

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE FASHIONS.

VALUABLE HINTS TO THE LADIES.

A new style of skirts called the "round" is now fashionable. It is a compromise between the short dress and the trained skirt. It has no train, but is longer than the walking dress.

An overdress of blue or pink silk, with short sleeves and low, square cut corsage, is worn over a dress of white muslin. The overdress is looped up at the sides with bows of the same color, displaying an elegantly trimmed skirt, rich in embroidery and volantes, or lace insertion and puffs of the material. The muslin waist is high, and puffed with rows of insertion between, and the sleeve is fitted to the wrist.

Gingham comes in very genteel patterns this season and make pretty dresses for home wear or street suits. They are not confined to little girls, or young ladies either, but are popular among all ages; they wear well and wash well, and are very desirable for school dresses.

Narrow hair-striped prints are as popular as the spotted gingham, and are not as serviceable, yet give good wear. They are made with double skirts, and trimmed with frills, and every possible means is taken to aid to the original color. The Marie Antoinette fan is among the most expensive of such articles. These are made of satin, and are trimmed with costly lace. The sticks are mother of pearl. The price is from fifty to seventy-five dollars.

Full dress fans of satin—Sometimes called the Watteau fan—have handsome flowers painted upon them. They are mounted upon gilt or pearl sticks. The tortoise shell fans are used for full dress, and are also expensive.

Among the cheaper but very pretty varieties is the black fan, which is decorated with spangles and edged with guipure lace. These are mounted upon gilt sticks, and may be had for five dollars.

The long-tailed return to classic styles of costume has not taken place. Chignons are worn high and quite as high as ever—though in many cases they are composed of long and short curls, which render them more graceful than the smooth or puffed curls.

To marshall these is one weighty objection—It never stops raining, and visits to the laundry this is a serious drawback.

White pique dresses are generally made plain, scalloped and bound with white braid, though we have seen black used for this purpose; but it is not in good taste, except for mourning, and then, with the addition of a black sash, it looks very well and explains itself.

Thin white spotted muslin street dresses are worn over slips of blue, pink or violet, with sashes and ribbons to correspond. This is very bad taste; it required a groundwork of pure white to throw out the color of the trimmings, and moreover, it always reminds one of the style of exhibiting these flimsy goods on the counters.

White linen dresses are trimmed with black or colored braid, and very cool and pretty they are for little girls, or young ladies, either.

Artificial curls of all kinds are worn. Long, heavy curls behind the ear, and the short or long curls which compose or fall over the chignon. Indeed, wherever they can be placed, curls are admissible.

The high price asked for switches has brought into the market a substitute, which is called grass grass. These switches are long, thick and pliable, and as light as a feather. When the hair is dressed they look quite as well as a switch of real hair, which would cost \$30.

Or all the light summer colors white is the favorite for children, and it is reproduced in an infinite variety of materials, from sheer muslin to heavy masselins.

Between these two extremes are white poplin, alpacas, flannels and piques.

CHIT CHAT FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Although the masculine is supposed to be too lofty to stoop to make the masculine body look its prettiest, we have seen some fashionable gentlemen in congress of their summer holidays—dressing shirts for traveling, of linen with narrow lines of color, with collars and cuffs to match, of course.

For day dress shirts of white linen, with broad striped bosoms, were selected, but for resplendent evening toilet the bosoms were required to be embroidered, and the more dainty the better.

Bosoms of mixed or "broken" egg" color will do for boating, bowling and croquet; for dinner, a brown, black or claret colored coat, may accompany a white waist, with trousers of pale gray or lavender, as delicate in color as the taste of the wearer.

For the extreme of neatness, white suits of finest cassimere are worn, and are particularly affected by the brunettes type, with eyes of the prevailing shades of brown.

For the blonde fastidious, suits of dark goods, equally fine and cool, are preferred as being more suited by contrast to bring out those particular shades of ash, gray and pale rose color, so often seen in the masculine blonde.

For neckties, the same tender considerations for possibilities shows itself. There are dainty ties that come by the box or cargo, of finest linen, starched and pressed to shape by the laundress, who never takes the colors.

Satin cravats of solid colors of striped, are also selected, together with floral ribbons, so much in vogue among the ladies, and any of these are suitable to wear with the flannel shirt.

Some summer house jackets for smoking are made of what we boldly call "baby flannel," of pale gray or lavender; they are very comfortable, and in some cases the material seems most appropriate.

The rumor that the landing of the shore end of the French Atlantic Cable at Duxbury, Mass., will be prevented does not seem to rest upon any substantial basis. The State of Massachusetts has already given permission for the landing of the cable, and Gov. Claflin, it is asserted, has expressed the opinion that the officers of the United States must determine what action shall be taken. But, admitting that the previous consent of the United States is necessary, the landing of the cable has not been threatened, and it is very doubtful whether the United States Courts would issue an injunction, or the law officers would ask for such process.

A Balloon Voyage.

We left Buffalo at 4:15 o'clock P. M., and ascended, perpendicularly, about three quarters of a mile, and then drifted out over the bay and lake. The view of the city and country was grand and beautiful. We exchanged signals with a tug in the lake beneath us.

When at an altitude of 3,500 feet we could still see the people in the streets, looking like pigmies, and could also distinguish the spray of Niagara Falls with the naked eye.

About twelve minutes to five o'clock we cut loose the drag rope which was coiled around the car. It created a fearful sound, and not being properly secured to the car dropped into the lake and was lost. About twenty minutes past five, being half a mile high, we commenced descending with great rapidity, and landed in the water in a minute and a half. All seized the rope and pressed upon the sides of the car.

All the provisions got wet and were partly spoiled. Threw out a small quantity of ballast and ascended again. About twenty minutes to six again descended with great rapidity, and again found ourselves in the lake, but quickly rose again with the loss of a bag of sand.

About eight minutes to six had reached a great altitude, and commenced drifting toward the shore. At six o'clock passed over a beach, a good breeze blowing, could see several villages, and passed Eighteen Mile Creek at ten minutes past six, traveling, Mr. King thought, thirty miles an hour, at least.

In a few minutes we had reached an altitude of two miles; it became hazy, and we could no longer see Buffalo. At twelve minutes after six we passed almost over Eden, and heard the people shouting and dogs barking. All hands felt exceedingly jolly.

The balloon commenced to descend, and shouts of "Come down, and we will take you back to Buffalo," were heard. Gave three cheers and a tiger for Eden. Rose again and passed lengthwise over a piece of woods. About twenty minutes to seven we neared the earth, and threw out the anchor and descended into an open field. The people were helped to hold the anchor, and we finally touched the ground in an adjoining corner. About ten minutes after seven we rose from Eden, amid the cheering of a crowd of about one hundred persons.

The ballast was thrown overboard freely, and in two minutes the wire rose to the height of one mile and a half. At this height the balloon became taut, and the ropes were brought into requisition. Our course was nearly due south. We passed over Collins and other villages, in several of which displays of fireworks could be seen. At four minutes past eight the gas could be seen coming out of the bottom of the balloon, a sign that an elevation of two miles had been reached, and for the first time Mr. King opened the valve. At six o'clock we passed over Cattaraugus Creek.

Here we sailed over an enormous tract of woods. Descent on the homeward side was spoken of, but the aeronaut declined to do so. At four minutes past ten the last bag of ballast was taken in hand, and judicious use of its contents carried us over. From this point it began to grow dark. The country was heavily wooded, and whenever the earth was approached the forbidding tree-tops were underneath, and it was necessary to rise again, to accomplish which the ropes from the bottom of the car were ripped up and thrown overboard.

The course continued over the interminable forests of Cattaraugus county, though it was impossible to judge in which direction we were traveling. Shortly before eleven o'clock we drew near a mountain top, and not having sufficient buoyancy to clear the tree-tops, went crashing through them in a manner more fashion than pleasant. Mr. King, seeing that a descent was inevitable, and nearly all the ballast was gone, dropped anchor a few minutes afterward, and at precisely eleven o'clock rebounded, and it caught in the top of a pine tree, nearly one hundred feet high.

The anchor-rope let down the balloon about fifty feet, and a line dropped, showed that the party was at that distance from the ground. The country was now between heaven and earth. The hours of night were watched out, and shortly after daylight, at twenty minutes past five A. M., the anchor-rope was cut and the descent was made. The party without a pause, but the balloon was ripped into shreds by the branches of the pine.

Investigation showed that the night had been spent anchored to the top of a tree of Rock, the highest spot of the Alleghenies, in McKean or Warren county, Pennsylvania, a point about fourteen miles southeast of Warren, and nearly as far north as Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, Warren (Pa.) Cor. Buffalo Courier, July 5.

Sunstroke, like hydrophobia, is always a doubtful subject as to what it really is, and how caused. The forms of medical treatment in the case of sunstroke are as varied as the theories advanced of its character. In England such cases are considered as arising from direct over heating of the blood, and treated accordingly. At home some doctors consider it a poisoning of the blood, and follow a treatment analogous to that in snake poisoning. Indian doctors believe that it is occasioned by the direct action of the sun's rays upon the hair, or perhaps upon the medulla oblongata. But now is this effect caused? What rays of the sun thus affect? It cannot be the illuminating rays, nor can it be the heat, for firemen, potters, glass-blowers, etc., endure much greater heat, and at still rays we have the "sunstroke" or solar rays, and it is the actinic which acts most powerfully on organic matter; and the actinic rays are surprisingly energetic in the tropics—*Exaggerated on road.*

The work on the North Missouri Railroad bridge, at St. Charles, which was suspended in part by the late high waters, has been resumed, and is being pushed with force and vigor. The bridge is to be made of steel, and will cost \$100,000, including the labor that was employed for about two weeks in protecting the banks and keeping the works clear of drift wood that covered the river. The bridge will be completed within a year.

In consequence of excavations for a new building on Main street, Hartford, Conn., an adjoining building, belonging to the United States, and containing a large number of soldiers, was found to be in a state of decay, and it was found necessary to demolish it. The work was given to the United States Army, and no one was injured.

NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

THEATREMAN'S DEPARTMENT. PUBLISHED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. All stockholders, as registered on the Books of this company on the 30th day of April, 1899, will be entitled to subscribe for TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the respective interest in New Stock, at par, as follows:

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of the month of November, 1899, and the 31st day of December, 1899; or, if stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each installment so paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata of the dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every stockholder holding less than four shares, shall be entitled to subscribe for one share and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which installments are not to be paid under Resolution of May 12, 1898, will be entitled to their allotment of the Twenty-five per cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES, 1899.

In accordance with Section 6th, Page 398 of City Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

That the assessments for 1899 of City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School, and City Water, for the year 1899, have been made and are now on file in the City Treasurer's Office, and are subject to appeal to the Board of Directors of the City of Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of August.

First Day of August, and TWO PER CENTUM if paid between the first day of August and the fifteenth day of September.

AND THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

No deduction will be allowed on taxes paid in advance of the first day of August. An addition of five per centum will be made on taxes not paid on or before the first day of August. Five per centum will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on November first.

A. J. COCHRAN, CITY TREASURER, 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., 1000 1/2

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock payable on demand at the office of the company.

JULY 15, 1899. W. H. MCLELLAND, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.

COMPANY, No. 23 Diamond, Allegheny, have declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th day of August.

JULY 15, 1899. JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ARTIZAN'S INSURANCE CO.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, to be credited on or after the 15th day of August.

JULY 15, 1899. J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of the MONROE-GALLAGHER A. V. CO.

have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, on or after the 15th day of August.

A. M. SPAHR, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, on or after the 15th day of August.

A. M. SPAHR, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of the BIRMINGHAM AND ALABAMA RAILROAD CO.

have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, on or after the 15th day of August.

A. M. SPAHR, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of the PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.

have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, on or after the 15th day of August.

A. M. SPAHR, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of the PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.

have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, on or after the 15th day of August.

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A. M. SPAHR, JR., Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

MANDRAKE PILLS FOR THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. These pills are to be taken at the first sign of indigestion, or if taken after a meal, they will clear the stomach, and the patient will feel better. The pills are made of the finest Mandrake root, and are the only pills to cure indigestion.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup is the most powerful of the three, and it is the only way to cure consumption.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is a gentleman of high standing, and his medicines are the only ones to cure consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup is the most powerful of the three, and it is the only way to cure consumption.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An elegant new Brick Dwelling, 7 rooms, at the corner of 10th and 11th streets, \$1,000. House of 4 rooms, 2 lots, 10th ward, \$1,000. House of 4 rooms, 1 lot, 10th ward, \$1,000.

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