coat may be called the formal garment of informality. The indications are that it will be worn earlier in the day and more prevalently than heretofore.

The double breasted pes jacket-like garment, made with an extra buttoning notched collar, which rolls low so as to admit of but three .but-tons being utilized, is the novel walking coat of the season. These coats are made of cheviots, thibets and vicunas, in black, blue and brown. Black is the most affected color. The ast of this group of kindred innovations is the double breasted cutaway cost.



JAMES ROBINSON.

Champion Football Team. James Robinson, the trainer of Princeton's champion football team, is considered one of the finest developers of all that is athletic in a man in the United States. In a recent in-

Veterinary Surgeons, from which institution I graduated. I began my work as an ath-letic instructor or trainer at Harvard college,

JAMES BORINSON.

and while there had charge of the footbal team and of general athletics. Under my tuition Everett Wendell ran 101% yards in 10 seconds, and W. H. Goodwin made a rec-ord of 1:56% for a half mile, which was until lately the best intercollegiate or collegiate record. I came to Princeton in 1883, and since that time have trained all of Prince-ton's athletes for incrosse, football, baseball and the track. "Under my care Princeton made the mos

"Under my care Princeton made the most creditable showing at track athletics in the sping of 1883 that she has made since 1876. It was under my training that W. C. Dohm twice won the championship of America at the quarter mile, and the championship of Canada at both quarter and half mile. He also broke the American half mile record of 1 min, 55 2-5 sec, held by L. E. Myers, cover-ing the distance in 1 min, 55 W sec. Vreden: 1 min, 55 2-5 sec. held by L. E. Myers, cover-ing the distance in 1 min, 55½ sec. Vreden-berg is another runner whom I have de-veloped into a fast man, he being now able to do 100 yards in 10 1-5 sec. I have also at present under my care Luther Carey, of Chi-cago, who has an accepted record of 10 sec. for 100 yards, and will with proper training around the performance next spring. As for repeat the performance next spring. As for my football team, the best that ever stepped on a field in the United States, I must say that to their hard, faithful and conscientio work more than anything else was due thei splendid showing. "That their training was superior to that

of either Harvard or Yale is seen by the fact that in both their games with these strong that in both their games with these strong elevens they clearly outstayed their oppo-nents, holding them down until they were ex-hausted, and then, by their own superior en-durance, winning as they pleased in the last quarter of the game. My system of training is one not easily described. My first step is clearer to make meanly accounted with the is one not easily described. Any first step is always to make myself acquainted with the constitutional peculiarities of the men under my care and, having done this, I vary my treatment to suit each individual. It is a mistake to attempt to train all men alike, a one may 'loaf' on work that would kill an-

Although having absolute confidence in his ability to bring out the best points of his pupils, Mr. Robinson soldom backs his opinion. He did, however, wager a box of cigars on an election, and, although a loser, was compelled to refrain from buying the cigars, as he was afraid he was setting a bad ex-ample to his team. He is ever loyal to his college and says he would not change his position for that of mayor of New York city.

He Won the Coursing Match.

Coursing is a sport much better understood in the west than in the east, where many at tempts to popularize it have been frowned down most relentlessly. In several instances



Animals has stopped in and put a stop to all proceedings just when lovers of the sport have been all ready for a "good time." However, a coursing meeting of great interest was recently held on Staten Island, after everal arrests had been made, followed by the discharge of the arrested parties. Glen burg was declared the winner, and a good picture of this dog, from The New York Evening Sun, is given herewith. ening Sun, is given berewith.

JANE ALLISON

-----THE VIENNA OPERA HOUSE.

One of the Finest Buildings of the Kind in Europe. Among the beautiful buildings fronting ca

the Ring street, in Vienna, none stand out more conspicuous than the Imperial Opera house. It was designed by Van der Null and Siccardsburg in 1861, and completed by their pupils, Storck and Guggitz, in 1909, Both architects died during this interval of time, and the magnificent structure stands

time, and the magnificent structure stands today a monument to their memory. The building is in two groups, the narrower front flanked by fountains toward the Ring containing the auditorium, the broader rear wings being devoted to the stage, together with the rehearsal halls and offices of the building. In these wings are also the vasi scenery storerooms. The Opera house covers an area of 28,000 square feet. On the first floor graceful elliptical arched doors support a parapet adorned with statues of the liberal arts—architecture, sculpture, poetry, dance

a parapet adorned with statues of the liberal arts-architecture, scuipture, poetry, danc-ing, music, drama and painting-all the work of the artist Gasser. The spectous en-trance hall is magnificently decorated with paintings on a gold background, the friese-being ornamented with armorets. The side vestibules contain the states to the gallery, and on the floor above is the large room known as the hall of stairs. The anditorium seats 2,300 people, and is deco-rated in a light gold tint. Dark red draper-ies hung throughout make the general effect a very pleasing one. The proscenium is richly carved and harmoniously colored to conform with the house, and is upheld by upheld by The pro conform with the house, and is a statues of Tragedy and Comedy. cenium opening is forty-six feet.



THE IMPERIAL OPERA HOUSE.

The boxes are embellished in front with thirty medallions of distinguished member of the Viennese opera during the last 100 years. The bronze chandelier is 10 feet in circumference and has 10 burners. The high circumferences and has to burners. The age ceiling is ornamented with subjects, herein size, of melancholy, joy, fervor, angur and resignation. In the corners are pictorial illuminations of night and day. The stage is 91 feet in width and 85 in depth, being one of the largest and best equipped in Europs. In can be extended to 125 feet, affording wor-derful facilities for perspective. This bound cost #3.500.000. cost \$3,500,000.

fied color combinations being the preferred selections. So far as novelty in the styles of makeup is concerned, the present may be de-scribed as a double breasted season. The single breasted sack coat and the three button cutaway continue to find favor with the greater portion of the well dressed community, but there are two new double breasted sack coats that will attract the attention of would be visitants at the tailor's. There is a double breasted sack rounded at the edges and slightly cut away and a double breasted straight roundabout jacket. Both coats have a distingue informal appearance, the straight roundabout sack coat having a racier suggestiveness. The double breas

stripes and plaids, DOUBLE BELASTED CUTAWAY,

too, have seemed to have lost their bale-

ful clutch upon masculinity, the one-

eighth inch herringbone stripe in digni-

Some

culated by the

comparison to in-

cline the judi-

cious purchaser

to the quieter

patterns. The

trimmings of