NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special),-There | waists, inasmuch as it is soft and has never been a season when so many summer gowns, or rather the style of gowns associated with the summer



BOURE GOWN OF FRENCH FLANNEL, TRIMMED WITH VELVET BIBBON.

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 flannel. 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 slaborate 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

thin, almost transparent.

Simple Shirt-waist Model. The Czarina shirt-waist, notwithstanding its title, is a simple model that is suitable for making up almost any pretty fabric, but a particularly taking one included in the handsome

trousseau of an autumn bride is made of amethyst velvet and heliotrope silk. It is formed with a deep yoke at the back. There is a wide plait down the front, where the waist fastens with pearl and amethyst studs. The back of the waist is very closely fitted, the sleeves close coat shapes, with velvet cuffs, and the fronts droop a little at

The Popular Handkerchief. "The hemstitched handkerchief is always popular," said the man behind the handkerchief counter in one of the great linen houses. "Scalloped borders are also in fairly good demand, but the hemstitched, embroidered 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 embroidered. The initials on the handkerchiefs are not as much used as formerly, though many orders come in for the single letter. Some women prefer to have their full name emproidered in the corner."

Desirable Dress Fabric.

Among the new expensive novelty veaves in dress fabrics are those with a rough surface, but a firm underweave which prevents the material from stretching or breaking at the waistseams. The surface is broken by lateral lines of chenille or narrower velvelvet woven in a raised design. The crinkled effect is greatly enhanced by the extreme silkiness of the fabric, which emphasizes the deeper black of the chenille or velvet stripes.

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 its soft velvety richness.

How the Hats Are Worn. Hats are worn in Paris and New



THE INCALCULABLE WEALTH OF THE JOHANNESBURG REGION.

The Uitlanders Have Built in the Trans vani Desert Such a City as Would Do Credit to Any Civilized Country-Was Named After a Phlegmatic Boer.

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 huge 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 compared with which the colonial capitals. Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg or the Port of Durban, are as Pensacola the one spot in the tiny South African Republic which makes that quaint litthe whole world, for the possession of which the blood of thousands may be spilt, and which has focused upon the arid plains of the Transvaal the covetous eyes of powerful nations.

Although this mushroom city, until 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 proportion of gambling houses which are wide open night and day all the year

There is a misapprehension in the minds of many that Johannesburg is tumble collection of diggers' shanties, a sort of semitropical Klondike. This was so not more than ten years ago, when all the buildings were of corrugated 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 any of our flourishing Western cities having about the same number of in-

Johannesburg is built upon "Tom Tiddler's Ground," Beneath it is baried perhaps more of the precious metal than the whole world ever saw. From the mines within a radius of twenty miles from Johannesburg Market Square was taken last year more gold than the whole continent of North America produced, more than credit to any civilized country. was won from the entire continent of Australia, and hundreds of times as nesburg is built, is already more than forty million onnces of gold,

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

worth over \$800,000,000, and it is

known that at least \$4,000,000,000

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 manner 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 Janu-

ary, 1884, which made him linger at "the Rand." Long previous to this a Dutchman. one Jan Marais, had liunted for gold in the Witwatersrand in spots where the soil resembled that of the Australian diggings, and upon his announce ing the presence of the precious metal lanterus are provided to enable him the Boer Government, in 1854, gave to put in a full day. When the pilo him five hundred pounds to keep his secret and sent him back to Holland. They did not want to be overrun by an invasion of foreigners, or "Uitlanders," as all strangers are termed. Fred Struben, now one of the richest 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, of a nature which hitherto had not been known in Africa. I showed ify, has been found at Tcauque. its these conglomerate beds to several upper jaw con-ists of twenty layers people, among them a well-known ex-pert, who only laughed. My brother and I crushed fifty tons, however, and man molars.

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

Such was the beginning of the South African gold fever. Within a few months the Rand was overrun by anthusiastic, determined and penni less 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, 1886, 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 gold mining companies established there with an aggregate capital of \$35,000, 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,-108 ounces.

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 south ernmost and the northern reef averaging one hundred and fifty feet. The original claims were 400x150 feet, the to Chicago. Such is Johannesburg, latter dimensions east and west along the reefs, the former north and south so as to take in all the five outerons tle nation of supreme importance to A fact which makes the Rand the greatest gold-field in the world was not known then. It was not for two or three years that the true formation o the gold-bearing veins was discovered When it was at length found that the veins after descending recently hundreds of miles from the to a depth of about two thousand feet nearest railroad, was only marked off curved off in a southerly direction, stakes driven into the unbroken forming, as it were, one side of a ldt and dignified with the title of a basin, and continuing at that level practically an indefinite distance, the whole world went wild ovor the riches of the Witwatersrand. 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 snuk to a depth of 2000 feet, always to find the rich conglomerate deposits. Hundreds 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 this marvelous basin also seized the merely a mining, camp, a rough and people. It was argued, with some semblance of reason, that perhaps 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 to the expansive plans of Cecil Rhodes.

The Government buildings are still little better than barns. The postoffice is a little one-story shanty, where the residents must call for their mail. The Government, though it collects the heaviest taxes in the world, gives no such return for the money as free delivery of letters. In spite of every obstacle placed in the way of improvements, the Uitlanders have built in the heart of the Transvaal desert such a city as would do

Such is the past history of Johannesburg, the gem of the Transvaal, much as the Klondike has yielded up to date. The record of the Witweek and ruin this modern city of watersrand reef, over which Johan-Midas.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening 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 meat. 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 it. The inventor is a professor at Bonn.—The Merchants' Review.

A Kloudike Crime Cure. A returned Klondiker says that Dawson City has adopted a novel and effective cure for crime. It is a mou-ster 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 the most intense cold, the hardest rain, the florcest snowstoria, he is compelled to continue sawing, and if the day has not ten hours of light, of sawed wood begins to get low the authorities sentence men to sawing for very slight offenses, and the result is that everybody behaves for fear of getting a dose of sawing .- Omaha

An Endless Subject. 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 askell him how he was enjoying himself. "Finely, up to yesterday, when I heard Professor X."

"Didn't he lecture well?" "Not at all. He simply told us what he didn't know.

"Is he still talking?" queried the Doctor as he walked away.—Philadel-phia Saturday Evening Post.

The remains of a gigantic prehistorio animal, which naturalists at Santa Fo, N. M , are unable to classupper jaw consists of twenty layers POPULAR SCIENCE.

Contrary to popular belief, excitement causes much less insanity than

According to Liebig, the alkali in asparagus develops form in the hu man 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

of women has been formed in Aus tralia to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals Hitherto white men have known. 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 once 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 letters 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 sun 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 fast 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 mag netic points may be so formed in tufa The light which comes to us from

the sun in eight minutes might jour ney 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 happiness.

The English Not a Cleanly Bace. 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 psople 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 extends the comparison so as to include other countries, and puts the Britons way in the rear. Testifying from an 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 retention 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 superior 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 meant.

"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, so 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 there is many a soldier who would like to have had an 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 loudest indicates the point of the compass in which the distant ship is to be

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

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 necesssity of care after the roads are constructed. He says:

Roads in the country are continually subjected to the action of the elements, 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 vision 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 con-sider the various methods in vogue by which roads can be kept from deteriorating. This subject is so well understood in European countries

cause of the excellence of their roads. Three systems exist: (1.) By contract with private par-

(2.) By the aid of the rural popula

(3.) By the men employed for that purpose by the community. Of these three, only the third pro-

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 be 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 of the county, should be responsible

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

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 \$7843, 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 of Oneida County each taxpayer paid 6; cents on each \$1000 to raise the thirty-five per cent, paid by the county. So that each taxpayer in the county of Oneids paid 7; 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 frains and culverts and laying a sixinch 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 about the construction of improved 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 cannot 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 country 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 clings to the delusion of the Dark Ages.

The Anti-Rut Agitation in Brief. In Berlin all street repairing is done

at night. There are 664 good roads organiza-

tions in Penusylvania. 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 maist upon State aid in their construction

Other things being equal, the nation possessing the best facilities for transportation and distribution of its product will take the lead. The bigycle has been instrumental 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 autting as a narrow tire does."

THE SABBAT

INTERNATIONAL LE FOR NOVE

Subject: Woes of 1 xxIII., 29-35-Gold 1-Memory Venn tary on the Lean 29. "Who." A diving

woe and sorrow and terred from taking life. Robinson cal whose face is to habits, so that they would be needed to who could truthfull tion! "Woe." Dir condemnation for a certain awful condu of all kinds brings but there is no sin but there is no sin a reiontiessly pursues drugkenness. The hody and woes of m wees in his family crty, and all without hath sorrow." The first, poverty and to ard has sorrow of a cup contains more a sorrow is not all. orrow is not all. as to eall forth a tinued cry of augui tions." Those who two questions will Nine-tenths of all quarrels and misus able to drink, "Wa refers to the tende collab and incer secrets, vile converse monstrations, which ent stages of drunks now commonly regar rowful complaint; is exhausted purse, the anticipated reproach strength. Nothing drinker, He complaint is family, of he everything. Nothing who is thus wrong, cause." Wounds reprofitable disputes ecrets, vile conve that we need look no further for the cause." Wounds re-profitable disputes, brawis of drunken especially exposed to cases which tempera-vented. "Redness of biurred, or bloared e-

cohol induces a par controlling the min capillaries, which respeedily shows itself step and in his eye to searet of his sin. 30. "They that tar This answers the abbegins to drink cont ing often a whole and day and night. "To or among people who are made or stored or Spiced, drugged, m toxicating power of the infusion of dru men drink the cup chemical analysis of the people in this co-drink alcohol, arseni-almonds, blood, chai eulus indicus, copper isingiass, lime, lead, opium, oil of vitrol, turpentine, tobacco

31. "Look not thou 3t. "Look not thou prohibits moderate dyourself in the way of goes freely into temple than helf fallen. "We bright color of the wive look and adds to its danger. "When it the cup." Literally brightness or the bus brightness, or the be the wine-drinker i "When it goeth do verse pictures the an when it seems perfect little, when it is bright ing the nerves with a joy and freedom. It evil that is so danger trance to the path to be attended at last wi when it works like so veins and casts these to cure as the biting effects are opposite only beauty is when It can only harm the end and purpose is re 33. "Thine eyes a women." The loving ten and her goodnes desires spring up to others, or to go from have fallen into the a ness as yourseif. Ho the result of strong

the result of strong pleadings of the dev-and the dance-hall is en are dressed to su-men, and where natu men, and where natural thrown, and cruei lust 34. "As he that liets of the sea." To make waves of the sea would up in death. So is the as a pilot who has gos ship was in the troughing the tiller to slip in his ship to be swamwhich he might have besetted men know men. what they are doin down they are as if waves of the sea, o mast. Their heads disquiet, and troub sleep unrefreshing, mast." The drunks of life. He is as one

must either fail down
be dashed in pieces,
and be drowned,
35. "They have s
was not hurt." With and self-respect gone, of the things which should with shame. Because hurt of his wounds a scars. He thinks his scars. He thinks his saved from the sense any alarm for his un no thought of God's his life in his helpi his life in his helps have beaten me... companions have doe my life, says he, but affect me, "When a seek it again." Raths I will seek it again." But a gone. The drunkard He is as insensible warnings of those was he is to the beat when he is delirious punishments of druss iable appetite that, and in the face of a the drunkard to his of

the musthead, whe

A change for the ncter of Italian ima by the Pittsburgh the Italians arriving til recently the im posed principally with the intention until they had as money to make the on their return to be The persons now starm-laborers and nearly every instant is accompanied by come with the int turning to Italy. usually possessed and their first bu ing work, is to int property. A num have secured permi ing school show s residence property various Italian cole

Charley-"Why speeches so long?" easy. His wife we

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 a set pattern. The silk differs from the material usually employed in

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 blonses of guipure lace. see are made entire, without lining, and made to slip over any golid lining One illustration shows a new style

black gown so often possesses.

Walsts Wonderful in Cut.

the most notable examples are

shown in the large engraving. Al-

though much of the material from

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

to fit gracefully on the figure. This

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

One of the new embroidered styles

is made in white mauve and cream.

The embroidery is open and loose,

and through it is shown a lining of

eloth of gold. The style of this waist

is really a blouse, but is open at the

front and filled in with knots of mous-

seline de soie or chiffon. The collars

are bands of crushed silk, and the re-

markable little jeweled buttons which

shine through the filmy ruches of chiffon which edge "all things" add

not a little to the general effect.

Mauve and other delicate shades of

Into these waists are inserted vokes

or vests, often collars of a plain con-

trasting shade or white, with Persian

colors in fantastic figures. A new

lilao are much used.

WONDERFUL IN CUT ARE THE NEW WAISTS. be considered, while in the black gown York very far forward of the face. the different methods of trimming The new style of arranging the coiffure which brings it high up in the work a transformation in the too sombre and workaday look that a cheap 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, the face, that is not down, but upboth of fabric and cut of the new ward 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,

> being shown. The turban must be poised sufficiently high, and though the hair 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 outlines of dress too far. have an attenuating effect. The idea

toques and other styles which are



THE NEW PLTURE HAT. slender, willovy and graceful The lifting of the hat and pushing it forward has this effect and heightens the general genelic-like idea.