

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Unsettled as many features of the new styles still are, the polonaise and princess styles can be relied upon as certain to be worn. No other garment is so be-



WOMAN'S POLONAISE.

coming to the well formed figure, and the favor in which they were held in the late spring will undoubtedly extend to the fall and winter gowns. The charming design shown is well adapted to all wool materials and to such soft silks as crepe de chine and the lovely liberty fabrics. No harsh silk and no wiry woolen stuff is ever good for garments of the sort. With the guimpe, which may be of mousseline, chiffon or any soft finished silk in white or some delicate harmonious tint, it is appropriate for afternoon wear and informal dinners

fancy such a range of novelties which will be fashionable—like many other ultra-creations of the fall—need choose them. The stores and importing houses will set forth also the quietest and prettiest sort of standard shades in gloves of both dressed and undressed kid, styles which are selected year after year by a large class of conservative women who never think of following an erratic fashion, but who invariably appear as women most elegantly and fashionably attired.

Exquisite Plaids.

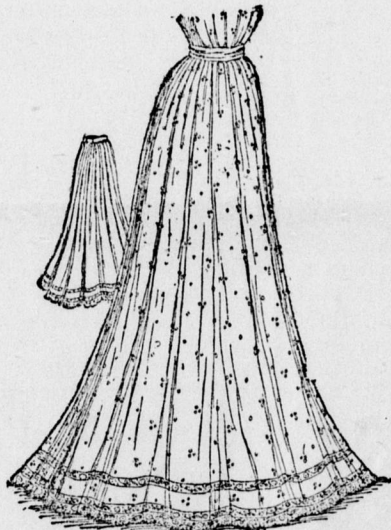
Exquisite plaids in large designs are used in combination with dark blue, brown and black, and these, both in silk and velvet, will be fashionable for early autumn wear. Parisian models showing velvet plaids are already in evidence, and one lovely gown of dead-leaf brown-faced cloth had simulated petticoat and yoke of superb plaid in tones of red, shaded with dark brown and green, and a small cape to match had revers and the hood-like upper portion all of the plaid.

A Popular Silk.

Veloutine, like peau de soie, is a silk that grows constantly in favor. It is as soft as Sicilienne or undressed faille, only of firmer texture, with a glossy surface. The plain unpatterned weaves are very handsome, and others equally attractive are striped, showing lovely contrasts in color. The sample cards show the new goods to be double silk in weaving—silk on silk—and the importers affirm that they will neither pull nor cut in wearing.

The New Shirt Waists.

Already the new styles in shirt waists are with us, and very smart they are. The silk ones are not as novel, however, as the flannel waists, which are to be had in excellent qualities of French flannel, in motor red, mauve, white, golden-brown and black.



LADIES' SLIGHT GATHERED SKIRT.

or evening affairs, while without it becomes formal and décolleté at once. As illustrated, the material is embroidered crepe de chine in tender dove gray, the guimpe cream white mousseline laid in tiny tufts, while the underskirt is of the new Liberty Regence, in the same shade as the crepe. Round the scalloped edges which finish the polonaise is a tiny ruching or chiffon in the same tender gray, with a thread of white silk through the centre, but otherwise the gown is untrimméd.

To make this polonaise for a woman of medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide.

Women's Gathered Skirt.

Embroidered swiss is daintily trimmed with fine lawn embroidered edging and insertion in the skirt shown in the large engraving. The skirt has a straight lower edge and is shaped with four breadths, which are slightly gored to make less fullness at the top. The lower edge is trimmed with a narrow frill of embroidery, headed by insertion, another row being placed two inches above. When tucked or embroidered flouncing is used, the lower edge need not be cut through, as the pattern may be pinned on straight and the shaping made above the decoration. The skirt is gathered all around at the top. The mode is especially adapted to spangled and plain net crepe veiling and all thin, clinging fabrics, the flare at the foot being accentuated by the fashionably shaped petticoat worn beneath.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require six and one-half yards of thirty or thirty-six inch material.

The New Gloves.

Many of the kid gloves of the present season match in pronounced coloring the brilliant and showy effects in the season's gowning. There will be new dyes in odd copper-like shades, a dark, very odd Egyptian red, a vivid purple, several novel tints of green, including gray-green bronze dyes, laurel and stem-green, mahogany, deep orange-yellow, iris blue, blood-orange, and a new bright shade of tan. These are all aggressive and conspicuous, but there will fortunately be a choice and only those who

cially effective when conforming with the prevailing tint of the hand-painted vest material which may form the revers and the blouse, or perhaps the entire front.



ONE OF THE LATEST MODELS.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Useful Articles For the Nursery.

An accessory to the nursery outfit whose convenience not all mothers have discovered are the sponge bowls of French pottery, prettily decorated with quaint figures specially intended to please baby eyes. These bowls are divided into compartments for hot and cold water, and are set usually in a little wicker stand that is easily brought to the mother's side when the child's sponge bath is to be given.

Best Place For the Linen.

Many persons prefer to keep their linen in a chest. If you have such a thing in the family, or can afford one, nothing is handsomer than one of the old-fashioned carved oak chests. They are not, however, so convenient as the cupboard arrangement, where everything has its place, so that any required article may be found in the dark. A heavy wooden box with a hinged lid, and covered with bright denim or cretonne and fitted with brass handles, hinges and hasp, makes an excellent linen holder. The chest can be filled with scents and made as odorous as the lavender and sandalwood perfumed chests of a century ago.

The linen closet is fitted with a door or doors that can be closed, locked if need be, so that all dust may be kept out. It goes without saying that the shelves should always be kept scrupulously clean and the wall freshly papered or painted, or even white-washed.

Flower Pillows.

Where roses and other flowers are to be had in profusion the leaves should be dried for pillows, which give a dainty and penetrating perfume to the couch. The delicate odor of dried flower leaves is said to be so soothing that sleep is easily induced. It is much pleasanter to woo slumber on such a pillow than on one made of naps. In making the pillows the leaves are dried thoroughly until every particle of moisture in them has evaporated. Before putting them in the pillow case they should be sprinkled with a few drops of attar of rose, which will make their perfume far more penetrating and enduring. The pillow should not be stuffed too tight with the leaves. Some add down feathers with the rose leaves to make the pillow softer and easier, for though the classical allusion to a "bed of roses" sounds pleasant to the ear, it is not by any means as soft and springy as feathers or even good South American hair. An appropriate rose-embroidered cover of silk would help to carry out the effect of a rose leaf pillow.

Drying Apples and Other Fruits.

The most disagreeable feature of sun-dried fruits is that they are fly-blown and specked and often covered with the dust from the streets. The first can easily be remedied by preparing boards for them before the season for drying opens. These boards should be 12 inches wide, or even 20 if possible to get them, and four feet long. Nail strips of lath along the sides so they will keep the fruits from falling off. Tack clean paper on the top of the board, and put upright strips of lath four inches long at either end. Stretch mosquito netting over these uprights, and tack down to the boards except at one end. This end should be kept open so the fruits can be reached at will. Tack this end of the netting to a stick which will be heavy enough to draw the netting taut when dropped down. Then make a sort of wooden hoe with a handle as long as the board. This can be made by nailing a piece of shingle to the end of a broom handle. With this the apples can be turned over and hauled up toward the opening in the mosquito netting at will. The boards can be easily carried in from the rain or dust on unpleasant days. The flies will never have a chance to make the drying fruits unclean or disagreeable.

Recipes.

Pickled Cabbage—Select a nice firm head of cabbage, remove the outside leaves, shave it very fine, then put it in a stone jar, add pepper and salt, two chopped red peppers, two chopped heads of celery, two tablespoonsful of white mustard seed and enough cold vinegar to cover.

Blackberry Cup Dumping—Cover the bottoms of as many cups as are required for dessert, with blackberries. Add a layer of biscuit dough and repeat until the cups are full. Steam thirty-five minutes, turn each dumping out on a plate and serve with cream and sugar.

Eggs and Artichokes—Remove the leaves from the artichokes; then put the bottoms into boiling water and cook them until tender; add one tablespoonful of salt to the water; boil eggs twenty minutes, when cold take off the shell, cut them in half lengthwise; place on each artichoke one half of an egg; pour over a little melted butter.

Green Corn—Prepare by leaving the inner shucks around the ear; after removing the silks carefully tie a small string around the top end to keep the shucks close to the ear, then plunge into salted boiling water, and cook for fifteen minutes, if young and tender. Avoid cooking corn any more than necessary, as it toughens with overcooking.

Scotch Scones—Put one pound of flour in a bowl. Sift in one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; make a hollow in the flour, pour in one quart of buttermilk, the consistency to be an ordinary dough. Roll out on a floured board to one inch thick. Cut in rounds; bake on a hot griddle. They must bake slowly and when brown on the under side turn them and brown on the other.

TREES AND SUMMER HEAT.

Lower the Temperature and Help to Purify the Air.

Dr. Stephen Smith, in showing that trees are a safeguard against many of the dangers of summer heat in cities, since they tend to lower the temperature and to purify the air, states that the Washington elm of Cambridge, Mass., a tree of moderate size, was estimated a few years since to produce a crop of 7,000,000 leaves, exposing a surface of 200,000 square feet, or about five acres of foliage. Dr. Smith enumerates the causes of the increased summer temperature of cities which so appreciably raises the mortality of the lower classes during the hot months. Among these are the absence of vegetation, the drainage and hence the dryness of the soil, the covering of the earth with stones, bricks and mortar, the aggregation of population to surface area, the massing together of buildings and the artificial heat of workshops and manufactories. When the summer temperature begins to rise the solar heat is constantly adding to the artificial heat. The temperature of the whole vast mass of stones, bricks, mortar and asphalt gradually increases, with no other mitigation or modification than that caused by the inconstant winds and occasional rainstorms. Dr. Smith says the practical remedy for many of these evils is the planting of large numbers of trees in the streets. He points out that the temperature in a forest, a grove, or even a small clump of trees is lower in summer and higher in winter than it is in the open. The difference between the temperature of the air under and among the branches of a single tree, densely leaved, and the surrounding air, on a hot day, is 20, 30 and 40 degrees, and in the soil there is a difference of from 10 to 12 degrees. The reverse is true in winter. Railroad engineers have to use far less fuel in passing through forests in winter than in traversing the same distance in the open country. When the ground in the fields is frozen two or three feet deep its temperature in the forest is found above the freezing point. Trees, in fact, have a normal temperature, probably approximating 54 degrees Fahrenheit, which they maintain summer and winter. Another important effect on temperature is that caused by the evaporation of water from the surface of the leaves. A sunflower, with a surface area of 5,616 square inches, throws off at the rate of twenty to twenty-four ounces every twelve hours. A vine with twelve square feet of foliage exhales at the rate of five or six ounces daily. It has been estimated that an acre of grass emits into the atmosphere 6.4 quarts of water in twenty-four hours. It is this fact which gives significance to the estimate of the superficial area of the foliage of an elm tree. The advantage of having an automatic evaporator under one's window is potent. Dr. Smith urges the authorities of cities to take in hand the work of planting trees freely throughout their streets. Trees about three inches in diameter and fourteen feet high can be planted in a city, including transportation from nursery, opening and relaying the pavement, providing suitable iron box and the necessary earth, at an expense of from \$5 to \$7 each.

A Wasted Effort.

There was a light in young Blank's office one night last week, late into the night. Jones came along and saw it, and climbed up the stairs to see what his friend was doing.

"Well, I'll be blamed, he exclaimed as he opened the door and came in upon Blank writing away and scratching his head for ideas. What you doing? Writing poetry?"

"Nope; writing to my sister. Promised her faithfully I'd write to her and she's been gone now three weeks."

The next morning Jones met Blank on the street and remarked on the disgusted look the latter wore.

"What's the matter, Billy? Anything wrong?"

"Matter enough," returned the other. "You saw me writing to my sister last night? Well, I stayed up until 12 o'clock and wrote her the longest letter I ever wrote in my life. Then I walked way over to the postoffice and put it in the box. When I got home I found that my sister had arrived unexpectedly about an hour before. That's what I call pure waste of energy and literary ability." And he went off down the street muttering to himself.—Detroit Free Press.

How Queenstown Got Its Name.

It had long been, says the royal biographer, the wish of the Queen and Prince Consort to visit Ireland, and it was hoped that the sympathy of the sovereign, marked by her presence among her suffering subjects might have a cheering influence. In August, 1849, the Queen and Prince, with their four children, having embarked at Cowes, landed at the Cove of Cork. At the moment when the Queen stepped for the first time on the Irish shore the sun burst in splendor from the clouds, and to a deputation of the townsmen her majesty communicated her pleasure that the town of Cove in commemoration of her visit, should henceforth bear the name of Queenstown. The reception of the royal party was most enthusiastic. In her journal her majesty wrote: "The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much; such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, and some remarkably so."—London News.

An Optical Illusion.

Stubb—Wilkins married a girl with velvet eyes.
Penn—Yes, but after they were married he found she had eyes only for silks and satins.



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Took Five Men to Lift Jaw.

The bones of a mastodon have been unearthed on the Bass farm near Elkhart, Ind. Portions of the skull, jaws, forelegs, sections of the spine and twenty-six ribs were found. The skull weighs 600 pounds. All the bones are in fair condition. The deep vein of muck from which the bones were exhumed indicates that it was once the bed of a lake. Five men were needed to lift the upper jaw out of the trench.

The exhumation was under the direction of Major S. L. McFadin, of Logansport, and the bones will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Makes Out His Checks on Chips.

"There is a man in this county who often gives a check on the bank written on a chip," writes a subscriber to the Paris (Ky.) Democrat. "If he is out on the farm and one of the hands wants a check the farmer picks up a chip or piece of bark and writes in order for the money on it."

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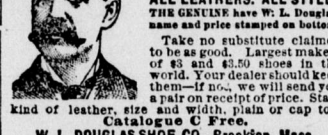


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