NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

HOME HI PROM HOME PROMOTE PROMOTE HOME HOME DO SO SECTION OF THE

strictly for the house are always more | the bottom. graceful when they are made long. The present idea of the dressmakers seems to be to make these skirts-and the same idea is carried out in some of the street gowns—with a silk drop skirt that only just touches, but is fact, no smart woman were them last finished with two or three accordionpleated ruffles. The unlined skirt with us again people are glad of the protection of a veil to keep stray locks of hair in that perfect neatness which allowed to show; the facing is deep is necessary. The very clearest veils



enough to make the skirt hang well. The idea is that when the long skirt is lifted there is only to be seen the silk under skirt, with all its frou-frou of ruffles. For a light gown the ruffle should be edged with lace; the effect It must be confessed that a broad is very dainty and attractive.

One beautiful tea gown is in the form of a sweeping coat of soft, creamy sloth; from the shoulders to the waist is an inset of coarse lace, embroidered the bias. in gold, and through this one can see | quite out of style. the shoulder waist encircled with blue, while soft yellow chiffon falls in front. Another tea gown has an underdress

of white satin, with a lace coat, ent to

follow the lines of the figure and em-

broidered with brilliantly colored roses

floating in front. A blue ten gown-

although white, rose and yellow seem

to be the favorites this season—is sin-

gularly pretty. It has a trailing coat of silver mail, with a black and white

sash, the ends of which are delicately

Two Late Waist Models.

in the large engraving which can be

easily copied in cotton. The founds-

tion is silk and indicates an entire

The round voke is of mousseline de

soie, and the draped scarf which out-

lines the yoke is also of the same ma-

terial, edged with silk ribbon. This

idea would serve excellently for the

waist made of Persian lawn, and the

bodice closely tucked.

A draped waist model is pictured

flowered.

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- Very | figure. The upper part will still fit long trained skirts are demanded for closely, but the flounce allowing of so house wear. Tea gowns, and all gowns much more of a flare, makes on the to be worn for formal occasions and whole a more graceful fulness around

The Latest in Veils.

One has heard on all sides that veils are out of date; certainly they were hardly worn during the summer. In season, but now the winter winds are are now worn; they are of Russian net, with a very wide mesh, the spots being far apart. At a distance these veils are hardly noticed.

Stiff Silks Used in Millinery. Stiff silks, such as glaces, have been relegated to millivery, being employed for hats and sometimes for the back of a cloth gown, satin occasionally being substituted. It is usually of a lighter or darker shade than the rest of the gown, and also forms the lower part of the skirt, the cloth falling over it like a tunic. A favorite style for tea gowns is draped with chiffon in the front having satin or brocade at

The Tailored Shirt Waists The tailored shirt waist is quite the most stunning of the styles presented; it is as often of silk as wool fab-Fleece-lined piques are also popular. The fronts of these waists are quite fancy regardless of the tailor cut of collar, cuffs and back. The fluffy front has been discarded for the strips of silk embroidery-that is, silk on wool or fancy ribbon, which latter trimming is the handsomest.

Broad Helts Now. Broad belts of Liberty satin or velvet are seen on some of the new costumes, in sharp contrast to the narrow belts that are so much in fashion, belt, when worn under an Eton jacket, looks very smart, just the edge showing at the back, but these belts must always be of satin or velvet, cut on A broad ribbon belt is

Old Bodice Like New. A bodice that has been worn for



AANSPREKER IN AMERICA.

inrvival in Milwankee of a Custom Once Common in New York and Still in Yogue in Holland-His Eusiness Is to Announce Deaths.

"Yes, mine is a queer business, Death to you means a loss; to me it is not only a profit but a livelihood. Death and I are friends. On him desends my living. Were there no leath, I, as nanspreker of the Dutch amilies of Milwaukee, would not be n demand. As it is, I am his messen-

So spoke Adrian Dimnent to a New York Sun man in Milwankce, Wis.

He continued: 'Yes, the life of an aanspreker is indeed a strange one, and yet in Holand it does not attract much attencion. But here in America little of us s known. In the early Dutch colonial lays in the East there were many of 18. At present I know of no other person in this country who makes his iving as I do. I am perhaps the only survivor in the United States of an ancient custom which is still in vogue in the rural districts in Holland; but the progress of the time has gradually prowded us out of the business in this country. As for myself, I cannot expeet to follow my strange vocation much longer. I am eighty-two years of age and life at that stage is uncercain. I sometimes wonder whether with me will die the custom of the Dutch aanspreker of Milwaukee."

Mr. Dimuent's business is to go from house to house and announce the death of any member of the Hol-'and colony who may die here. In the cural districts of Holland every village and town has its aanspreker or annonneer. The relatives of the deceased engage the aanspreker and he calls on a list of the friends and acquaintances that the bereaved family may wish to inform of the death. These announcements take the place of the customary newspaper death notice. Usually where daily newspapers are printed there is little need for the aanspreker. When years ago the Dutch settled

in Milwaukee the need of an aanspreker became apparent. Although there are several thousand Dutch families in this city, there is no newspaper published in their language. Consequently they have for years relied on the aauspreker, Mr. Dimuent, to keep them informed on the deaths of members of the colony.

"You see," explained Mr. Dimnent, "there is no way in which our people would know of the death of a Hollander were it not for the aanspreker. When an American or a German dies, the usual death notice in the newspapers is all that is necessary. But we have no Dutch papers here. It is true that many of the 2,500 families of Dutch descent in this city do take some of our city papers. Many read German and the younger generation ceads English. But take the old Dutch settler, he who came direct from the ural districts of Holland to this counry, he cannot read any other than his native language and not always that, He has spent his days on the farm and is now ending his last years in quiet retirement. Outside of meeting his people at the Dutch church on Sunday he knows little of what his fellow countrymen are doing. When a death occurs late in the week we can always reach him with an aunouncement of the funeral from the pulpit on Sundays. But where a by changing it to a half page. and the funeral occurs fore Sunday, we cannot reach him by this means. The aauspreker is then called in.

"I have followed this business for many years and I suppose I must have broken the news of the death of their friends to thousands of people. No, it is not always an easy task. One must understand the business like naything clse. It is easier to inform a chance acquaintance than a dear friend or relative. The aanspreker must use tact and judgment. He

must adapt himself to circumstances.

When it is taken into consideration that in his rounds he calls on two or three hundred families and that when he makes the announcement of the death he is plied with a hundred and one questions, it will be seen that he has time to stop to console friends or to his trips he obtains all the informaas few words as possible. When he starts on his trips, he figures as closely as he can to save time on the arrangement of the order in which he takes the families. He does not ring the bells nor rap at the door. would be time wasted. He must work quickly, and therefore walks right into the house of the family he is to notify. He aunounces briefly the circumstances of the death and the details of the funeral. Then he leaves. It is not necessary for him to preface his remarks with an introduction of himself. Every Dutch resident in Milwaukee knows him. He does not have to say whether he is on official business or just paying a visit. Everybody knows that when Adrian Dimnent, attired in his black suit of mourning, calls, he brings bad news and that somebody, has passed over

the meridian of life. Although eighty-two, Mr. Dimnent is a man of remarkable activity. His trips take him miles about the city, but he goes over his routes with a vigor that surprises many of the younger men of his people. Winter younger men of his people. and summer, rain or shine, he makes the trips whenever he is called upon. His journeys last from early morning until often very late at night. Where meal times overtake him he dines. The old man finds a meal awaiting him whenever he chooses to eat. But even his meal hours are often ourtailed when the time for his getting his notices about is short.

Unsuccessful.

Willie (who has never before seen a fife)—"Oh, mamma, there's a man one, but was ordered to be omitted a trying to stop up the leaks of his horn to keep the music from running relythm of the combination was become intellegable. way."-Judge.

SOME ADVERTISING FACTS. Hints to Bear in Mind When Talking

The reputation of the firm depends largely upon the advertising which it circulates, in the sense that the public judges a store by the tenor of its announcements. Cheap advertising gives the impression that the store is cheap. Polished advertising reflects a well-conducted establishment.

Advertising was never originated nor intended for the purpose of selling off plug-uglies and old undesirable

How many people make price the first consideration? If we are to judge from the dry goods advertising of the period, the great majority of citizens must be of an economical turn. But statistics prove the opposite. Most people spend all the money they Many spend more than they Price-low price-is the weakmake. est of foundations for an advertising

I The "cheap John" advertiser's store is seldom referred to by the public as a "good store." Anumber of bargainbunters will always be attracted by the "cheap John" man, but the people who desire "good goods" seldom cross his threshold.

No advertiser who ever started out with the idea that the sure road to success was to "humbug the public," ever "lasted" in business.

The "superlative upon superlative" advertiser has, in some instances, been successful up to a point, but he never succeeded in reaching a dignified and respected position in his com-

Every advertiser should remember that one of the easiest things in the world is to mold public opinion. The advertising can be written so that people will come to regard the store which it concerns as a first-class store or as a trashy establishment.

The advertising which "doesn't folly to blow and bluster about a poor stock of goods. Better indeed to keep out of print.

It is not every one who can write good advertising. Men who are fitted by native ability and education to write discursive articles and editorials often make a very poor hand at ad. writing. The ad. man must possess peculiar abilities. He must be observing, be quick to grasp the talking points of an article. It is not necesary for him to be a litterateur. If he addresses himself to the public in plain, common-seuse English half the battle is wou. But the argument, the logical argument, must be there.

Be brief and to the point. That piece of advice is being continually flung at advertisers. But there is danger in brevity for all that. Some ads, are so brief that they possess no convincing power.

It is only continuous advertising that pays. Spasmodic efforts have never been known to yield results. The fellow who advertises only when trade is dull, or rushes into print as a last resort, is never going to build up a great business.

If you find that it pays you to run a page ad. don't try to reduce expenses

One of the gravest mistakes a man can make is to imagine that ' "big words" make good advertising. They don't any more than they make good literature. The best writers of both literature and advertising are those who use the simplest language.

It is a nice accomplishment to be able to find just the right adjective when and where it is needed. Some ad, writers must have a dictionary or a book of synonyms at their elbow all the time, judging from the variety of the superlatives which appear in current advertising. And some of them are so inappropriate as to be ludicrous.

—Dry Goods Economist,

With the rapid growth of the German Navy and the German marine uniform rise in wages paid for skilled labor, which has acted as an incentive to draw away from a seafaring life.

doubling of the German Navy now contemplated, this difficulty will increase, and steps are being taken to cadet school to train young men for the company's service .- Berlin Correspondence New York Times.

Long Time to Press a Coat.

Ambiguous signs and advertise ments occasionally meet the eye in this city. Some are evidently intentional, made so with the object of impressing the memory of those who read them. Others are the result of accident. A sandwich man paraded Broadway the other day bearing one of the latter kind. It read: oversoat cleaned and pressed for forty days for 75 cents." A passer by who asked the saudwich man why any one should want his coat pressed for forty days when plenty of tailors would press it in a few minutes while the customer waited received only a vacant stare for answer. - New York Tribune.

Flippant Names of Postoffices. The postoffice list of the United States is studded with flippant names like Ino, Uno, Igo, and Ido. Male-volent humor possibly prompted the selection for Ino of a postmaster named Wise, or perhaps it was only a sense of the fitness of things. Igo was formerly on the Star route

MIDWINTER FURS. They Are Generously Used on Hat, Gown and Cont.

have such quantities of beautiful soft sables and feathery chinchilla trimmed so generously hat, gown and cont-to say nothing of the whole frocks lavishly built of baby lamb wool that are regal from a point of expenditure and extremely chie in effect. The many names by which this baby lamb, as we call it, is known, proves rather confusing, and the nationality of your tailor determines under which title you order it. In London it is broad tail; in Paris caracue, and in Berlin breitschwanz. One of the prettiest of these handsome fur gowns was worn at a fashionable tea the other afternoon. The skirt was perfectly plain and exquisitely hung, while the jacket extended below the waist line in one large scallop just in the centre of the back, and then rounded off toward the front, where there was a decidedly pointed dip. Carved ivory buttons that were not very large served as fasteners. Sable revers and Russian cuffs and collar were the final touch of smartness. When the coat opened there was a glimpse of a most beautiful white satin antique shirt waist, appealingly simple. The hat was also of Court sable, fashioned after an English walking hat-may one be bourgeoise and whisper that the hat alone cost \$450? With such hats in their trouseau, women are not likely to discard them, as has been predicted, because cheap imitations are bountiful. If anything, vulgarity of the imitations rather enhances the value of the real. Besides fur hats are far too becoming, and when ordered from clever milliners prove the grand chie of almost any costume.

Up to the present time there has been but little need of fur jackets. However, the last few days have determined that the woman of fashion has shown rather a preference for seal, and in the jaunty short coats there is nothing richer or prettier. Of course the baby lamb jackets hold

their own in popularity.

Mrs. "Jack" Astor's street baby lamb coat is a very pretty model, with its inlet girdle of velvet overlaid with braid. Tiny cut steel round buttons are seen in the front. With this she wore a simple black cloth skirt, and the daintiest of pale blue tucked velvet hats, trimmed with a black choux at one side. Earrings of turquois surrounded with brilliants gave an extra touch of color that was most becoming.

At Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's reception a few days ago one of the prettiest and most distinguished costumes was a sable-tail short jacket fastened with blue cameo buttons, surrounded with cut steel, and worm with a gray cloth skirt, and a very flat velvet toque, also of gray.

In fancy mexpensive furs there is a large collection to choose from. The which every woman was bound to grays, though pretty, are rather passe. learn. Cinnamon bear is smart, and makes a good boa and muff. White long-hair boas and muffs are quite the smart touch at the moment. At a recent luncheon just such a set was worn with a pastel-blue costume, and the

tout ensemble was good and unusual. If one is going to order a must, it is best to stick to the round conventional shape, as it will be found to be affects the number of headaches to more satisfactory in the long run. Some of the faucy fur and velvet muffs are smart, but unless a woman has many such things she will find them tiresome. There has never been a time when clothes were so pretty, if well chosen, but the selection cannot be made too carefully, and in this day of lavish display the woman who knows adheres to simplicity.- New York Times.

As to Noses.

A perfect nose is one of the rarest things to be found in this world. Of the different features of the face the nose is undoubtedly the principal. It can mar or enhance the beauty of a face, no matter how imperfect or perfect the other features may be, and almost always character can be read from the noze. The Roman nose denotes below of character, also ing. rent business enterprise.

No one envies the possessor of a red nose. It is unsightliness is due to many burner Tight-lacing will eventually cause a red nose; so will some forms of indigestion; also exposure ty -___ Then the redness is due to inaigestion the victim should overcome the cause by careful dieting. For the cure of redness of the nose caused by exposure to the sun or heat a good retiring or cold cream applied and allowed to remain on for a while will soothe irritation and remove the tan.

When the redness is determined and painful then the cause is more serious. A form of cancer begins with irritation and redness of the nose, and it is therefore wise to consult a physician when none of the simple remedies avails.

Black heads and enlarged pores on the nose are the most general troubles. The former are very stubborn and hard to eradicate, but a good pene-trating retiring cream put on to remain overnight and washed off with hot water and a chemically pure soap in the morning will be found very beneficial. It is best, though, to consuit a reliable skin specialist. To contract enlarged pores of the nose bathe organ in very hot water, and then splash it immediately with cold water. The shape of the nose is something we cannot greatly alter. In babyhood, when the cartilages of the nose are soft and pliable, the mother, by daily molding the nose as she wants it shaped, can assist nature.

Women's Right to Make Wills. Men usually make wills as a matter of course. Oftentimes a woman negleets to make a will as much on sccount of her ignorance of the required form as through negligence. And instead of inquiring into the subject, many dismiss it and vaguely believe that at their death their affairs will be

Wills may be made by any person rely upon not disqualified by age or by mental preservers.

incapacity, excepting in some States married women. A female over twelve years of age in New Mexico and over sixteen in New York may bequeatb her personal property. But eighteer is the age fixed for devising real estate in California, Colorado, Connecticut. Dakota, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesots, Montana, Ne vada, Utah and Washington, while in It is a season of furs. Not in years the other States the testatrix must be

twenty-one years of age. Married women may devise their soparate estates in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Da kota, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missonri, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and It is necessary in the other States that a married woman have the written consent of her husband before

disposing of her property by will. An unmarried woman's will is legally revoked by marriage, but her property may be arranged in such a manner as to permit her to dispose of it after marriage as she may desire.-Woman's Home Companion.

The New Hats. It is in the new hats and small bon nets that the greatest departure will immediately take place. While the cry of the fashionables is for the fur toque, with plumes of malines and brussels not, still the well-versed realize that that is no longer a new story from the highest standpoint, though it may be from the popular fashiona-

ble standpoint. A Parisian authority of undoubted position shows a maline toque in which are twined small ermine tails in black and white, the maline being white. The tails run horizontally around the hat and are placed at in tervals between the maline, but show ing the fur distinctly. The hat is unique and peculiar. The great tendency of the moment is toward lower crowns, flatter hats and smaller diame

Hats will undoubtedly turn back ward from the face, many strings will come into use and big neck bows of malines net, lace and other materials will quickly come to the front. The Empire following, while not strong, is surely coming.

The hats that best suit the confined

outlines of costume of to-day are the small affairs, either low or with tall crowns .- Dry Goods Economist.

The Piano a Woman's Instrument.

In ancient times women played or lutes, viols and all varieties of instruments of the violin and guitar family. In Italian and Flemish pictures up to the end of the seventeenth century women are represented playing on stringed instruments. Domenichino represented St. Cecilia playing on the violoncello. After the introduction of the harpsichord, however, a above all, after the replacement of the harpsichord by the more perfect pianoforte. stringed instruments were generally abaudoned by the fair sex. The pianoforte now came to be regarded not merely as the only instrument for a woman to cultivate, but also as one

Women Now Wear Rubber Heels.

Rubber heels for all shoes and boots are now worn by women. The heel is a ready-made affair, about half au inch' in thickness, and its advocates say that its use lessens the jar of walking, especially upon city pavements, to a degree that very materially which many women are subjected.

Crocheted buttons are revived again. Mistletoe is an adornment newly adopted by the milliners.

A coat back with basque effect and bolero front forms one of the new bodices on an imported gown.

The tops of sleeves continue to be more trimmed either with stitching, cording or some applied decoration. Some of the corduroy velveteen and cloth gowns are trimmed with bands of white kid edged with beaver

Graduated fringe is one of the novelties, and it is far more graceful than the straight variety. It is found in all lengths with a knotted bead-

Something new in skirt lining, of English make, is called merveline. is very fine, soft and silky, resembles moire, and comes in a great variety of colors.

Silver fox boas with two feet and the pointed head of the animal at ore end and two feet and the bushy tail at the other are decidedly the fashion, for young ladies especially.

Hats with decided and rather high crowns are becoming rather popular, but the latest advices from Paris assure us that it is the hat with the broad, low erown which is the nov-

A very beautiful example of the ever-popular black and white contrast is an elegant costume of black cloth combined with black and white figured velvet, black silk passementerie and black and white buttons.

The smart form of the fashionable ace sleeve is a mitten finish over the back of the hand, kept in place by a very narrow band around the thumb or one of the fingers. Several small buttons fasten this sleeve at the wrist.

with white silk and completed with a collar and revers of grebe, is one of the season's developments in the department of outdoor garments, which has surpassed all previous records in the production of varied styles.

A useful petticoat just received from Paris is built of lavender flannel, closely fitting the hips and reaching to the knees, where it is extended to the proper length, with a deep silk flounce covered with a number of small ruffles edged in turn with lace. This novelty combines warmth and

Some of the skirts made with the box-plaited backs and plain fronts are effective, notwithstanding the killing comment with which they were launched, that they are particularly becoming to bad figures. That was in comparison with the sheath skirt. Perhaps they are, but it would not be safe for a very bad figure to-rely upon the plais alone for style

JOHN I. BLAIR'S PR Business Rules For the Q

When John I. Blair, cently, worth from \$50,00 000,000, and who is said to in the course of his nin of life more railroads as land than any other privat hu Gravel Hill (now Blairs, cl.)
Jersey, in 1831, he emply
clerks. He had then here Jo in the world, kept a con for himself eleven years, up for himself before he years old.

For his two clerks he set of rules. The origin Blair's handwriting, was a late Charles D. Vail to Howell, who has had it is sion for forty years. The \$5 referred to in the rule by Aaron H. Kesey, then Blair's two clerks. The as follows:

RULES & REGULATIONS TO

BY J. I. BLAIR'S CLE "1st. The Storehouse at in the same—to be kept n perfect order. Nothing mitted to Lie in a Slove about the floor, Neit 10 shoes, Goods or any other "2nd. No article of G

ing, or any other matter. use of nunecessarily. most prudent and respecta irii This is a matter worthy to and Lived up to; as careled Negligence is the ruin of La and this particular, above ought to be most strictly dently observed; in order Merchant, or any other gottuness this Principle, the portant of all, is lived up to less to undertake any Bush ever, with the Idea of Min ing. And any person villive up to this Rule of case

my confidence.
"3rd, Every article of a to be kept in their place, at respectable, and neatest all "4th. The Books are pro

posted up by the head eer every item examined by the second clerk, the Chargett age thereof; that in no ca be found. Which, will give our business a worthy of notice; and Appea our customers and oursely "5th. I cannot allow myan associate too much with h

moral churacters; nor Fre Taverns. Neither do I va scuille or wrestle with such themselves above this, as result from it, but a Great will bring on them, such a ness and lounging about And those characters will privileges in my absence, w give uneasiness.

"6th. I wish my clerks bath to go Regular to chun is a good principle. It example to others, if they

be immediately benefited better.

7. Never permit your in seven brooms to sweep the neither five blickeys to kee and other like extravagana portion. Those principles gance are disgusting, and time. Car any man in due time. Cas

it looks better, or why is it "8th. The Great Princi are these and must be any person, going into l carrying on same; which strictly attentive always to ness. Be Punctual in all Min careful and economizing in Make the best of all thin Watch the situation of you Strictly attend to your moderately pressing the he has funds that you kee dunned, in due form, you succeed. Always know the of your own Affairs. Aven going to any place where pobusiness. It is always be

tract debts, look ahead and culations to pay them. man will appear much b Hemp Suit, than a sloven

tend to your business.

fop in a Silk Suit.
"N. B. The elerk best with the above rules shall the first of next April five if both live up to it, fived with my good will.

"N. B. Always consider doing business for yourse you do my business. It you do my business. It to the Rules Jaid down. men of you, and it will may yourselves. All that I can would be of no Service, if comply with my rules, and advice.

"If you pursue the con laid down, all will be safe, have the pleasure of keeping tured; but if not all will be d and I must Eternally find he

Photographing Tombi Photographing tombston industry which has been in a colored man of this city at one time boy-of-all work He has graph gailery. He has branched out for himself, ready established a remuse ness, which promises to of wider field in the future. the various cemeteries with eras, and when the day takes pictures of many of ing monuments. After he oped his plates he takes pro among the relatives of the and usually finds a ready pictures. Of course, he has chances, for he works ento out orders, trusting to se his sales. Still, he says it dom that he doesn't get an also has a habit of has marble works where tomis made, and by striking while is hot he takes a picture be the bereaved relatives has stone. This is always a to

Philadelphia Record. Home-Made War Pict A Paris correspondent field (England) Daily Is states that he has seen me in military costumes, as British, manceuvering is the east end of Paris in the a Paris newspaper which the hy means of photographs, pictures of the war "tab

draped portion could follow the model shown, made of lawn, tucked and edged with a narrow ruching of Valenciennes lace. It could also be cut into deep points, sort of handkerchief points, made of strips of insertion edged with lace, or of lawn more simply finished. In a design of this kind rosettes would be omitted. novelty cloths. The second model in this group is of silk banded with narrow black velvet ribbon, an entirely new concep tion, and one which lends itself excellently to the copyist. In a cotton waist it would be made entirely of tucks, or tucks alternated with insertion. The back shows an unbroken line of tucks from the neck to the waist.

At the front the line is broken at the bust, from which point the bands exfeud around the body to the side In the silk waist black velvet stock and cuffs are pictured; in the cotton waist the linen collar would be worn

and the sleeves finished to the wrist.

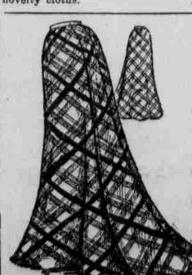
The seamless skirt is suitable only for very slim figures, as it outlines the shape too plainly to be worn by a stout woman. The perfect fit and out of this skirt, to make it hang properly, will insure its exclusiveness. could not be copied in cheap, ready made akirts and have any kind of style

The shaped Spanish flounce is also very much in evidence, and will be mere popular in cloths than the seamcut, as it is suited to almost any

some time gets rubbed under the arms and across the back long before the rest of it is at all shabby, and yet it and having scarf ends of pink chiffon | looks far too old to wear. To renovate and make like new make a little bolero or zonave jacket to wear over it, either of velvet, lace or cloth Narrow lace sewn together does equally as well as that bought in the The cloth or velvet could be edged with fur, and you will have a new bodice for a trifling cost,

MODEL IN BANDED SILK

A Model Plaid Skirt. It is generally understood that plaids, especially the large plaids that are worn this season, show off to bet ter advantage when made up on the bias in a circular skirt. The illustration gives a model skirt designed principally for plaid materials. apper part is sheath fitting, but from the knee down the skirt flares stylish ly and falls in graceful folds toward the back. The single box pleatis applied narrow at the waist line, but flares at the bottom, where it trains slightly. Although designed especially for plaid and for double faced materials, this model would be appropriate for cheviot, camel's hair, nomespun, Venetian or any of the new



CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH BOX PLEAT IN BACK

To make this skirt for a woman of medium size will require three and three-quarters yards of material fifty-four inches wide,

lots at a wholesome profit.

pay" is the advertising which is not backed up by the merchandise. It is

Sailors Scarce in Germany. no time for gossip. Neither has he there has been an increasing scarcity of native crews, especially in respect listen to reminiscences of the depart- of trained young sailors. A few years ed. Usually before he starts out on ago Germany furnished a large portion of the crews of English vessels, tion he can from the relatives as to but to-day the crews of German vesthe illness of the dead person. He sels are partly composed of foreignascertains the funeral arrangements, ers. This change is due chiefly to the and then studies to put his facts into phenomenal rise of German industry, which has been accompanied by

> It is already foreseen that, with the meet it. At Bremen the North German Lloyd Company is organizing a

conducted quite as satisfactorily as with a written testament. coming intolerable.