Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

Simple Shirt-waist Model,

The Czarina shirt-waist, notwith-

standing its title, is a simple model

that is suitable for making up almost

trousseau of an autumn bride is made

of amethyst velvet and heliotrope silk.

The Popular Handkerchief.

always popular," said the man behind

the handkerchief counter in one of

ered handkerchiefs are in the lead.

They range in price from \$2.25 to

\$5.75 a dozen, and we are offering

three different sizes variously em-

broidered. The initials on the hand-

kerchiefs are not as much used as

formerly, though many orders come

in for the single letter. Some women

prefer to have their full name em-broidered in the corner."

Desirable Dress Pabric.

Among the new expensive novelty

weaves in dress fabrics are those with

rough surface, but a firm underweave

which prevents the material from

stretching or breaking at the waist-

seams. The surface is broken by la

teral lines of chenille or narrower vel-

velvet woven in a raised design. The

crinkled effect is greatly enhanced by

the extreme silkiness of the fabric,

which emphasizes the deeper black of

Plain Setting For Emeralds,

Most people consider emeralds must

be surrounded with diamonds to bring

out their beauty, but a big square emerald owned by one woman who is

fond of the rich, green stones is in a

a perfectly plain setting, square cut, as emeralds are, and is beautiful in

How the Hats Are Worn.

Hats are worn in Paris and New

the chenille or velvet stripes.

its soft velvety richness.

"The hemstitched handkerchief is

"Scalloped

There is a wide plait down the

New York City (Special),-There; waists, inasmuch as it is soft and has never been a season when so many thin, almost transparent.

summer gowns, or rather the style of



BOURK GOWN OF PRENCH FLANNEL TRIMMED WITH VELVET RIBBON.

season, have been made up for winter wear, declares Harper's Bazar. The light silks are to be used all through the winter-of course not for street wear-while some heavy silks, satins, crepons, are trimmed with white lace, and have quite as light and airy an effect as though they were intended to wear in July and August. For street wear, black and brown-a warm shade of brown-are considered especially fashionable colors. The most stylish house gowns are made of French flan-But never before at this time of year have so many light grays and tan cloths been made up. Indeed, all the styles of dress this year are on a most elaborate and expensive scale, and it requires considerable thought and ingenuity for the woman with a moderate income to dress according to the latest fashion dictates. Fortunately there are a good many styles in every sort of gown, whether for street or house, that are attractive and quite inconspicuous, and these are the best to choose from where economy has to

THE INCALCULABLE WEALTH OF THE JOHANNESBURG REGION.

The Ultlanders Have Built in the Tran vani Desert Such a City as Would Do Credit to Any Civilized Country-Was Named After a Phiegmatic Hoer.

Almost in the centre of the great, undulating, desert-like plains north of the Vaal River on which some six thousand sturdy Dutch farmers established themselves after the great exodus, or "treck," of 1836, stands the

city of Johannesburg.
In the midst of a wilderness, almost trackless, devoid of trees, a buge tableland six thousand feet above the sea-level, on which the semitropical sun beats down and the clouds scend, belching torrents for which the name of rain is far too feeble, rises, like Aladdin's palace, a majestic modern city, alive with energy, electricity and bustle. It is thronged with vigorous humanity in breathless pursuit of wealth. It harbors nearly two hundred thousand persons of more than ordinary activity. It is a hive of busy workers without a drone. An oasis of intellect in a desert of dull squatters, a mighty metropolis com-pared with which the colonial capitals, Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg or the Port of Durban, are as Pensacola to Chicago. Such is Johannesburg. the one spot in the tiny South African Republic which makes that quaint little nation of supreme importance to the whole world, for the possessiou of which the blood of thousands may be spilt, and which has focused upon the arid plains of the Transvaal the covet-

ous eyes of powerful nations. recently hundreds of miles from the nearest railroad, was only marked off by stakes driven into the unbroken veldt and dignified with the title of a township on the 20th of September. 1886, it has to-day hundreds of substantial and artistic stone and marble buildings, many miles of well-paved streets, palatial club-houses, magnificent mansions, a majestic stock exchange, five first class theatres and opera houses, hotels with elegant accommodations for thousands of guests, stately churches, hospitals, museums, electric street railroads, race tracks and polo grounds, with an undue prowide open night and day all the year round.

There is a misapprehension in the tumble collection of diggers' shanties, was so not more than ten years ago, when all the buildings were of corru-gated iron which had been carted over hundreds of miles of trackless veldt on huge ox teams; but since the railroad connecting Johannesburg with Cape Town was completed, in 1893, the town has compared favorably with having about the same number of inhabitants.

INCALCULABLE WEALTH.

buried perhaps more of the precious North America produced, more than credit to any civilized country. was won from the entire continent of Australia, and hundreds of times as nesburg, the gem of the Transvaal, much as the Klondike has yielded up and yet the Boers will probably much as the Klondike has yielded up and yet to date. The record of the Witwatersrand reef, over which Johan- Midas.—Philadelphia Saturday Evennesburg is built, is already more than forty million onnces of gold, worth over \$800,000,000, and it is known that at least \$4,000,000,000 worth remains to be extracted.

On the spot where now stands Johannesburg, in the summer of 1855 was one solitary hut, inhabited by a Boer named Johannes Bezuidenhut, It is from this phlegmatic and illiterate Dutch farmer that the town

takes its name. # The nearest habitation to Johannes hovel was probably ten miles away, for the Boers are an unsociable race, and should a neighbor crowd on them establishing a home within a mile, the first occupant will merely grunt, gather together his belongings, and "treck," or move away. At this time there was a rush on the newly discovered De Kaap gold fields, and hundreds of eager prospectors passed over the Witwatersrand, or White Water Ridge, on their way to Barberton and Komati, little dreaming of its marvelous riches. Bezuidenhut sat outside his shanty, sullenly refusing information or shelter, after the manuer of the Boers, to the swarm of gold-seekers who flocked by. But one of them, an Englishman named Fred Struben, had observed indications on a farm called Sterkfontein as early as January, 1884, which made him linger at

'the Rand.' Long previous to this a Dutchman. one Jan Marais, had hunted for gold the most intense cold, the hardest in the Witwatersrand in spots where rain, the ficroest snowsform, he is the soil resembled that of the Australian diggings, and upon his announc-ing the presence of the precious metal the Boer Government, in 1854, gave to put in a full day. When the pile him five hundred pounds to keep his secret and sent him back to Holland. They did not want to be overrun by an for very slight offenses, and the reinvasion of foreigners, or landers," as all strangers are termed, of getting a dose of sawing .- Omaha Fred Struben, now one of the richest Bcc. men in the world, told the writer of the story of his discovery of the world's richest gold fields in these words:

"On the second day of my prospecting on the Sterkfontein farm, to the west of the range, I found a reef showing gold which assayed on the surface six pennyweights, and at fifty feet had improved so much that some of it showed two ounces.

"Early in April, 1884, I first came across some water-worn pebbles on the very highest parts of the range, and I felt sure that the whole country must have been at one time submerged. This naturally led me to think that there must be conglomerate beds or drifts in the neighborhood which might carry gold, as in other parts of the world had been the case. It was not until March, 1885, that I struck beds of the 'blanket' formation, struck beds of the blanket formation, toric animal, which naturalists at of a nature which hitherto had not Santa Fe, N. M, are upable to classbeen known in Africa. I showed ify, has been found at Touque. He

MODERN CITY OF MIDAS. lo! they gave eight peanyweights to

Such was the beginning of the South African gold fever. Within a few months the Rand was overrun by enthusiastic, determined and penniless gold-seekers, capitalists from the recently discovered diamond fields of Kimberly, adventurers from England and the colonies, and all classes of men from all parts of the world. The Boer Government took no action concerning the new gold-fields until July 18, 1896, when it proclaimed and threw open nine farms.

In November, 1887, there were sixty eight mining companies with a capital of \$15,000,000. In January, 1890, there were five hundred and forty goldmining companies established there with an aggregate capital of \$35,000, Steadily the output increased until, in May, 1892, one hundred thousand ounces were taken from the mines. The monthly output has since reached nearly fives times that amount, the output for August, 1899, being 482,-

GOLD REEFS OF THE WITWATERSRAND. The gold that was first discovered at the Rand cropped out of the ground in a series of five parallel reefs vary-ing in thickness from one inch to four feet, the distance between the southernmost and the northern reef averaging one hundred and fifty feet. The original claims were 400x150 feet, the latter dimensions east and west along the reefs, the former north and south so as to take in all the five outcrops, A fact which makes the Rand greatest gold-field in the world was not known then. It was not for two or three years that the true formation of the gold-bearing veins was discovered. When it was at length found Although this mushroom city, until that the veins after descending to a depth of about two thousand feet curved off in a southerly direction. forming, as it were, one side of a basin, and continuing at that level practically an indefinite distance, the whole world went wild over the riches of the Witwatersrand. This was as great a surprise to old and experienced miners as the first discovery of the gold was to the sleepy

Hundreds of claims were pegged out to the south of the outcrop claims, thousands of shafts were sunk to a depth of 2000 feet, always to find the rich conglomerate deposits. Hunportion of gambling houses which are dreds of new companies were formed to work the deep levels at a distance of miles south of the outcrop. A craze to find the other side of

minds of many that Johannesburg is this marvelous basin also seized the merely a mining, camp, a rough and people. It was argued, with some semblance of reason, that perhaps a sort of semitropical Klondike. This hundreds, nay thousands of miles away, the southern edge of the basin should reach the surface, and fortune seckers penetrated where the foot of white man had never before stood. This craze aided the formation of the British South African Chartered Company. It was largely responsible for the support which has been given any of our flourishing Western cities to the expansive plans of Cecil Rhodes. The Government buildings are still

little better than barns. The postoffice is a little one-story shanty, Johannesburg is built upon "Tom their mail. The Government, though it collects the heaviest taxes in the where the residents must call for world, gives no such return for the metal than the whole world ever saw. money as free delivery of letters. In From the mines within a radius of spite of every obstacle placed in the twenty miles from Johannesburg way of improvements, the Uitlanders Market Square was taken last year have built in the heart of the Transmore gold than the whole continent of vaal desert such a city as would do

Such is the past history of Johanwreck and ruin this modern city of

ing Post.

An Artificial Food Product. Experiments in German hospitals with an albuminous powder called "tropon," a substitute for meat, have been so satisfactory that it is likely to become an article of commerce. It is claimed that one pound of tropon is equal in nutritive value to five pounds of meat or one hundred eggs, and its cost is only seventy cents. The hospital patients liked the tropon so well that nearly all of them preferred it to ment. It is now being used as an ingredient of various foods, as, for example, in flour, a roll containing five per cent, of the powder equaling in nutritive value five eggs or half a pound of meat. It is needless to enlarge upon the future of tropon, if there has been no exaggeration in the accounts of the experiments with The inventor is a professor at Bonn. - The Merchants' Review.

A returned Klondiker says that Dawson City has adopted a novel and effective cure for crime. It is a mouster wood pile, and it is enough to awe the most hardened offender. A man convicted of any offense is compelled to saw wood. He saws ten hours a day steadily, day after day, until his sentence expires. He must saw regardless of the weather. In compelled to continue sawing, and if the day has not ten hours of light, lanterns are provided to enable him of sawed wood begins to get low authorities sentence men to sawing "Uit- sult is that everybody behaves for fear

An Endless bublect.

One of the leaders of the Greenante Chautauqua in Maine is Dr. Lewis N. James, a scholar who beneath a quiet exterior veils considerable humor. At the recent summer session of that famous institution there were lecturers numberless from all over the world. Meeting a friend, the Doctor aske l him how he was enjoying himself.

"Finely, up to yesterday, when I heard Professor X."

"Didn't be lecture well?" "Not at all. He simply told us what he didn't know.' "To be still talking?" queried the Doctor as he walked away.—Philadel-phia Saturday Evening Post.

Remains of an Able Enter. The remains of a gigantic prehisthese conglomerate beds to several people, among them a well-known expeople, among them a well-known expect, who only laughed. My brother provided with twelve teeth like human molars. POPULAR SCIENCE.

Contrary to popular belief, excitement causes much less insanity than monotony. According to Liebig, the alkali in

asparagus develops form in the human brain. Professor Dewar has succeeded in solidifying hydrogen into a glassy,

transparent mass. Lord Kelvin in a lecture stated tha as a result of recent investigation it was estimated that the earth had been the abode of life about thirty million years.

Italian physicians have satisfied themselves that the mosquitoes which abound in Venice never convey the poison of malaria because it is not found in the marshes of the vicinity.

An expedition consisting entirely women has been formed in Aus tralia to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the flercest cannibals known. Hitherto white men have been able to penetrate only a few miles inland.

Increasing experience, according to Dr. Hutchinson, confirms the view that cancer begins as a strictly local disease, and that complete removal at an early stage will care eighty per cent, of all cases. Thus far all search for a drug has failed. A series of experiments made by

Benno Erdmann and Raymond Dodge show that in normal reading the letters are not spelled out separately and one after the other, but that a short word of not more than four lotters can be read off in less time than a single letter.

In the summer the Northern Hemisphere is turned more perpendicularly toward the sun, hence it is warmer in summer than in winter, when that hemisphere is turned more sideways to the sun. In the summer the earth is more distant from the sur than in winter.

Some incense bushes, now in full leaf, are a unique treasure of the Botanical Garden of the Vienna Uni versity. The secret of where these plants grow is carefully guarded by the Arabs, but Dr. Oskar Simony succeded last winter in getting these live specimens in Southern Arabia.

A house in Italy that was struck by lightning last April has yielded Dr. Folgheralter some interesting facts. The lightning produced a large number of magnetic points and zones in the masonry, amply proving that lightning may independently yield marked magnetization, and that magnetic points may be so formed in tufa

The light which comes to us from the sun in eight minutes might journey ten thousand billion years and not reach the borderland of the universe. It has no limits. It can have none. Yet the same laws rule it throughout. And every force, all power within it, all the laws that govern it, work for harmony and happi-

The English Not a Cleanly Race. A correspondent of the London Times who is studying the plague at Oporto has something to say on the comparative cleanliness of different nations which will probably be little relished in England. After showing that the general conditions in the Portuguese city are favorable to the spread of the disease because the people suffer from a lack of nourishment and the health authorities are deficient in system, he adds that the lower classes have their advantages, nevertheless, over the corresponding classes of the British isles, since they wear cleaner clothes and are cleaner and

neater in their housework. As if this were not enough, he ex tends the comparison so as to include other countries, and puts the Britons way in the rear. Testifying from au experience in all the European States with the exception of those in the Balkan region he says: "When we are clean, no people are so clean, but when we are dirty we are dirtier than any-body else. That dreadful smell of humanity, which is caused by the reten tion of bodily refuse on the surface of the skin, is almost peculiar to our country, and it pervades the persons and still more the homes of the great mass of our urban population."

Clean clothes, he thinks, are of more importance than clean bodies. Therefore the Portuguese, who wash their linen religiously every week, have a better protection against the plague than the Russians, who bathe frequently but wear filthy garments. Both nationalities, however, are su-perior to a majority of the British, who wash neither clothes nor skin.— Chicago Times-Herald.

Buys Bread For His Horses, A delivery wagon of one of the big bread-baking factories of Yorkville stopped in front of an uptown livery and boarding stable the other morn ing, and two men at once unloaded barrels of bread and carried them into the stable. The bread looked good, and was good. There were all sorts and sizes of loaves in the barrels-"home-made," "rye," "Vienna," "po

tato," "graham" and "cottage," The curiosity of a man who saw the bread being delivered to the stable was aroused, and he ventured to ask the proprietor of the stable what it

"There's nothing remarkable about it," said the proprietor, with a laugh. 'I simply buy it for horse feed. grind the bread up and mix it with other feed, and it makes first-class food for horses. It is stale bread, and costs us forty cents a barrel; and there are fifty or sixty loaves to the barrel, no you see it comes pretty cheap Some of the bread is only a day old and is good enough for any man to eat; but the bread factories cannot sell What you see here are returned loaves from the groceries. I'll bet there is many a soldier who would like to have had as good bread in the war.' -New York Press.

To Locate a Vessel at Sea.

A novel method of detecting the sound of a steamship's propellers has been invented by an Italian. He has made an apparatus which is a variation of the telephone. Several transmitters are submerged and arranged on land, or to point in different directions, all being connected with a receiver on board another ship. direction in which the sound is loud-est indicates the point of the compass in which the distant ship is to be

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Section of the sectio A Bulletin by State Engineer Bond. State Engineer Bond, of New York, s paying great attention to the matter of construction of good roads and has just issued a bulletin calling attention to the necessaity of care after the roads are constructed. He says:

Roads in the country are continu-

ally subjected to the action of the ele-

ments, the wear of the wheels and

horses' feet, and the continual pounding it receives from passing loads. Therefore after a road has been accepted by the State Engineer as completed, and turned over to the officers of the county, it is then that the duties of the officers really commence, and it depends on their efforts as to what the life of the road will be whether they spend the money wisely on maintenance, or will allow the road to deteriorate and make expensive repairs necessary. As no provision has been made in the Higbie-Armstrong bill for such maintenance. aside from the provisions in section 13: "All persons owning property abutting on such road so improved, or residing thereon, shall thereafter pay all highway taxes assessed against them in money, in the manner now provided by," it may be well to consider the various methods in vogue by which roads can be kept from deteriorating. This subject is so well understood in European countries that we need look no further for the cause of the excellence of their roads.

Three systems exist: (1.) By contract with private par-(2.) By the aid of the rural popula-

tion, and
(3.) By the men employed for that

purpose by the community. Of these three, only the third position is the proper one. This is the system used by France and Germany, the objection to No. 1 being that it has been tried and found wanting; to No. 2 the aid given by the rural population is not applicable to the maintenance of an improved road, as such a road needs the supervision of a man perfectly familiar with this class of work, and such a one can only gain this familiarity by being constantly and permanently employed. Men who have been given charge of a piece of road soon become interested in it, and will strive energetically and intelligently to make their portion of the road the best. It would seem advisable, therefore, that the third proposition should adopted by the supervisors of the county in which the improved road is situated. That is, a man should be appointed and employed permanently, who should have the road or a certain portion of it in his charge, and who, under the supervision of the officers

for its maintenance. The bulletin then gives detailed instructions as to the methods which should be employed to keep roads in good condition.

of the county, should be responsible

Cost of a New York Road. The speakers at the recent farmers' congress illustrated the working of the New York law by citing one road in Oneida County. The total cost was \$14,686. Of this the State pays \$7343, the county \$5140 and the property benefited \$2202. The fifty per cent. paid by the State comes out of the \$50,000 raised by the law and amounts to one cent on \$1000 of assessed valuation for each taxpayer throughout the State. On the assessed valuation of Oneida County each taxpayer paid 61 cents on each \$1000 to raise the thirty-five per cent. paid by the county. So that each taxpayer in the county of Oneida paid 72 cents on each \$1000 of assessed valuation for the road in question, in addition to to which the remaining \$2202 will be paid by 'the owners of the property tenefited by the improvement. class of work contemplated by the New York law consists of grading the coad to established grades, constructing drains and culverts and laying a six-

inch macadam surface. Benefits of New Jersey's System. As most of the wealth of the State is to be found in the cities, the New Jersey system successfully brings the construction of improved about gravel or stone roads without laying their entire cost upon the farmers, and without requiring them to contribute more than an equitable share of expense according to the wealth of each individual taxpayer. The State aid system successfully answers the objection still made by many; that we can-not have good roads without overloading the farmer with taxes, of which he is already paying more than

his share. Why France is Different. America is the home of the shockingly bad road, hence it is not surprising that this country has been slow to become affected with the germs of automobilism. In France, where urchins might play billiards on any road. automobilism has reached the height of a national craze. High speed races are held, automobile clubs take the place of the absinthe drinking and idling organizations, and the person who drives a horse is regarded almost in the light of a lunatie who cliugs to the delusion of the

Dark Ages. The Anti-But Agitation in Brief. In Berlin all street repairing is done

at night. There are 664 good roads organiza-

tions in Pennsylvania. It is the narrow tire that is destroy

ing our roads. As soon as the rains soften them the narrow tires cut like a knife. If the farmer wants good roads, and we know that he wants them, he should

insist upon State aid in their construction. Other things being equal, the na

tion possessing the best facilities for transportation and distribution of its product will take the lead. The bicyde has been justrumental in bringing o fore the public the vast importance of better highways.

"I do not believe," says an expert, "that there is, or ever will be, a country road constructed that will stand the narrow tire. A five-inch tire, however, will press and make the surface still more solid, especially when the road is softened by rain, instead of sutting as a narrow tire does."

INTERNATIONAL L FOR NOVE

Subject: Woes of xxIII., 29-35-6 1-Memory

tary on the Les 29, "Who." A divi wee and sorrow and woe and sorrow and terred from taking life. Robinson es drunkard's looking, whose face is too habits, so that they be if they go on, would be needed to who could truthful tion! "Woe." Discondemnation for a certain awful cond of all kinds bring but there is no sin relentiessly pursue drunkenness. The body and woes of woes in his famili erty, and all with hath sorrow. first, poverty and that and has sorrow of eup contains more sorrow is not all. tinued cry of angu-tions." Those wh-two questions will Nine-tenths of all quarrels and misu able to drink. "W secrets, vile conv

monstrations, which ent stages of drug now commonly re-rowful complaint; rowful complaint; exhausted purse, th anticipated repress strength. Nothing drinker. He complot his family, of everything. Nothing who is thus wron cause." Wounds romanis of drunken especially exposed cases which temper vented. "Redness blurred, or bleared cohol induces a manufactured. cohol induces a pa controlling the mis capillaries, which re speedily shows itsel-step and in his eyet

secret of his sin.
30. "They that tall This answers the about begins to drink co. ing often a whole day and night. "T or among people w are made or stored Spiced, drugged, toxicating power the infusion of d men drink the cup chemical analysis the people in this c drink alcohol, areas almonds, blood, che culus indicus, coppe isinglass, lime, lead optum, oil of vitroi turpentine, tobacco

31. "Look not the 31. "Look not the prohibits moderate yourself in the way of goes freely into teng than helf fallen. "I bright color of the w tive look and adds at its danger. "When the cup." Literally brightness, or the be-the wine-drinker. the wine-drinker "When it goeth d verse pictures the when it seems perfe little, when it is brig

ing the nerves with joy and freedom. I evil that is so dang trance to the path i 32. "At mat it bits be attended at last when it works like veins and casts the to cure as the bill effects are opposite only beauty is whe It can only harm to enjoy its pleasure, its poison beyond

end and purpose is 33, "Thine eye women," The lov ten and her good desires spring up others, or to go for have fallen into the ness as yourself, the result of strong pleadings of the de and the dance-hall en are dressed to men, and where as thrown, and crueil's 34. "As he that lis of the sea." To m waves of the sea wa up in death. So is as a pilot who has r

ship was in the troing the tiller to ship to be sw which he might have besotted men kuow what they are don't down they are as if waves of the sea, mast. Their heads disquiet, and trou sleep unrefreshin mast." The drun of life. He is as o the masthead, wh must either fall de be dashed in pic and be drowned. 35, "They hav was not hurt." of the things which with shame. Been hurt of his wound scars. He thinks scars. He thinks saved from the sea any alarm for his no thought of God his life in his he have beaten me. companious have my life, says he, affect me, "When seek it again." It will seek it ag I will seek it agi gone. The drunks He is as insensible warnings of those as he is to the be when he is delirio

punishments of dr lable appetite the and in the face of the drunkard to be A change for t acter of Italian by the Pittsbu the Italians arrive til recently the posed principal with the intenti until they had money to make on their return The persons no farm-laborers nearly every in is accompanied come with the turning to Italy usually possesse and their first ing work, is to property. A ni and those who ing school show residence propovarious Italian

> Charley-"Wha speeches so lost easy. His wife delphia Call.

seline de soie or chiffon. The collars are bands of crushed silk, and the remarkable little jeweled buttons which shine through the filmy ruches of shiffon which edge "all things" add not a little to the general effect. Mauve and other delicate shades of lilao are much used. Into these waists are inserted yokes or vests, often collars of a plain contrasting shade or white, with Persian colors in fantastic figures. A new shade of blue which is light, but not a baby blue, is another material which is seen in a smart waist. Not the least fascinating are the erquisite blouses of guipure lace. These are made entire, without lining,

work a transformation in the too som-

bre and workaday look that a cheap

Waters Wonderful In Cut.

the most notable examples are

which they are made comes from the

factories of the old world and some of

the garments fashioned are upon

French models, yet there are many

exceedingly handsome ones made

As modish as any are those made of

satin, but not of a heavy variety, and

thus the fulness of a waist is allowed

is tucked, straight, in squares, in diamonds, or hemstitched and drawn.

One of the new embroidered styles

is made in white manve and cream.

The embroidery is open and loose, and through it is shown a lining of

coth of gold. The style of this waist

is really a blouse, but is open at the

front and filled in with knots of mous

black gown so often possesses.

and made to slip over any Colid lining. One illustration shows a new style of silk which comes in one piece-a skirt-length, it is called. This has an applique of mousseline de soie which as embroidered in neutral shades and

York very far forward of the face. be considered, while in the black gown The new style of arranging the coiffure which brings it high up in the the different methods of trimming back means that the hat shall be worn over a full roll in front, not pompadour, but a soft arrangement in which the hair extends very widely at the sides. The hat itself extends far over Truly wonderful are the designs, both of fabric and cut, of the new the face, that is not down, but upward at least from three to four inches evening waists which made their first beyond the lines of the face, that is to appearance at the Horse Show. Two say the new pointed, round hats, toques and other styles which are shown in the large engraving. Although much of the material from

WONDERFUL IN CUT ARE THE NEW WAISTS.

Al- being shown. The turban must be poised sufficiently high, and though the bair is being parted and worn apparently softer, there is no squat or flat tendency permitted. The forward inclination of the hat gives a rakish and peculiar, but graceful turn to the entire appearance when not pushed The entire ontlines of dress have an attenuating effect. The idea to fit gracefully on the figure. This



more slender, willowy and graceful, The lifting of the hat and pushing it forward has the effect and heightens the general graelle-like idea. set pattern. The silk differs from the material usually employed in