

AIRY DRESS FABRICS

Nothing is Strictly Fushionable This Summer Unless it is Cool and Comfortable-Starch and Comfort Are Not Related to Each Other-Color Combinations.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The only thing we want to know about clothing is how to get along with as little as possible this weather, says some one who voices the general sentiment. Keeping cool is a study, but with grass linen underwear. corsets which are a strap of linen with puffings of gauge and the lightest of lawn and Shanghai silk above, one finds the nineties endurable in the shade.

Men complain of their close apparel, fiannel and silk being oppressive for city wear. Lisle thread undergarments of thread so smooth and cool it feels like tinen, and shirts of linen lawn with cuffs of two ply linen only, and coats of Japanese crape cot-



ton in white or ecru, with scant stripes of crimson and sky blue, or terra cotta and verdigris, or black and white, carry out the fullest idea of coolness. No vest is worn by young men even in shops and business offices, the wide folds of silk or thin wool width are worn like bonnets, off the face, buckled around the waist being too comfortable to exchange for starched duck. Starch in summer is inimical to coolness and rare in front. A pretty model is white cactus artistic unconventional souls are taking to the lawn and cambric ties which look so picturesque when Mr. Mansfield wears them velvet ribbon in front and a twist of the two n the stage. If women don't assist this innovation by approval and compliment they deserve less at the hands of the other sex than they think.

MORE ANIABLE IF COMPORTABLE. But it is sa'e saying that for all but formal dress, the shirt front of single linen which needs the least starch in the world and the tull cool tie of India muslin lieu of a collar is the artistic style, and if the trousers for yachting and camping or the seaside recall pajama, or suggest that the male half of creation has taken to wear-ing the divided skirt, what cannot be tolerated, nay encouraged for the sake of coolness when people are so much more

amiable for being comfortable.

All the new ideas in dress are siry as possible. The figured India and French iks are made with plain gathered skirts, trimmed with two broad insertions of black ace above the wide nem. Or the new French fashion is adopted of six or eight three-inch ribbons in contrast to the dress carried down the front and sides, a quarter of a yard apart, and knotted in a square bow with four short loops and two long ones, known as the windmill bow, because it recalls the rosette effect of flyers and sails. Ribbon gowns are very niry, of wide black lace insertion, with ovals through which narrow ribbon is threaded, and these lengths are set together by wider ribbon of the same or contrasting color, the whole mounted on a foundation of silk.

Very pretty jackets and lace skirts are made of this insertion striped with fine ribbon, and are inexpensive, the lace five inches wide, of firm quality and selling at 25 cents a yard, with eyelets for five and seven lines of the narrowest ribbon.

PATTERNS AND CREPES. Passee black lace can be put to good use

if the pattern will allow of threading bright ribbons through it or if they can be appliqued to follow a scroll in the design or in lestoons, key pattern or vandykes. The best colors for this purpose are moss and veridigris green, bright electric blue, gobelin or old pink and deep red together. Printed toulards in silk and the fine soft cotton foulards, which are even prettier and far more lasting in beauty, are the choice for garden gowns. A rich white India printed with grass sprays and seeds in black s trimmed with black lace and silver and jet vandykes in exquisite effect, the Vshaped neck filled with tolds of white silk muslin, with necklet and cuff bracelets of jet and silver beading two inches wide, con-fining the chemisette and sleeves. These necklets are much fancied and add a pretty effect to simple dresses,

Ordinary open work jet or beading of any sort, in Maltese and geometric patterns, is used mounted on ribbon or directly on the muslin or lace. The wired Medici collars are not so satisfactory as the jet on soft rip-bon, as the wire bends out of shape easily

and catches in lace and muslin.

Printed crepe de chine in delicious shades, printed with flowers in natural colors, open the class of high-priced materials which closes with embroidered and brocaded crepes wrought in the color of the ground, in contrast of glossy and dull silk blue one or a manye is well worn with thin that has the shades of embossed metal. In delicate pink, cream white, pistache green, mauve and filmy blues these are the choicest shades. The cut shows just how the fichu evening toilets for Newport or the Springs.

HOW'S THIS FOR A TEA GOWN? An exquisite tea gown is pearl gray Louis

XIV.brocade, bordered by pointed ecru lace,
with a full loose front of pink net beaded in

White relieved with green in cool, clear drops with smoked pearls. A pretty dancing dress for a young lady is white bengabrocaded in many colored butterflies, black and flame color, yellow, blue and black and dim blue. Low pointed bodice, with berthe of dull green silk, with berthe of chenile mingled with beaded strands; kerchief folds and elbow sleeves of white mousseline chiffon. Another gown is white a mineral green silk has the effect of asbes India silk printed with pale blue flowers and tos or the tints of a waterfall. A white striped alternately with blue and red lines; fichu of pale old pink mousseline chiffon, one end carried in a directory frilling in waves down the right side, butterfly bows in satin ribbon a deeper shade down the front | sash and velvet round collar.

of the pointed waist and on the short drawn All the old sleeve patterns come in vogue again. The small flowing shape with white full under-sleeves gathered in a cuff, the elbow sleeve open on the outer seam and held together by bows, and the long shirred sleeve, pretty for thin arms. The finest trimmings are of gold cord, softened with silver, and cream silk crochet, shown in galoons or straight bands, or in shaped pieces for the figaro vest, epaulets and sleeves. The beautiful illuminated trim-mings cost from \$8 a yard upward in silver and gold thread worked on net, with jewelled beads imitating turquoise, pale pink topaz, emerald and garnet, amber and coral, the colors so skillfully assorted that they blend with almost any material as if made for it.

NOTES ABOUT TRIMMING. Trimming in green, light pink, mauve and iris would suit any of these colors. Straw, turquoise and coral, with silver and gold thread, would go beautifully with cream and chamois shades in addition to their own. Fine silk guipure and jet work is fashionable for yokes, cuirasses and peasant belts. Straw trimming is very artistically worked on net with silk and straw of different tints; Tuscan, Milan and satin straw with silk in harmonizing shades and Etruscan gold thread, hardly to be told from the fine fancy Tuscan in color and

Bonnets and hats exhaust invention for midsummer novelties. For the Casino or summer garden concert the tiny casque shape just covering the top of the head and the French twist is made in white drawn crepe, with a thread of fine flowers under the brim, a pale velvet bow and a shell of lace outside, a large gold ball pin with pierced head or a fancy comblet at the back -as unobtrusive in color and shape as a bonnet well can be, but of elegant materials. silk, finished with a big lace butterfly.

A simple dainty bonnet is a capote of two

rows of crimpled crepe for the brim and a round coronet of jet, the top of a large rosette of crepe, with black velvet strings. Clear black and white, or white relieved with black, takes the place of the gold milli-nery six weeks old. A Parisian capeline is likely to take the fancy for outdoor parties

BONNETS AND BONNETS.

The model is a bonnet of white crinoline striped with narrow green velvet ribbon or cord, the crown draped full with pale pink tulle or muslin, tied in a huge bow at the top with two pink tips. The brim is frilled with two inch double ruffle like the crown, the crown hidden by a handkerchief of silk, with many loops of ribbon and strings to tie round the crown, the strings tying with long loops and ends a little longer at the left side. It is sweetly pretty and girlish, as the illustration shows.

A natty outing suit will recommend itself to girls who go with their brothers into the voods. The small shady hat, with its bag crown and tassel, the spotted flannel sailor shirt and loose tie, the plain pleated flannel shirt of the same shade as the blouse, are picturesque and comfortable, and there is not a suspicion of corset under the flannel either. Charming garden bonnets for



Bonnet and Scarf. rearers no longer young compare with the iuvenile fashion-for instance, one of light ableached fine linen on rattan, with scarf of pink or manye muslin round the crown and pompons of pink muslin and black velvet loops. Drawn bonnets or hats are in one shade of pink, lilac or blue organdy,

with scarf and strings. COLOR COMBINATIONS. Something light is needed to wear in warm days, when black silk and jet capes are too heavy, but some relief is desired for plain bodices. The fichu of plain blue or mauve crepe de chine is imported by the best houses, and these colors or black will be sure to look well with any toilet. They are the simplest things to make, being a half kerchief with two of the points rounded off for the back, wide ruffles a finger deep gathered on its edge, either hemmed or finished with a pearl stitching. These trifles sell at the price of a good black mantle, but cost about \$5 to make one's self. A pale should be worn, the ends tied once loosely.

A black fichu with pearled or Vankyked

White relieved with green in cool, clearcombination, is the fancy for elegant dress White wool crepe, with a border of white India embroidery open over a panel of moss green velvet, a puff of which shows one side of the bodice, on the cuffs and at the girdle, is delightful, nay poetic, for July

White silk lace in open leaf pattern over

A gown of white veiling has the skirt out in shallow points over a band of green vel-vet, collars, cuffs and girdle of the same, the prosaic recommendation of which is that the velvet takes the wear and the gown keeps its freshness better. White blazers are made in a white ribbed flanuel that looks like corduroy and does not soil like twilled wool. Jackets of white duck and fine twilled linen are made for a few wearers who know what is desir-

The newest London sunshades are fleecy white washing net, puffed and frilled all over, finishing with a deep ruffle of double net or Mechlin dotted net. They are dyed to match costume, in cream, mauve, saffron pale green and pink, and are the sunshades for dressy weddings, parties and races. To make the plain skirts hang well English dress makers put wadding under the hems.
A piece of lining or alpaca a yard long and a quarter wide has a thin layer of wadding acked on, is tolded in two and sewed inside the hem in front of the skirt, where it adds substance and takes the wear from the instep of the shoe or stocking. The set of the skirt is much improved for the addition. The true old leg of mutton sleeves are cut in one

WEAR TEA JACKETS. The new tea jackets are very dressy and a convenient addition to wear with lace skirts or silk ones for evening or quiet home din-ners and concerts. They are tight fitting in the back, it not in front, made of handsome material, much trimmed with lace and embroidery, and the elbow cleeves are finished with a lace (rill. In black striped merveilleux with a loose full front of pale pink or blue crepe and undersleeves to correspond, lace and ribbon revers and bows with long ends, a tea jacket is the most convenient thing in the wardrobe. In white crape de chine, with facings of primrose or pink faille, mousseline frills of the same shades, and fronts of duchess point it is more than

convenient—it is bewitching.

French milliners are saying that they long to see the bonnet entirely discarded for elderly ladies, as a well made hat suits them so much better. Accordion pleating is used alternately with flat, broad pleats for bengaline and thin goods. Foulard cotton is the new version of old-time chintz, but finer and softer, without a particle of dressing. A pretty gown in the new taste is cream ecru foulard with narrow floral stripes, open over a loose front of mauve lawn, with frill at the foot, buttonholed in fine vandykes, collar and cuffs are of the lawn, and the gown is tied with pale purple ribbons. The foulard is plainly bemmed, with eyelets worked in the hemstitch. Such gowns used to have all the hooks and eyes buttonholed on, and the whalebones teatherstitched like embroidery SHIRLEY DARE.

A RAGE FOR CELLULAR.

The Best Corsets for Hot Weather and Mude of the Fashionable Stuff. Pall Mall Budget.]

The best corsets for the hot weather are those made by the cellular people. They Or there are little skeleton bonnets in ribs are so well ventilated. They are built from of amber or scarlet velvet and jet, with a ruche of black lace next the hair and cluster of pompons of black lace and creped scarlet and cost about halt a guinea a pair. and cost about half a guinea a pair.

Since Stanley ordered his cellular shirts there has been a run on this material in all sorts of articles. Men's ties are now made in cellular. They have a pretty stripe and look light. So do tennis shirts, with caps to match. They are lined with stripes of gold, pink, pale blue and red. These gar-ments in silk cellular are as light as gossamer.

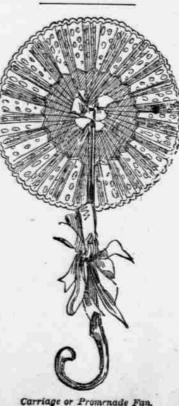


Fichu Drapery for Bodice.

MODJESKA AND THE CAT. An Experience Upon the Stage That Made

the Grent Actress Most Wretched. Modjeska blames a cat for one of the most wretched moments of her life. She was playing "Camille." The climax is reached when, seeing her wasted form in the glass after her sickness, Camille expresses herself in a dismal shrick. This evening, preceding this crowning yell perhaps a minute, there strolled upon the stage at the first entrance a most leisurely cat-one of the sex which votes. He proceeded along the footlights some ten teet, and then, bending his vellow gaze on the alien with the big fiddle, stood in feline admiration of the virtuoso. Modjeska, busy with her work, with her back to the front, saw nothing, and, at the proper place, floated forth a skriek, the like of which had not been voiced by Polish throat since Kosciusko fell. The effect on the cat was magic itself. Never in the somber alley or the high eestacy of a moonlighted roof, neither in loving spooning nor mortal fight, had he ever produced or heard a noise its equal. Turning wildly, his reason overthrown, his horror-stricken tail as large as a baby's leg, he fled, while the people roared and yelled.

Poor Modjeska almost fainted, and, suspecting the cause to be some deficiency in garb, stuck her ten fingers in her costume and cantered after the cat.



A SHIN BONE OF BEEF

The Wonderful Variety of Dishes That Can be Made From It.

THREE MEALS FROM ONE BOILING.

Recipes for Delicacies and Substantials From Ellice Serena.

WHOLESOME FOODS AT SLIGHT COST

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

It was said of a famous Parisian cook that ne could make a choice soup out of a mushoom, some water and a little spice. He was a master, and his skill in his own domain was something akin to that of the divinity student of whom the story is told in one of the old English classics. When this clerk left the university he was given a benefice, and when he came to the parish church to deliver his first sermon he was handed a piece of blank paper, on which he was told would be found the text for his sel mon. The young preacher was equal to the emergency. He took for his subject "Nothing," and by his erudition, his sincerity and his eloquence secured at once the favor of his patron and of his congregation. The sermon is still extant, in choice English. And we are here reminded that the poem "Nothing," by Rochester, is one of the most remarkable productions of English poetry; and, although full of "nothing," it has

been read and admired for 200 years. The shin bone of the beef as a marketable commodity is next to nothing, and there are many people who regard it as such; but there is certainly no part of the beef which, unpretentious and insignificant as it is, can for all purposes of the table be at all compared with it. A good shin bone may be according to the size; but at such prices, or anything hear them, there is no other part of the beef so cheap. In the hands of a good manager it is simply astonishing how many wholesome dishes can be made from the shin bone, not to say anything of the uses it may be converted into, after it has passed the small boy's hands into those of the rag-

Dr. Kitchener—a high authority—in his season's new dances, chosen and adopted at "Cook's Oracle," says in his quaint, antique fashion: "Of all the fowls of the air, former, which promises to be the more popucommend me to a shin of beef; there is meat for the master, marrow for the mistress, gristle for the servants, and bone for the dog." A writer has called attention to the dog." A writer has called attention to the fact that the doctor forgot the soup—this, may we add, for the troops of hungry chil
As the name implies, it combines the slow iren whom this economist manifestly neglected to provide for.

BEEF SOUP. Break the bone of a moderately sized shin of beef.

Cover with five or six quarts of cold water, and aid one teaspoonful of salt; remove the scum and cover closely. Let it simmer slowly and steadily for six or seven hours. Take out the beef and set the stock to cool after strain-

the beef and set the stock to cool after straining it.

Skim well the next day, add one grated carrot, two small onions, minced; two small
turnips, cut in pieces; one-half pint tomatoes, a
sprig of parsley, a celery top (or bruised celery
seed) one small red pepper, minced; spices to
taste and for thickening one tablesoconful of
butter and browned flour rubbed together.

Place in the tureen two hard-boiled eggs,
mashed smooth, and turn in the soup after
straining through a sieve. straining through a sieve. SPICED BREF.

Boil a large shin of beef until very tender. Pick the meat to pieces, and crush all the gristle, that is soft, very fine. Set the stock to cool, and then remove the

Reduce the stock by boiling to one quart. Roll quite fine eight or ten crackers and add to the meat.

Season with salt, pepper, cloves, minced season with salt, peppe mon.

Cover with the stock, place on the stove and
let come to the boll. Pack in a deep dish and
cut into slices when cold.

A SIDE DISH.

From the shin bone, which has been left from the soup, cut the meat in small pieces, add a cold potato or two cut in thin slices, an onion, minced, and a sprig of parsley.

Cover with stock, season, add a small piece of butter, dredge with flour and set in the baker

PICKLED BEEF. Cut in very fine pieces the meat from a boiled Season with spices to taste.

Add a little well reduced stock and some good strong vinegar.

Pack in a deep dish and slice when cold.

MEAT BALLS

Chop fine the meat taken from a boiled shin Season with salt, pepper and a little powdered sage.
Mix with a well beaten egg; roll in cracker meal or bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.
POSSIBILITIES OF BOILED BEEF.
Wipe the beef with a damp cloth—do not

wash it.
Plunge into boiling water, and add salt when
it is about half done.
Skim carefully from time to time.
Keep closely covered and simmer slowly
until tenderenough for a fork to pierce it

readily.

If the meat is not to be eaten warm, let it get cold in the liquor in which it was cooked, for by this means it will be rich and juicy. Clarify the fat skimmed from the stock and strain into the "drippings" crock.

For luncheon, cut from the beef, neat, thin
slices, sprinkle with salt and pepper and garnish with sprigs of parsley or grated horseradich.

nish with sprigs of parsley or grated horseradish.

For dinner heat the beef liquor or stock and
add to it fresh vegetables and herbs finely
chopped, or any "left overs," such as corn,
peas, beans or potatoes. Strain through a
sieve and add flour and butter, a tablespoonful
of each, rubbed together for thickening.

For breakfast, free from fat and gristle the
beef left after slicing for luncheon. Chop into
small pleces, add one-half dozen cold boiled
potatoes cut in cubes, one union, minced and
fried brown in drippings, season with salt and
pepper and add a little sage or parsley cut very
fine. Cover with some of the soup stock, add a
little thickening and let simmer for a moment.
Serve on toast which has been delicately
browned and the crust removed.

BOILED MEATS.

BOILED MEATS. Boiled meats to be sliced (cold) should be cooled in their liquor, Fresh meats are put into boiling water—salt meats into cold water. MIXED SANDWICHES.

Take equal quantities of cold tongue, ham and chicken and chop fine. Add a little melted butter, one tablespoonful of salad oil, one tablespoonful of mustard, the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and seasoning. Spread on neat slices of crustless bread. PLAIN CAKE.

One cupful of sugar, a small half cupful of butter, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, one egg, two cupfuls of flour, two small teaspoonfuls of baking power.

Filling: One-half pint sweet cream, four desert spoonfuls of white sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla. ful vanilla.

Beat this mixture until thick as custard and spread between the layers when the cake is

FOAMING SAUCE. One cup of sugar, with a quarter of a pound of butter, beaten until creamy. Add the yolk of one egg well beaten; also the ite beaten stiff. Stir in one wineglass of water and flavoring. Place in a pan of hot water until thick as cream. Do not let it boil.

CREANED POTATOES, One quart cold boiled (or raw) potatoes, cut in small pieces. If raw, stew for 15 minutes. One half cupful of cream or milk, one table-spoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of flour ubbed together.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS, One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk in which one level teaspoonful of soda is dissolved.

Three level cupfuls sifted four, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, one teacupful of chopped raisins (floured).

Bake in a moderate oven.

HAM BALLS. Cut from a ham bone, no longer available or slicing, all the lean and fat. or slicing, all the lean and las.
Mince in the chopping bowl until fine.
Add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes,
Mold into shape on a floured board and bake STEWS AND HASHES.

To enrich stews and hashes use good stock or soup instead of water. If these dishes are made from "left overs," which have lost much of their savor by previous cooking, the use of water would still further impoverish them. PRACH PUDDING.

One cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted together,

Make into a stiff batter with three-fourths of Make into a stiff batter with three-fourths of a cup of milk.

Beat two eggs very light with one-fourth of a cup of sugar and just a little salt.

After mixing stir in as many peaches, cut in small pieces, as the batter will bear.

Butter a bowl or pan thoroughly and fill it about three-fourths full.

The over it a muslin cloth and place in a pot of boiling water, which must be kept constantly boiling until the pudding is done.

Cook for one hour and a half.

Serve with cream or sauce.

PULLED BREAD. This bread is much used in Eugland and is always served with cheese. The manner of preparing it is as follows: Just as soon as loaf bread has been removed from the oven, pull the inside out of it in pieces about the size of a roll.

Place these pieces in a pan; set in the oven intil brown.

These can be eaten hot or cold, but are asually served very hot.

Pulled bread can also be made from unbaked lough. Divide the dough into six or eight equal parts.

Roll into strands, pinch at both ends to keep them together, and then braid them.

Let rise and bake.

When done separate and bake brown.

SARATOGA FRIED POTATOES. Peel good sized potatoes and slice them

evenly.

Place them in ice water.

Have ready a kettle of very hot lard.

Put a few of the potatoes in a clean towel or napkin. Shake them about to dry them.

Place in a frying basket and immerse in the lard until a light brown. The potatoes can also be dropped into a skillet of hot lard or dripnings.

Be careful not to crowd them. Remove with a skimmer and place for a few soments on brown paper.
Sprinkle with salt, and serve on a dish covered with a fringed napkin, FRUIT CREAM.

Mash thoroughly one quart of fresh ripe fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, currruts, such as strawperries, rasporries, currants and peaches.

Press through a sieve, and add one-half pound of white sugar and beat thoroughly.

Add to this a pint and a half of rich cream and beat to a thick foam. Serve in glasses, Tart-stewed apples prepared in this manne Fruit creams are delicious for dessert.

ONE USE OF ICE WATER. Celery, radishes and onions are much improved in taste, if placed in salted ice water some time before serving. Cucumbers, too, are prepared in this manner, but must not be sliced until ready to serve.

ELLICE SERENA. THE NEW DANCES

riptions of the Waltz Minuet and L'avenir Adopted for the Season.

New York Sun. 1 The Waltz Minuet and L'avenir are the stateliness of the minuet with the perverted waltz, and produces as a result a very pretty dance. It begins with the minuet step, for which the music is slow and the time strongly marked, and develops into the reg-ular waltz step, with music a trifle slower than the waltz as ordinarily danced. This step is much more easily learned than L'avenir, which is a combination of

the schottische, waltz and galop steps together, with a step unlike any of the dances now in vogue. The music to which it is danced is very gay and sprightly, the move-ment picturesque and pleasing, and the effect of a room full of people dancing it is enchanting. It commences with a schottische step, the music quickens to a gaiop, and again as quickly slows to a stately measure resembling the minuet, only that it is a little more vivacious. The last step is the intricate L'avenir itsel, and is like nothing so much as a waltz danced in quickstep time, if such a thing were possi-

As the various figures come and go the gentleman puts his arm about the lady's waist as in ordinary round dances, holds her left hand in his right as they trip forward side by side, both facing in the same direction with their smooth, gliding step in the same direction with their smooth, gliding step in the same direction with their smooth, gliding step in the same direction with their smooth, gliding step in the same direction, "the Louis the native colorings, designs and textures of the most costly."

I would say with no hestation, "the Louis the most costly."

I would say with no hestation, "the Louis the mative colorings, designs and textures of the Eastern weaver. The copy is generally remarkably true.

The story of sending warming pans to the Hottentots, where they were a dead failure as warming pans but a glorious success as star-rots finds a reportion in the big imtheir progress to the galop, which is a feat-ure of the dance.

WOMEN'S REM ARKABLE WORK

Others Resides Miss Fawcett are Distinguishing Themselves in the Schools.

New York Sun.] Another woman in England who, like the girl senior wrangler, has achieved much distinction in an educational way, is Miss
Eleonora L. Fleury, who has just had the honor of passing the medical degrees examination of the Royal University of Ireland in the Upper Pass Division. The examination of the Royal University of Ireland in the Upper Pass Division. The examination of the Royal University of Ireland in the Upper Pass Division. The examination of the Royal University of Ireland in the Upper Pass Division. distinction in an educational way, is Miss ers recommended her for the further examination for honors in company with one other student, a man, in which she won the for instance, shows natural wood on the first place in the order of merit and the edges, and wherever there is any carving University prize of \$40 as well. The whole | the natural wood grains are disclosed a career of this remarkable young woman has been a continuous record of the highest med-ical honors a woman student can gain. In the law, too, recently, there has been a brilliant success gained by Mile. Belcesco, a

Roumanian lady, who has recently taken her degrees. Like Miss Fawcett, she obtained the highest place in the examination for the licentiatic degree, and her success at the examination for the doctor's degree was quite as phenomenal. The question was raised as to her wearing the cap and gown, and finally decided in the negative by a learned doctor, who pronounced that, as in heraldry, metal should not be up on metal, nor color on color, so one gown should not hide another.
This Roumanian Portia is a pretty girl of

23, tall and graceful, and of the bru-nette type peculiar to the country. Her parents have given her a thorough boy's education, and there are few more accomplished Latin and Greek scholars than she. Her mother always escorted her, and in the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure in the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. Her pressure is a pair of genuine antique lace curtains and it'll sound very grand, yet I know a retailer who is right now selling beauties, simple of course, for \$3 a pair. Here is a list of cheap upholstery stuffs, all of which are shown in style of the six years of her study she has missed only one lecture. she has missed only one lecture. Her pressent purpose is to apply for admission at the Bucharest bar, not to practice for remuneration, as her circumstances render it entirely unnecessary, but to establish a precedent in favor of women who are obliged to earn a livelihood, and to plead for women too poor to employ other counsel.

A RAILROAD QUEEN.

Mrs. Haines, Three Times a Millionaire, Will Make Her Home in Brooklyn. The first woman in America ever chosen The first woman in America ever chosen president of a steam railroad is Mrs. Charles of the most expensive goods; to live in Brooklyn. The line of which she draperies, imitais the chief officer is the Haines Medina tions of the Valley road in Texas. Mrs. Haines' hus- Chinese and band, in association with others, is the owner of several short railways in various States in the Union. The fair president is an excellent weight, but cotthe Union. The fair president is an excellent business woman, and is well fitted for the position to which she has been elevated.

weight, but cotton, chenille stuffs forcurtains, Mrs. Haines, who is only 29 years of age, is gifted with rare executive ability. She has come North for a twofold purpose—in search of a much-needed rest and in order to look about for profitable speculations. On the arrival of her husband from Texas she proposes to begin the construction of a palatial home near Prospect Park in Brook-

Mrs. Haines is in possession of an independent fortune of \$3,000,000. She is most charitably inclined and a charming woman.

DECKING THE ROYAL TABLES. The Duty Devolves Upon Four Officials of

of Queen Victoria's Household. It may not be generally known that attached to the Queen's household are four officials whose sole duty is to deck the royal tables. In the case of a royal banquet the

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

Furniture Won't be Elegant.

the Bogus Antiques. THE CORNER SHELP IN A NEW DRESS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] We read now and then of "how to live on \$10 a week" or how to furnish a home on

> we've tried it, Any man who ever attempted to build a house on an architect's calculations, and has learned that a \$5,000 plan ate into a \$7,000 bank balance, knows with what utter contempt, such things as the average "hints on suburban home | u'lding" or "fur nishing" can be regarded. The one great barrier to economic housefurnishing is this: People who are most interested in the subject

are usually in no posi-Fifteenth Century tion to attempt it; for to Sideboard, properly exercise any properly exercise any economy in interior decoration, one should at least have money enough to make a proper start. What ruins the appearance of many homes is the "picked up" look about them. They have no character. Picked up things may be cheap but if they fail as a collection to harmonize, then they cease to be decorative and the motive is lost.

In the first place, then, your rooms must possess a character.

with a crab or some such device from the Japanese country.
Yellow is the color now that the decorators are all running to, yellow walls, yellow It May All be Very Well but the curtains, yellow carpets-with now and then just enough black to relieve it. It women with artistic taste would drop their ambitious studio life and their daubs

SIMPLE FURNISHINGS THE BEST,

Grand Fabrics Don't Cost Much if They Are
the Bogus Autiques.

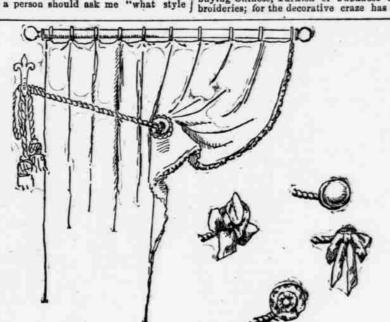
the Bogus Autiques.

the Bogus Autiques. and How to Use Them. fully the master stroke, which will elevate them in a night. If Dora Wheeler had allowed her ambitions to rob her of her sound sense she never would have made the money

she has or held the position she now occu-pies in the decorative field. I know artists who would flourish if they would get down to book covers, but they soar to cloud painton \$10 a week" or how to furnish a home on \$3,000," but smile pityingly especially if would fill up, but they prefer babbling brooks and canvas bits, dust covered, neglected, unremunerative. They won't work for the trade. Hand painted wall hangings were some years ago only made by Mrs. Wheeler and the associated artists, but to-day other women have gone into the field and the upholstery stores gladly take all their work. They had the courage of their convictions and worked hard for the trade and the trade's necessities, and many of them have in consequence made the salaries of bank Presidents, while their bohemian brethren are still sitting by the babbling

THE OLD-TIME CORNER SHELF. A corner shelf canopy, one of the most universally decorative things that can be used in a house, is made by draping silken curtains from it. The old-time corner shelf is thus made exceedingly rick looking. The edge of the shelf is dressed off by a narrow brass railing. The illustration shows the

Among the very latest decorative oddities which have come in to us from all the world over, are Japanese straw mats about five feet long, made in the same way as matting, only designed in colored straw in mat sizes. Bamboo fish poles are split up and make excellent mouldings for wall panels. The fish poles cost about 1/2 cent each in India. For every pole 1/4 cent /reight is charged and then incidental profits do the rest till 25 cents is charged for the mere rent of the things at the seashore.
You never know nowadays when you are buying Chinese, Turkish or Japanese em-



LOOPING A CURTAIN.

of house decorations is the most elaborate, couraged the manufacture of table covers, luxurious and necessarily the most costly?" scarfs and tidies in this country—copied in

If asked, "would you furnish an entire house in one style?" I would say "no, I would no more think of having every apartment dressed alike than I would put my family in livery. The monotony of such a home would be unbearable-enough to put

a man in the mad house.

I would select my furnishing from the most simple styles for three reasons: First, because cheapest; second, because in simple things you run the least risk of getting slop pieces the sixteenth century style-a style you will recognize by the worn look of the wood. A dark, brown-stained clothes chest, prominent points as though the finish had been worn away. Now back a century before this sixteenth century period, the furni-ture used was still more primitive;

ture used was still more primitive; the artistic lines were all there, with the charm and richness of good taste; but the resources of the cabinetmaker were limited and the work was by necessity severely simple. We show here a side-board of the fifteenth century and it can be seen that while the style is good, it is decidedly cheap. Take this then, as the style for your dining room and you can proceed on safe and inexpensive grounds.

GRAND FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Folks say "Oh, yes, but the fabrics cost so much." Nonsensel It's simply because you don't know what to ask for. Tell a friend that you have at your parlor windows possibly not in every case as elaborate as the best class goods: Muslins for curtains, shown in striped and checked ground with beautifully

embroidered designs; madras for curtains, sold by the yard or pair; cotton tapestries for curtains or coverings, finest colorings and effects, many of chenille plain or figured. by the yard or pair; denim for draperies, same as overalls are made of; cretonnes, pettit points. ramies, silks, Canton flannel draperies, and cotton plush. All or

> The Corner She'f. TYING A CURTAIN BACK.

goods are inex-

pensive but

Drawing back or "looping" a curtain i almost invariably done by carrying your cord or gimp from the hook on the window casement clear round the curtain. The latest fashion is entirely different. A rosette, cap or tuft is affixed to the curtain. operation of decking is far more difficult somewhere about a foot from the inner edge and the cord is attached to this, both front and back of curtain. Endless innovation which there are dozens on the table, and, in fact, all over the royal palace, for this is one of the old-fashioned customs which the Queen still adheres to so pertinaciously.

sette, cap or tult is affixed to the curtain, somewhere about a foot from the inner edge and the cord is attached to this, both front and back of curtain. Endless innovation can be introduced upon this idea. The tuft can be covered by a bunch of artificial flowers or a heavy bow. If the drapery is on the Japanese order, you can cover the tuit able in every way.

Sette, cap or tult is affixed to the curtain, somewhere about a foot from the inner edge from one of his male patients a diseased knee joint, and inserted an artificial substitute made from ivory.

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stew-pots, finds a repetition in the big im-portation lately of a job lot of Japanese chair cushions. They were of straw and coarse and entirely unfitted for the purpose intended, but hung up on the wall they make excellent memorandum cushions.
They are fringed all round, the edge ornaand long pins with a tassel on the head ends are used to attach cards, letters or "mems" to it. C. R. CLIFFORD.

A NEW ENGLISH GAME.

It Bents Croquet for Out-of-Door Diversion and is Already Popular. A new out-of-door game called "The Colors" has been invented by Mrs. A. Hartshorne, of Bradbourne Hall, near Derby, England, says the Pall Mall Budget. It may be played by four or eight players. For the four players the materials for the game are four sets of five posts painted red, white, blue and green. Each player has a little rack on which she or he carries eight rings, two each of the same colors, and two small flags bearing the letters "E." or "L.," signifying right or left. There are also flags then pushed gently down the casopaghus into the storage. painted black to indicate a miss or "fault."

The court should be 60 feet long by 36 feet withdrawn, leaving the string extending wide. To arrange the ground the posts are wide. To arrange the ground the posts are planted in sets of fives, each post two feet six inches apart from its neighbor, in a figure which would form a cross, the first or starting set being at one end of the ground, the end or finishing set at the extreme end of the court, exactly opposite the start, and the side sets in the middle of each side of the court.

the court. Each player being furnished with his complement of eight rings, which have previously been shaken up in a bag, two partpoisons have been swallowed, physicians ners stand on each side of the starting set of posts facing each other. The whole object of the game is to get rid of the rings in such a manner that they retain their proper se-quence on the posts. There is no throwing r running. The players walk leisurely from set to set, deposit their rings if they ean, and then walk on to the next set of posts. One player may get rid of a ring by placing it on his partner's ring, and any

player may play two rings following if posa certain amount of science in the game, and of course it may be varied in many ways. It may be called the quadrille of to do more than they are able. Let the totally different people from tenuis players, but there is plenty of room for it, and it pertainly is prettler and certainly is prettier and more interesting than croquet, though it seems so simple. The new game was played the other after-noon in the gardens of the Inner Temple by a number of trained players, before a party of specially invited guests.

BAREFOOTED PRIESTS. Peculiarities of the Religions of the Orient as

to Dress. Confucianism and Shintoism in Oriental life, except as a matter of extervals. The priets of the Shinto faith are very particular about appearing in all their regalia when- Mackenzie £100 per lecture for as many as ever they appear in public. No matter how | 30 lectures in his American trip, but the imposing they may be as to head and body, the feet are let uncovered. To a Westerner lectures, and these are to be at the the contrast is striking, ludicrously so, re-minding one of inmates of insane asylums that glory in nothing so much as leaving off a very important article of dress.

AN IVORY KNEE JOINT.

Wonderful Operation in London That Promises to be Successful.

Prof. Gluck, of London, recently performed a remarkable and successful opera-

COUGHS AND SNEEZES.

Some Simple Methods of Dealing With Sick Room Troubles.

THE EFFECT OF NERVE PRESSURE.

Mechanical and Medical Emetics, and When

PRECAUTIONS DURING CONVALENCENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

Nurses have to deal with many cases in which the effort and muscular contraction caused by the exertions of sneeling, coughing and hiccoughing are very weakening and trying to the patient. Sneezing is produced by both external and internal causes, Externally, by particles of irritating dust in the air and sometimes by sunlight, or intense color; internally, by disordered nervous conditions, and it is commonly associated with whooping cough, asthma and gout. Pressure upon the fifth nerve will often temporarily prevent sneezing-as pinching the upper lip under the nose. The application of mustard to the back of the neck will often relieve it; and in violent cases an emetic has

been used with good results. Coughing may be relieved in a variety of ways-and, again, every attempt may avail nothing; but the nurse should pay especial attention to the posture of the person, and learn that position which most removes the tendency to frequent coughing. Again, coughing may be induced by a tickling sensation in the throat, which some very simple soothing mixture or drink may relieve, as slippery elm tea, Irish moss, licorice, etc. Then, too, many persons cough from habit, Many times a little exercise of will would postpone the effort.

HINTS FROM BROWN-SEQUARD.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in one of his lectures, with reference to a check on sneezing, coughing, etc., says: "Coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves, on the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing in the neighborhood of ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth, inside, is also

a means of stopping coughing, and many say that the will has immense power. "There are many other affections associated with breathing, which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasm of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, and also in whooping cough, it is possible to afford reliet by throwing cold water on the feet, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the matter that is producing the spasm, and arrests it almost at once. would not say that we can always prevent cough by our will; but in many instances these things are possible, and if you remem-ber that in bronchits and pneumonia, or any acute affection of the lungs, backing or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as

RELIEP FOR HICCOUGH.

Hiccough is most frequently a symptom of stomach or abdominal disturbance, but it may be purely nerve irritation inde-pendently of this. It may be produced by the presence of indigestible or highly spiced foods in the stomach or by very warm coods or drinks. It may be slight or persistent. When occurring in typhoid fever, cholera, meningitis or peritonitis, it is a grave symp-tom. The mild attacks are relieved by holding the breath for as long as is con tion of the back of the neck or over the diaphragm sometimes afford relies and pressing hard upon one of the must es of the neck which reaches from the onner border of the upper portion of the first rib behind the "collar bone" upward and back-

ward to the vertebra of the neck has been known to check this distressing symptom.

Infants vomit with perfect case; children make it no difficult task; but adults, in general, find it very hard work. In many conditions it is well to induce vomiting. This may be the case when it is desired to dislodge talse membranes in croup, or diphtheritic deposits and other substances from the air passages. Again if a poison has been swallowed frequently the best thing that you cap do is to induce vomiting at once. quickest way, when it can be done, is by forcing the finger of the patient down his

throat, gagging as it is sometimes termed. Tickling the throat with a feather will often

produce vomiting. SEVERE BUT SUCCESSFUL. I remember being called to a case of laudanum poisoning, when after failing to produce vomiting in every other way, the following method was successful: A long whalebone from the rag in the stomach out through the mouth; a gentle jerking of the string a few times secured the necessary irritation and contraction brought up the mixture of laudanum, the strong coffee that had been given as an actidote to the laudanum, the mustard and other potions that had failed to provoke the vomiting, and, of course, the

woman recovered in due time.

The more common emetics are mustard poisons have been awallowed, physicians often administer sulphate of zinc, 10 to 20 grains, dissolved in water, and repeated in ten minutes, if necessary. The difficulty in vomiting may be overcome if the person will lower the head and make the attempt lying down with the face downward resting the body on the bed and the head on the arm

upon a chair or other support. ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY. When your patient is mending you must not relinguish your watchfulness. In some There is no hurry or scurry, but there is sickness convalescence is sudden; in others to do more than they are able. Let the person first sit up in bed; afterward, with-

clothes; neither should you forget to make those ne does put on attractive and pretty. The room should be warmer when the patient is up than when he is in bed, and when he first sits up do not let him be bur-dened with visitors. An invalid can always

Night for His American Trip.

£130 a lecture, or, in other words, Sir Morell will receive £2,000 for 15 lectures. This is the highest remuneration which has hitherto been given for lectures. Arch-deacon Farrar, who was considered to be very successful, received £40 a lecture. Mr. Stanley, who will follow Sir Morell in the middle of November, will of course cap the

doctor as regards fees.

Sir Morell will lecture at New York,
Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and
several other cities in the States. He has
declined to so were the

be politely excused. MACKENZIE'S LECTURE PERS There is little real difference between Colonel Pond to Pay Him Nearly \$500 a London World,1 Colonel Pond at first offered Sir Morell