

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—Checked tweed in brown and beige made this stylish skirt, which may form part of a cycling or golf suit, or be used for general outing or rainy day wear. The skirt comprises four gores and displays the sheath effect at the top with a pretty flare from the knees to the lower edge.

The front gore is of narrow width at the top and joins to wide circular side gores shaped with underlaps, over which the front gore closes with double buttons and loops, as shown, or with buttons and buttonholes, if so



FOUR GORED BICYCLE SKIRT.

preferred. The centre back gore is gathered closely at the top, the fulness being invisible under the deeply laid plaits that meet closely in back. This arrangement gives necessary saddle room when mounted and a becoming flare when off the wheel.

A deep underfacing of the material held in place with rows of stitching about an inch apart finishes the lower edge of skirt. A smooth interlining of haircloth is recommended to insure both safety and style.

To make this skirt will require three and one-fourth yards of material forty-four inches wide or two and one-

breasted and open-fronted coats, and certainly look more stylish than ordinary bone buttons.

Lisle Thread Gloves.

Thread gloves, having for years been the joy of the simple and sensible, have recently been taken up with a rush by the fashionable and rather freakish element. This is chiefly because with their capital suede lisle gloves the manufacturers have achieved a cotton hand covering that fits exactly and smartly. Thread gloves in a variety of soft tones are very preferable to silk, and women with pretty, plump hands and arms wear elbow sleeved muslins in the afternoon with flesh, pink or lilac suede lisle gloves reaching to the crook of the arm and end of the sleeve. One potent argument in favor of these hand coverings is that not only are they cool, perfect protectors against sunburn, but they wash just like lisle thread stockings.

Foulard as Popular as Ever.

The craze for foulards has by no means abated. In fact, as the season advances so are more patterns sprung upon the market. They are all of the very softest, satiny order, very different from the hard combination of silk and surah of yore. The most popular colors are a mixture of blues and white, but pink and black, and even mauves, have been in great demand.

A Rage in Jewelry.

The butterfly is becoming the rage for everything, just as the bowknot was a while ago. When enamelled in natural colors it makes a pretty pin for stocks and the hair. As brooches set with precious gems they are bewilderingly lovely, and add to the fineness and daintiness of lace.

A Novelty in Combs.

Pompadour combs, in real or even imitative shell, are considered the best taste by many. If set with semi-precious stones or genuine jewels they are prettier in dark hair than the plain shell.

Sashes of Chiffon and Silk.

Wide sashes of crepe de Chine, chiffon, hemstitched taffeta and soft



MISSIE'S WAIST.

half yards of fifty-four-inch material for short length, and two and three-fourth yards of forty-four or two and one-eighth yards of fifty-four-inch material for full length.

A Charming Waist.

Mauve drap d'ete, velvet of a darker shade, white corded taffeta and irregular insertion are stylishly united in the charming waist illustrated in the large engraving. The pretty bodice decoration of velvet is finished separately and applied over the completed waist. It may be used as an accessory, for other waists may be worn with low pompadour neck and short sleeves for evening dress. The full fronts are supported by fitted linings that close in center back, the square yoke of corded or tuckered taffeta being applied over the lining. The collar is of taffeta to match the yoke facing. The two-seamed sleeves have becoming fulness at the top and are arranged over fitted linings, the wrists being decorated with bands of velvet and insertion to match the bretelles. The mode presents opportunity for the introduction of three contrasting materials, which is oftentimes desirable when remodeling misses' waists. The bretelles may be of some material decorated with braid, ribbon or passementerie, the yoke and collar facing being all-over lace underlaid with satin in white or some becoming color.

To make this waist for a miss fourteen years of age will require one and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

The Correct Thing to Wear.

Shepherds' plaid woolen materials in black and white, petunia and white and gendarme blue and white are the very height of fashion just now for making up into skirts, and the correct thing is to wear a short jacket or coat made of satin-face amazone cloth to match the color of the check material of which the skirt is made. The fancy shape revers and collar are faced with the shepherds' plaid. White crystal buttons are used to decorate double-

Liberty silks in evening shades or in bright Roman stripes are telling items of dress. They fasten with a rosette and a second rosette catches the ends together a few inches below the waist.

On the Wearing of Veils.

White veils are becoming only to brunettes, to women with very large eyes or a brilliant complexion. Black veils with big dots should be worn by women with large features. A plain mesh is the most genteel in appearance.

Child's Frock.

White dimity is here daintily associated with fine tucking and lace insertion which is sold all ready for yoking. The fashionable square yoke forms the upper portion from which depends the full front and back, that hangs in graceful folds from gathers at the top. A deep frill of valenciennes lace edging outlines the yoke, standing out stylishly at the shoulders over the moderately full sleeves. The



CHILD'S FROCK.

sleeves are gathered on the upper and lower edges and completed at the wrists with bands of insertion and frills of narrow lace edging. A narrow frill to match finishes the neck. It is a very popular style.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Hat Pins to Match.

It is now the fashion to wear one's bonnet pins and hat pins strictly in pairs instead of using at random. The day of individual hat pins is on the wane. Henceforth these articles will be either matched or bought or presented in pairs. The flower-head pins are always pretty, especially the amaranth or periwinkle pattern, or the small white camellia pins.

Hand-Embroidered Stockings.

Gauze thread hose and hand-embroidered stockings are the choice for wear with slippers in place of the luxurious spun silk, and, though of linen woven, they are no less costly than the best silken web. Some of the hand embroidered hose have tiny green leaves and scarlet berries strewn on black ground, or minute butterflies and dragon flies are pricked out on the gauzy film of linen. All these fragile splendors are set off with low-heeled, perfectly plain black satin slippers, shaped with wedge toes and cut as low as possible about the foot.

The Latest Fad.

The latest fad with the ultra-fashionable is the absence of the envelope. We have gone back to the days of the olden times when the red wafers and the sealing wax and the folded paper were all that custom demanded or knew. The modern or recalled fashion has substituted the daintiest tinted wafers to match the paper, heliotrope, robin's egg blue, cerulean, lilac, fawn or cream, for the maulaged flap of the envelope. One must write on a big sheet if it is a letter; on the smaller size for notes, invitations, etc.; fold and seal, and then a wafer may be added for extra strength, or the seal alone will answer, if desired.

She Shops for a Railroad.

It is well known that many city women earn comfortable incomes as shoppers for women who live in localities where the shopping facilities are meagre, but the shopping of no other "purchasing agent" covers as wide a range as that of Mrs. M. T. Reed of Chicago. Mrs. Reed buys everything, from gingham aprons to locomotives. In fact, the latter and all other railroad equipments have now become her specialty. She has recently been appointed purchasing agent of the new Pacific and Northern Idaho railroad, and has already purchased many tons of railway machinery, steel rails and other railroad appurtenances. She has not yet relinquished her regular shopping business, but says it is easier to buy a locomotive than a new spring bonnet. She is the only woman on record who goes "shopping" in steel works and machine shops, but is very fond of the work and has proved that it can be done with eminent success by a woman. Mrs. Reed has been a business woman just one year.—Leslie's Weekly.

On the Fitness of Things.

An idea of the fitness of things can be very successfully applied to the purchase of stocks and collars, which, after all, are the important feature of the shirt waist. The chic of this kind of dress depends so much on the right collar and tie that it is well to aim for the correct thing, since what is suited to one kind of shirt is out of place with another. The broad Ascot tie, which so many young women seem to regard with favor, should never be worn except with a coat or vest, which conceals the ends. The bow ties of silk with long ends are very pretty, and feminine, too, but here care must be taken not to have the ends too long or the good effect is lost. The thin, dressy white shirt waists require a fine linen stock with embroidered turn-over edges and a bow and ends of taffeta or batiste, which, of course, extends around the neck in a narrow band. A plain standing linen collar, with a ribbon carried twice around the neck, forming a stock, and tied in a bow in front, is a favorite way of dressing the neck; and tucked stocks of silk, with a little butterfly bow in front and narrow turn-over collars of embroidered or hemstitched linen lawn, are very dainty and generally becoming. Narrow Brussels lace scarfs tied around the silk stocks are also very pretty. In linen collars there are the high, turn-over variety, with round ends, worn with a simple narrow tie, and the high band turned over fully an inch around the top.—New York Sun.

Women in India.

Many natives of India are now joining with Europeans in attacking the system of child marriage, and a social reformer has come forward with a carefully prepared set of rules for the education of girls, which, it is said, "if duly observed, will be found to be of great advantage." For it is thought that by education reform will come, and the seven million married girls not yet in their teens have plenty of time, even in the midst of their domestic duties, to devote to their lessons. The social reformer advises their instructors to proceed on these lines: Don't teach the girl any languages useless to her life. Don't teach her work which she will have no occasion to do. Don't waste her precious time in imparting knowledge which she will have no occasion whatever to use. Don't try to teach her at school what she can better or more naturally learn at home. These and some others of an equally homely kind are the rules which the Indian social reformer lays down for the amelioration of the native girl. But it is open to doubt whether education, even on sensible lines, is sufficiently powerful to break down caste prej-

udices, which are, of course, the real reason of the native woman's undeveloped state. The only European invention which has done anything so far to destroy these prejudices is the railway, and it is unlikely that education can be really usefully employed until the railway has made a much further advance in its pioneer work. Certainly the government can never take any steps to interfere in the thorny question of caste.—London Globe.

The Style in Purses.

Purses carried by women nowadays are in fancy grains and fancy colors, the grain of the leather giving an appearance of shading, while the edges are bound in a plain shade of the same color or in a contrasting color. These purses are all made in the common patterns, with change and bill compartments.

There is a revival of an old German purse, which is a big flat pouch when opened and has a flat top frame in four pieces. The sides of the purse are flat and bound with straight pieces of steel, while the leather forms a bag hanging from these side steels. The end steels are half as wide and are hinged to the side pieces, folding across the top and meeting in the middle with a clasp like a change purse.

When opened wide the whole purse is spread out about eight inches long. There is a place for everything and everything in its place in one big bag. Its bulk, when filled with the usual array of memoranda and samples, must be detrimental to its popularity, as it must be held clasped in the hand, and it makes a pretty good handful.

The popular purse, however, is of plainest and homeliest type. It is the "finger purse," named from the women's habit of carrying it with the fingers thrust through the big retaining strap across the front. This purse is made of three plain strips of roughly finished pig-skin, making two compartments in the simplest form. One is gusseted for change and the other is a flat pocket for bills. The flap of both compartments slips through a strap across the front piece. The whole is sewed around the edges with harness stitching, with no attempt at ornamentation.

To individualize this purse there are big brass initials, the same as are used in ornamenting brass-trimmed sets of harness. These are furnished with retaining pins on the back, which are easily thrust through the leather and pressed down flat.

There is something rich about the appearance of these simple purses, and their oddity has made them most popular among the young folk.—New York Herald.

Fashion Notes.

The rage for white gowns for morning, afternoon and evening use is very marked this season.

Piques are more used than ever this year. Those with alternating stripes of openwork are an innovation.

Colored baby ribbon is proper as drawing strings in underwear. The more ribbon the fussier and prettier.

Chemisettes for tailor-made suits are losing that stiff, ungainly effect by the introduction of lace, insertion and fine tucks.

Very smart and handsome are the all-linen costumes made up in skirt and jacket style, like the plain or fancy piques, in simple tailor fashion.

The most economical hat a woman with limited spending money can have is an all-black hat, and next to this is one of black and white combined.

Skirts of many of the thin gowns are tucked down several inches at the back, thereby giving the desired flat effect and some fulness at the same time.

Very dainty and refined looking are the gowns of gray and white foulard silk, with trimmings of black chantilly lace, a vest of black chantilly net laid over rose pink, with a number of black velvet bows set here and there on the bodice.

Petticoats, whether of silk or lawn, have to be very carefully fitted to wear with the close-fitting skirts. The prettiest to wear with thin gowns is made of white taffeta, silk-trimmed, with detachable lace-trimmed ruffles of lawn, which can be easily laundered, or with India silk, trimmed with lace that will wash.

What Saved Him.

A young artist had presumed to fall in love with the daughter of a wealthy ship owner. It was long before the dawn of aesthetic taste. The profession of artist was looked upon as merely an excuse for idleness.

When it became known that the rich ship owner's daughter had encouraged the suit of a painter society was shocked. The young man had talents, no doubt, but they were talents of a sort that did not count in those days.

One day a friend entered the ship owner's house, and the women of the family—the young lady's mother and sisters—begged him to remonstrate with the obstinate Emily and save the family honor.

"The family honor!" said he. "What has Emily been doing now?" "Doing!" answered the full feminine chorus. "She's going to disgrace us all by marrying the artist."

"Pooh! Pooh!" was the quiet reply. "The fellow isn't enough of an artist to make it anything of a disgrace." The women were indignant, we are told, but it is pleasant to know that when the wealthy ship owner heard the story he was so amused that he withdrew all opposition to the marriage.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a pauper population of 5000 or more.



A tasteful appearance in dress often comes as much from good laundering as from the quality of the clothing. Good laundering requires good soap and Ivory Soap is the best.

The fading of delicate shades is frequently the ruin of an expensive garment. Any color that will stand the free application of water can be washed with Ivory Soap.

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Didn't Miss Much.

On one of the trolley lines leading to a well-known amusement park they have a system whereby the cars are stopped at certain points to allow uniformed inspectors to count the passengers, presumably as a check on the conductors. Among the passengers on the car on which the Saunterer happened to be riding was a well dressed young fellow with a penchant for cracking jokes at other people's expense. When the car stopped for the count-up he had a lot of fun thrusting gibes in the inspector, the conductor and the trolley company people in general. Finally, just as the car was about to resume its journey, he called out:

"Say, Mister Inspector, you missed me."

The inspector turned and looked the young fellow over very carefully. "Humph!" he retorted, "I guess the company can stand it. I didn't miss much."

Then everybody laughed, the young fellow got red in the face, the motor man turned on the current and the car sped onward.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Death For Corn Microbes.

That little bit of rough skin on the business side of the little toe, that un-falling barometer and inducer of pedal agony, the corn, is not simply the result of wearing boots too tight or too loose, as we have been taught to believe. It has a far more important pedigree than that, and actually boasts a bacillus—the corn bacillus. His identity has long been hidden, but a Trappist monk discovered the rascal and his complete destruction may be looked for in the near future.

The pesky organism has been dignified with a name, Bacillus Diaboli-cus, it is called. Physicians will abbreviate that to Di. The monk of La Trappe who found him out gives detailed instructions for the capture and punishment of the vicious mite for the benefit of suffering humanity. The prescription is composed of thirty grains of perchloride of mercury in solution and thirty drops laudanum de Sydenham. Place this on the affected spot and the career of the bacillus diaboli-cus comes to an ignoble end.—New York Press.

Emperor William's Tenants.

The German Emperor, as is well known, has since his accession done all in his power to improve the condition of the working classes, with the happiest results. During his recent visit to his new estate at Cadinen, which is in every respect considered a model for the rest of east Prussia, the Kaiser was greatly shocked at the appearance of the workmen's houses on the estate, and remarked that his cow-houses and pigsties were palaces compared with these hovels. He further gave orders that the dwellings for his work-people should be improved before his next visit, and said he hoped that his example would be followed by other land owners. In east Prussia there is great necessity for improvement, and it is to be hoped that the fact that the Emperor has now an estate there will have a very good effect.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What May Happen.

It probably is merely a matter of evolution, observed Cumso, before they hold sailing races in automobile yachts.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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