



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—The display of dainty, expensive things for the neck is so irresistible this season that they seem to be a positive necessity



DAINTY THINGS FOR THE NECK.

as an accessory of every well regulated outfit. Added to all the smaller fancies in neckwear are the fichus berlins of expensive lace, the little pelerines with long ends and the most charming silk scarfs with applique lace

and sketch, with heavy white insertion trimming the bodice. This is also a very smart gown, its trimmed and fitted bodice making it rather dressier than the other one, although their styles do not conflict with one another, as they are designed for different occasions. While the jacket suit may, with perfect propriety, be worn for any occasion where a wash gown is permissible, yet, as has been said, the design of the other makes it more dressy and gives it rather less of general utility style than the jacket model.

Elegant Petticoats.

The woman who drives need not give up her petticoats, and let fashion take what whim she will, nothing can rival the soft "frou frou" of a satin or silk underskirt, or the delightful daintiness of white cambric and Valenciennes. When we wear a petticoat now it is of the most elaborate order, and here brocade is really requisite. The most fantastic old Watteau brocades, and even satin grounds with floral designs outlined with panne, are utilized for the underskirt, with bright flounces trimmed with beautiful lace, caught up with ribbons or held in place with dainty beadings and gofferings.

Blue Enamel Bracelet.

A pretty bracelet is made of sky-blue enamel, with here and there a touch of gold, sometimes a mere line of gold appearing. These are most coming to a fair arm. But there is little doubt that a white arm looks its whitest when a black velvet band is worn at the wrist. This seems to emphasize the fairness of the pretty arm and hand.

A Pretty Bodice.

A pretty bodice to a gown is made Eton effect in black lace insertion and ribbon, the jacket stopping about



MODELS OF WASH TAILOR GOWNS SELECTED FROM A RECENT IMPORTATION.

on the ends. The pretty fichu, shown in the illustration, which is reproduced from the New York Sun, is made of cream mousseline de soie, trimmed with black Chantilly lace alternated with groups of tucks. Another fichu, very stylish, is made of chiffon in gathered frills separated by rows of lace insertion run with beige ribbon. This is made on a shaped foundation of the chiffon fitting the shoulders carefully. There are cape collars of Venetian and Renaissance lace; all sorts of jabots, made of lace and chiffon; dainty collars of lawn, trimmed with lace; pretty, inexpensive stocks of duck with narrow white lawn ties; ties of wash net finished with lace-edged ruffles, and little turndown collars of India muslin, finished with a narrow insertion.

Useful Clothing For Summer.

Having a friend at court enabled us to get an advance peep at the very first importation of wash tailor gowns, just received by one of our most exclusive shops. The only trouble was among so many beauties which to choose to show you, says the Philadelphia Record. The two sketches here, however, embody several of the newest and most desirable of the features of these gowns for this season. The first is made of khaki, the smartest and most exclusive of cotton stuffs for this summer's tailor-mades. The round, dip front, Eton jacket, with very plain sleeve, is the very properest spring jacket model. The revers are covered with an applique of heavy white embroidery, and a band to match heads the circular ruffle on the skirt. These circular ruffles are still a mode on tailor gowns of either wool or cotton, but only run across the sides and back, finishing at each side of the box plait. Then, too, they do not flare nearly so much as last season, being cut plainer, with a scarcely perceptible flare. The combination of the tanish yellow of the khaki and the heavy white embroidery is stylish in the extreme.

A white pique, cut with one of the new skirted skirts, is shown in the sec-

three inches above the waist, the insertion being carried down to the waist line like straps over the plaited chiffon bodice of white worn underneath. This style bodice has been worn this winter, and is very pretty.

The Indispensable Cravat.

A waist without a cravat this summer is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. One of the very latest designs for a summer silk shirt-waist and its cravat is here reproduced. It is of white foulard, tucked both back and front and slightly blousing in front over a narrow girdle. Much of the style of this waist is obtained from its exceedingly stylish double collar finished with rows of machine stitching.

The indispensable cravat is of white foulard, with navy blue polka dots, and is tied in a four-in-hand knot just



NEW SUMMER WAIST.

at the bust. Its very sharply pointed ends add much to its effect. A good feature of this attractive waist is that its shield and stock may be made adjustable and much variety obtained by having several of different tints and designs.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The population of the earth as estimated by Ernest George Ravenstein some few years ago for the Royal Geographical society was 1,487,900,000.

Electro-medical treatment is given patients by means of a new sofa, which has batteries and an induction coil contained in the lower portion, with head and foot plates to be placed in contact with the patient.

The fact that many profitable peach orchards exist on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan is explained by Mr. M. B. Waite as due to the influence of the lake in moderating the temperature along its eastern coast. This influence is less decided on the western side, the general direction of atmospheric movements being from west to east.

Tests made on the South London Electric railway show that the tractive resistance per ton of train measured at the draw-bar at the moment of starting is 40 pounds, and this falls to 10 pounds as soon as a speed of six miles per hour is attained. Between six and 18 miles per hour the resistance remains almost constant, while above that speed it seems to rise almost proportionately until a speed of 26 miles per hour is reached, when the resistance is about 21 pounds per ton.

A case of green vision, everything seen appearing to be green in color, has been brought before the British Ophthalmological society by H. W. Todd, and records have been found of 13 other cases. The condition was not one peculiar to age or sex, and it was not due to errors of refraction. Its existence does not appear to have been explained. In at least seven of the cases the general health was noticeably impaired, and in 10 of the patients there were eye defects—mostly connected with the optic nerve and retina.

The nutmeg groves, called "nutmeg gardens," are singularly beautiful. The nutmeg trees blossom and bear fruit continuously, so that the harvest season lasts the year round. Their straight, tall trunks are covered with glossy, dark foliage, amid which hangs the yellow fruit showing where it has burst from ripeness, the rich red of the mace within. Above these orchards huge canary-trees weave their branches into a canopy, from which come the cooing of nut-pigeons, the cry of parrots and the song of the Indian nightingale.

Referring to the opinion entertained by many physicians that the blue color of the sea and lakes does not belong to the water itself, but to the reflection of the sunlight from invisible particles which the water always contains in suspension, a writer in the American Chemical Journal remarks that this idea originated in the theory held as to the cause of the blue color of the sky. The very exhaustive experiments, however, made of late in Europe show that the particles to which clear water, distilled or natural, owes its illumination have the power to reflect the red, the yellow and the green waves, and that they cannot, therefore, be the cause of the blue color of the water, reflecting with equal facility waves of all lengths, they return the sunlight to us without chromatic change. Thus, it is concluded water is blue of itself, and the particles it holds in suspension are the principal cause of its illumination—according to their nature, too, determining, also, the modification of the color of the water, and producing greenish tones when they do not destroy all the natural color.

New-Found Wood for Railroad Ties.

A new and thoroughly suitable wood for railroad ties has been found in the forests in the northern part of the Argentine Republic. It is the red quebracho. It is an exceedingly hard wood, and in its interior, not alone in the bark, is 15 to 20 per cent of tannin, which keeps the wood from rotting, no matter in what substance it is buried. The wood has been used in Europe for tanning, but outside of the Argentine Republic its utility to railroads, it seems, is yet to be discovered and appreciated. Posts made of this wood which have been buried fifty years in land furrowed and gullied by the torrential rains of summer have been found to be in as good condition as if they had been felled recently. It not only is so hard a wood that it has to be bored before spikes and bolts can be driven into it, but it is unusually heavy. It does not split or become compressed with blows.

Chloroform Made by Electricity.

An Italian chemist has devised an excellent process for the manufacture of chloroform. Into a lead-lined still, provided with a carbon stirrer, is introduced a solution of common salt. An electric current is then passed through the liquid, using the stirrer as one of the electrodes. By this means nascent chlorine and caustic soda are formed. The apparatus is then raised to 100 degrees Centigrade by means of steam. When this temperature is reached a cone is cautiously added, a reaction taking place, which forms chloroform. This is then distilled and is ready for the market.

Where Napoleon Spent His Exile.

Nearly four miles inland from Jamestown, the capital of St. Helena, is an isolated farmhouse, on an elevated plateau about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. This is Longwood, where Napoleon lived from 1815 until he died there in 1821. The house is a long, low, whitewashed, trim building.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Most men would rather carry the kitchen stove around down town than the baby.

A man always feels foolish when he first takes off his hat to the girl he has known from childhood.

We may think people who always agree with us mushy, but somehow we keep on liking them.

Men who let the gas burn just a little, in order to save matches, have been known to succeed as financiers.

A woman's trouble in buying a shoe that fits is mainly in deciding whether it pinches her as much as it ought to.

It is probably called the "mother-tongue" because it is so different from the one mothers use to talk to their babies with.

The man who will do anything for his friends or anything to his enemies frequently becomes known outside of his own township.

The woman whose husband has the most enduring love for her is generally married to the man whose wife feeds him the best.

A man who tries to win success in a hurry, intending to be worthy of it at leisure, generally forgets the latter part of the contract.

The instinct that teaches the bird to come back to the same nest the next summer is probably the same that tells a woman exactly where to find the pin that is sticking into a baby.

When a minister gets into trouble there are always some women in the church who go around saying that they never listened to his sermons without thinking of a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

Extermination of Wild Animals.

"Do you not find it more difficult to get your supplies of wild animals as civilization extends?" Mr. Carl Hagenbeck was asked.

"I do," he replied, "for wild animals are decreasing very rapidly indeed. Variety after variety that 20 years ago was quite common is now utterly gone, or only a few specimens are left. The true mountain zebra, that not long since could be found in large numbers, has now vanished. Three South African varieties of the zebra have disappeared within the last quarter century. From the wild-animal hunters' point of view, South Africa is now quite spoiled. Men have been so busy slaughtering merely for the sake of slaughter that the great beasts are becoming extinct. Babies and breeding females are shot down as indiscriminately as bulls. Englishmen are perhaps the worst offenders in this matter, and in the English territories the least provision is made for protecting the animals.

No one objects to hunters shooting down all the bull elephants they can, but what sport can there be in their slaughtering the cows and babies. This might be to some degree stopped by a regulation forbidding trading in small ivory tusks under fifteen or twelve pounds in weight. "As a specimen of how animals are disappearing, take the Sudan. Before Mahdism swept over it it was one of our best countries. Hippopotami, elephants, the rhinoceros were all obtained there in abundance. We trained tribes for the chase. Since the land has been reopened a trader, formerly my agent, has gone there hoping to renew business. He writes to me that the old hunting tribes are gone, and that the great game have practically all disappeared."—London Daily News.

The Best Consolship.

"Young man," said a noted Illinois congressman in the house restaurant at the capitol, "when you get a chance to be a consul for the United States select a smoky city, one where there are many factory chimneys. Do not try for the fashionable capitals. Leave them for the ambassadors. Go where the air is murky, for there business is lively, and many a consignment is sent to the United States. This means fees, and fees mean a good income for the consul."

In the course of his chat the congressman made the general statement that consuls who are making the most money from fees are the quietest, most unassuming, uncompaining employes of the government. "They do not set up claims for a salary instead of fees," he said. "Oh, no; but like the wise boy where the raspberries are thick, they let the world forget, so far as possible, that they are on earth. Let a consular office be changed from the fee to the salary system and it at once becomes alluring to a voracious lot of aspirants. Some one finds out, perhaps, that the political support of this particular consul is weak, and then influence is used, and soon there is a change.

"One of the most profitable consulships is that of Liverpool. The salary is \$6000, but the fees bring the emoluments up to several times that amount, and a generation ago the income of the consul at Liverpool was \$50,000. This has been reduced by abolishing fees."—Chicago News.

A Novelty Among Peers.

The new Lord Tankerville is rather a novelty in peers, and has long been known in Northumberland, England, as a touring preacher and evangelist. He goes about from place to place giving addresses, leading the hymns on the harmonium, and singing vigorously. His religious fervor has even brought him to America on missionary expeditions, and while here four years ago a charming young American was captivated by the young man's religious enthusiasm and married him Lady Tankerville, who met her husband at a prayer meeting, spends her life on the same lines, so that they are an ideal pair.

A Railroad Wrecker.

In his Century serial, "Dr. North and His Friends," Dr. Weir Mitchell thus describes a great railroad wrecker:

The next day I saw Xerxes. Three years of the life of what he at first called the "metropolis," and the vigor or reacquired health, together with another influence, had wrought notable changes in the outer ways, dress, and language of the great railroad wrecker. He still had the look of animal power. The ursine appearance of awkward strength was still present; the huge hands the strong prominent muscles of the jaws, like those of the Bonapartes, the rolling walk of the plantigrade, all were as before. Vincent remarked later that he must always have been a person of varied and unexpected capabilities, and even of undeveloped tastes. Courageous in action, outspoken rather than frank, lavish rather than generous, at times amazingly impulsive, he was, beneath all, the wild beast of the jungles of finance, strong, adroit, and merciless.

What Ends It.

A young lady (matrimonially bent apparently) left her prayer book behind her one Sunday in church instead of bringing it home with her as usual. Inside of it she had written the following effusion:

A bunch of flow'rs,
A look or two,
A little billing,
A little cooing—
A little coming
And going, till
They go to church
And say, "I will!"
And that ends it.

On looking at the book on the following Sunday she observed that some one had pencilled this effusion in it:

My lass, you're wrong—
You surely are!
You worked that rhyme
Just one too far—
It ends right there—
Oh, no, it don't!
For coming home
She says, "I won't!"
And that begins it.
—Spare Moments.

Women in Full Control.

They have just held a Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, the first impression of which is described thus by an English newspaper writer:

All the check-takers were women, all the attendants and all the bands. If the visitor asked for something-and-soda at the little marble tables out in the sunshine it was a lady who took the order. He was waited upon by a woman at lunch; a lady conducted him to his place at the entertainments, and wherever he went he met companies of young ladies in lancer tunics or khaki jackets, sometimes with euphoniums and sometimes without them.

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A Russian paper, called the New Century, has been founded in China.

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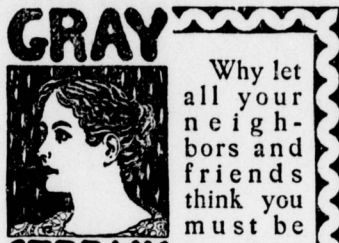
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For over half a century this has been the standard hair preparation. It is an elegant dressing; stops falling of the hair; makes the hair grow; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff.

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