NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- Few ! materials are so generally satisfactory for fall weather wear as is cashmere in its various colors. The charming in its various colors. The charming little gown shown in the illustration



amply exemplifies the fact, and is ad mirably suited to both dark and light mirably suited to both dark and light tones, although the model is pale blue banded with ribbon of the same shade. The skirt, which is straight, falls in graceful folds and is finished with a deep hem. The waist, while simple and childish, is rendered dressy bathle beather which in this instance. by the bertha, which, in this instance, is white like the guimpe, and made of fine needlework. The lining fits snugly and closes together with the bodice proper at the center back. As shown the guimpe is made of tucked be revived for the coming winter, and material, but any plain, white goods, that velvet ribbon will be used exten-

When expense is no object, the petticoat, or skirt, and jacket of figured or flowered silk trimmed with ruffles of lace is a delightful costume; but it takes many yards of silk to make the requisite number of ruffles on the skirt, and it takes a great many yards of lace to trim both jacket and skirt according to the correct style; consequently most women find it better and much less expensive to have simply a pretty morning jacket.

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A good model is the one that fits tight in the back, has a half-fitting lining in the front, the front of the jacket loose from the shoulders, tied in with a ribbon belt that starts from the side seams; the sleeves, medium size, finished at the wrist with lace ruffles; the collar a high one with a lace tie in the front.

This can be had in any color or in any material, is exceedingly pretty in dotted Swies, or even in some less expensive cotton material, while in silk with insertions of lace it is very smart

with insertions of lace it is very smart

Dyed Guipure an Autumn Fancy.

A fancy of the autumn is dyed guipure, and a most comfortable sort of gown it makes for out-of-door gatherings. It is made over taffetas of contrasting tone. Lavender blue linen is another novelty which at this season is being used a great deal. A linen dress always looks well for morning wear, although some of them are quite dressy affairs. One which has a short botero has rounded lapels fastened with a choux of black satin. Encrustations of guipure and pipings of mousseline de soie made a gown of considerable effect. Dyed Guipure an Autumn Fancy siderable effect.

It is said that velvet stocks are to



LADIES' JACKET.

such as nainsook or Persian lawn, can be substituted if preferred. At the waist is a belt of the ribbon with rosettes made from a narrower width.

To make this gown for a girl of six jabots are reappearing, and the fashion years two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be mode of dress seems to hold its own. required.

Jacket That Matches Skirt.

lapels and pocket-laps of velvet in a very dark shade. The black is rendered close fitting with the usual seams and the fronts may be finished in box style or be fitted with single that the lower edge where it me three quarter yards in box style or be fitted with single bust darts. The fronts lap in slightly double-breasted style, round flat crystal buttons effecting the closing. The lower outline, which displays the dipeffect now fashionable, curves slightly over the hips, and the backs have flatly pressed coat plaits at the side and lap at the termination of the center-back seam. Pockets are inserted on each front, the openings beserted on each front, the openings being covered with square laps. the closing the fronts reverse tily rounded lapels that meet the rolling collar in uneven notches. The stylish coat sleeves are shaped with under and upper portions which may have the fulness taken up in four short darts or be gathered, if so preferred. The buttons may be omitted and the jacket finished with a fly closing, and the collar lapels and pocket laps may be of the material, strictly tailor finished with machine stitching. Separate jackets in this style way be of ished with machine stitching. Separate jackets in this style may be of fawn, tan, brown, blue or black cloth, cheviot, kersey or melton, braid or straps of cloth giving a fashionable completion when a more ornamental effect is desired.

To make this jacket for a lady of

medium size will require one and one half yards of fifty-four-inch material.

Morning Jackets. Soft silks, soft woolens, and even cotton crepe cloths make very attractive morning jackets.

sively for trimming gowns. The long scarfs of tulle or chiffon are retaining their popularity and increasing their length. Lace and net fichus and

Skirt of Figured Lawn.
This stylish skirt of figured lawn Stylish tailor-finished jackets that match the skirt are made in this style of broadcloth, vienna, black and colored cheviots, handsome coverts and the latest weaves in French camel's hair serge. In the large engraving gray cheviot is illustrated with collar, the stylish skirt of figured lawn is made without a lining, and simply worn over a white or colored peticoat to faffeta, lawn or nearsilk. It may be trimmed with foot ruffles or decorated in any desired way. The skirt has smooth front and side gores that flare stylishly at the foot, the fulness of the straight back breadth being collected closely in gathers at the top, from where it falls in graceful folds to the lower edge where it measures three and three quarter yards in the medium sizes. For drop skirts of thin silk or foulard, this style is appropriate, soft ruchings of mousseline de soie, frillings of ribbon or bands of insertion forming effective decoration. Lawn, dimity, grenadine, madras, percale, sateen, gingham and other



WOMAN'S SKIRT

thin or washable fabrics will develop satisfactorily by the mode.

To make this skirt in the medium size will require five yards of thirty-

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Founded by Women for Men.

Miss Helen Gladstone, in an article
on the admission of women to the
Cambridge degrees, calls attention to
the fact that no fewer than six Cambridge colleges were founded by women for men—Clare, by Elizabeth de
Burgh, Countess of Clare; Pembroke,
by Marie de St Paul, Countess of
Pembroke; Queen's, by Queen Margaret of Anjou; Christ's and St.
John's, by Lady Margaret, Countess
of Richmond, who also founded a
divinity professorship, and Sidney
Sussex, by Lady Francis Sidney,
Countess of Sussex. Founded by Women for Men.

Belt Clasps.

The latest trick in the wardrobe of the summer girl is a broad belt clasp called a bodice, to hold the belt ribbon on flat. These clasps are designed to be worn at the back, although many girls will wear them in place of the regulation belt buckle, and will fasten the ribbon under them in front. They come in steel and gold. Another pretty fashion in belts is a girdle of homeric metal with a medallion clasp, on which some classic figure in gold stands out in bas relief on the darker background. Under the belt, which is spiral, there is a colored elastic, to give increased body. These belts will be found becoming to slender girls. der girls.

"I wish you could see my French idea of a wrapper, so different from some you see herr," writes Edith Lawrence in the Ladies' Home Journal. 'It is not a wrapper, but a lovely tea gown, which I can wear all day long in the house if I choose and feel that I am quite enough dressed to see any one. It has the advantages of a negligee with the appearance of a house dress. Alice writes me that they are the latest touch in Paris. Mine is made of pongee silk and is relieved with trimming of dark brown ribbon. A New House Gown from Paris made of pongee silk and is relieved with trimming of dark brown ribbon. It is made all in one, with a broad sailor collar, and a shaped flounce at the bottom. There is a large brown ribbon bow at the left side near the collar, with a band which passes down under the brown silk belt; just at the hip line there is another bow and band, and still another at the top of the flounce." the flounce.'

A Brave French woman.

It was a brave answer Mme. Tornielli made to the president of France when he was attacked at the races re-cently. The president was sitting right where the crowd could beat him to death—nothing but a little balus-trade protected him. On one side of him sat Mme. Loubet and Mme. Tornielli. When the first French Royalist struck him and the rabble of men who called themselves the first gentlemen of France surged over the balustrade, striking and crying, and the great roar of anger went up from the decent people, and it looked as if those three people, the president and beaten to death, the two women sat calm, interested.

When the guards drew the first men off, President Loubet, turning quickly to Mme. Tornielli, said, "Will you

"Certainly not, Monsieur le President," she said; "am I not in a place

of honor?"

Croquet Again in Favor.

With the growth of the Trelawney fad, croquet has come into favor. At

fad, croquet has come into favor. At the period when Trelawney fashions were most popular croquet was at its height, and so in the natural course of events the game has found renewed favor among the maidens who are gowned in Trelawney costumes.

The present method of playing the game is more complicated than the old. More skill is called for, more technique needed in the manipulation of the many colored balls. Even the wire hoops are set out by a different rule. The heretofore straightlines of the rings are done away with, and they the rings are done away with, and they are crossed and angled until it requires long practice to guide the mallet for the different strokes.

Lovely woman never looked lovelier or more bewitching than when, gowned in diamenous muslin, with billows of

in diaphanous muslin, with billows of lace and gay streamers of delicate hued ribbons, she stood, her dainty shod foot poised on a ball, mallet raised, and with an earnest set expression on her pretty face she considered just how hard to make the stroke which would send her oppon ent's ball flying over the field and far away. -- New York Herald.

Way to Wear Vells.

Fashion, who is always having a quiet sort of a wrestling match with her bold riva,! Comfort, has been victorious this season, and now declares boldly that in her train she will have no more sunburnt, tanned or freckled faces. She has endured them long enough. Veils are undoubtedly a nuisance when on the golf field, wheeling or yachting, where clear, unobstructed vision is necessary. In fact, as long as they interfered with the sight they were impossible. This year, however, there is a new way of wear-ing them that makes them a trifle more bearable and leaves the eyes un-

The lower selvedge of the veil is first arranged loosely about the shoul-ders and pinned securely at the back of the neck. The veil is then taken of the neck. The veil is then taken up over the face and the upper selvedge drawn tightly across the bridge of the nose and under the eyes to the back of the head. By this arrangement the forehead and eyes are all of the face that is left exposed to the sun; and the brim of the hat should be such as to sufficiently protect them.

Brown tissue or chiffon veils appear to be the ones most often chosen for this purpose; the black ones are really too grewsome and hideous. Some-times a white veil is used to cover the Yace and a brown one is loosely dropped ever the brim of the hat to do away with the unpleasant glare of the sun's rays upon the white veil. It is said on good authority that the old-fashioned green veils will also be wern in this way during the season.

ioned green veils will also be wern in this way during the season.

One accustomed to seeing veils worn in this new fashion is apt to be rather astonished at first by the Egyptian-like, curious effect it gives to the whole figure. The scheme for protecting the face, however, is really a good one. When the veil is not too thick, and especially when it is wo. n by a woman with fine eyes, it is also not without a subtle ameunt of attraction.

Her Mrjesty's Tea Hot'se.

Close by the aviary and the dairy in the grounds of Frogmore is the Queen's tea house, a simple little bungalow surrounded by a veranda and surmounted by a red tiled roof. It is surmounted by a red tiled roof. It is connected by an open passage with a smaller building which contains the kitchen. The furniture of the tea house is all of plain oak, and the walls are covered by an old-fashioned French chintz paper representing flowers climbing on trellis work. In fine weather the breakfast table is set out beneath the great oak trees which overshadow the tea house, and here her majesty tokes here breakfast here her majesty takes her breakfast attended by Indian attendants and accompanied by her grandchildren and the three favorite dogs, who are, ac-cording to the kennel books, "in the house." During the meal music is house," During the meal music is furnished by two pipers, who march to and fro beneath the trees.

The Queen's breakfast, in common The Queen's breakfast, in common with all her living, is of the very simplest. At her desire everything that is good that is in season is served at her table, but for herself eggs, dry toast or fancy bread are all that she ever takes

toas or liney breat are all that she ever takes.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of business with which she has to deal, the Queen is to a large extent her own housekeeper. The first extent her own housekeeper. The first thing every morning a paper of sug-gestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before her, from which, in her ewn hand, she orders the menus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. These menus are at once sent to the kitchens, gardens and other de-partments concerned, to obtain the partments concerned, to obtain the viands required, and their contents duly entered, together with the quan-tities of material used, in the books

which are kept in the royal kitchen.
In addition to the great kitchen at In addition to the great kitchen at Windsor there are the green room for vegetables, and the confectionery and and pastry kitchen. This last is a most important department, controlled by a confectioner with six assistants and fitted up in the most complete manner. All her majesty's favorite cakes, biscuits, pastry, etc., are made here and sent by special messengers several times a week to whichever of her residences the court may be staying at.—Pall Mall Magazine.

Gleanings from the Shops

Entire costumes of automobile red with accompanying accessories in the

Much bright green and yellow neck-wear made of liberty and other lightweight silks.

Cut ostrich plumes and pompons that are not affected by the weather in white, gray and black.

Taffeta and soft liberty silk fichus in Oriental designs and colorings, to be worn with white costumes.

White taffeta gowns trimmed with many narrow ruchings of mousseline de soie in some contrasting color.

Revers, collars and band trimmings of white silk or satin showing in-numerable rows of black stitching.

Winged Carriers of Disease,

Winged Carriers of Disease.
With regard to cholera, it was found that when house flies were fed with pure cultures of that disease the bacilli were found in their intestines and excreta up to four days later. Further, if in addition to the pure cholera culture a little sterilized broth were added, then immense quantities of ba-cilli were found, indicating that they not only thrive but multiply in the bodies of the flies. Thus may cholera be insidiously deposited food or in milk to develop into the full blown disease in the human body These, then, are some of the primitive ways in which disease may be spread, for the germs not only live in the water and the soil, but in the air, ready to fall on everything about us within easy access to flies.

In addition to these direct ways of

transplanting the seeds of disease there are other and more roundabout methods known to science by which certain flies, fitted by nature with a complete incomplete i certain files, fitted by nature with a complete inoculating apparatus, in-troduce into the human blood the germs of deadly diseases. These files are chiefly mosquitoes—not all mos-quitoes, but certain species that no' only have the power to elaborate area of their own bodies, but are gifted with the power of extracting the germs from the blood of man, and giving them back to man again. - Lady Prie tly in The Nineteenth Century.

Lobster Kills a Rat. A hungry rat got into a Bath kitchen the other day, and espying some live lobsters seized one and started for his hole. The next morning the lobster was found on the kitchen floor and the rat was there also, the lobster alive and the rat— dead. There are dangers in the lobdead. There are dangers in the lob-ster business for one who doesn't fully understand what he is about.—Kenuebec (Me.) Journal.



If Dot had played with common soap What wreck there'd be to-morrow! Her hands all chapped, her dress past hope, Her toys a tale of sorrow.

But mother lets her play like this And wash whate'er she chooses, For not a thing will go amiss When Ivory Soap she uses.

IVORY SOAP-99 1/100 PER CENT. PURE.

LOVE BRINGS CONSOLATION.

Time has healed the heart wound. of James Brown Potter. When the beautiful and talented wife of the so-



JAMES BROWN POTTER

man left her handsom home and voluntarily renounced forever her place in the social hurly burly, preferring to make her living as an actress rather than dawdle through a monotonous existence as a butterfly of fashion, many though that James Brown Potter would be in consolable for the remainder of his days. Now society hears, twelve years after Mrs. James Brown Potter made her debut as an actress, that the distressed husband is going to marry Miss May Handy of Richmond, Va. one of the most beautiful girls in the

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PISO'S CURE: FOR SO CURE: FOR SO CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS OF COUGH STYRE, Tastes Good. Cse In time. Sold by druggiste.

ANY a dutiful daughter pays in pain for her mother's ignorance or perhaps neglect. The mother suffered and she thinks her daughter

must suffer also. must suffer also. This is true only to a limited extent. No excessive pain is healthy. Every mother should inform herself for her own sake and especially

INDULGENT MOTHERS

for the sake of her daughter. to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice about all matter? concerning the ills of the feminine organs.

Many a young girl's beauty is wasted by unnecessary pain at time of menstruation, and many indulgent mothers with mistaken kindness permit their daughters to grow careless about physical health.

MISS CARRIE M. LAMB, Big Beaver, Mich., writes: "DEAR Mrs. Pinkham-A year ago I suffered from profuse and

irregular menstruation and leucorrhœa. My appetite was variable, stomach sour and bowels were not regular, and was subject to pains like colic during menstruation. I wrote you and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of Sanative Wash. You can't imagine my relief. My courses are natural and general health improved." Mas. NANNIE ADKINS,

La Due, Mo., writes:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM— I feel it my duty to tell you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done my daughter. She suffered untold agony at time of menstruation before taking your medicine; but the Compound has

"Don't Put Off Till To-morrow the Duties of To-day." Buy a Cake of SAPOLIO



relieved the pain, given her a better color, and she feels, stronger, and has improved every way. I am very grateful to you for the benefit she has received. It is a great medicine for young girls."