

THE REALM OF FASHION.

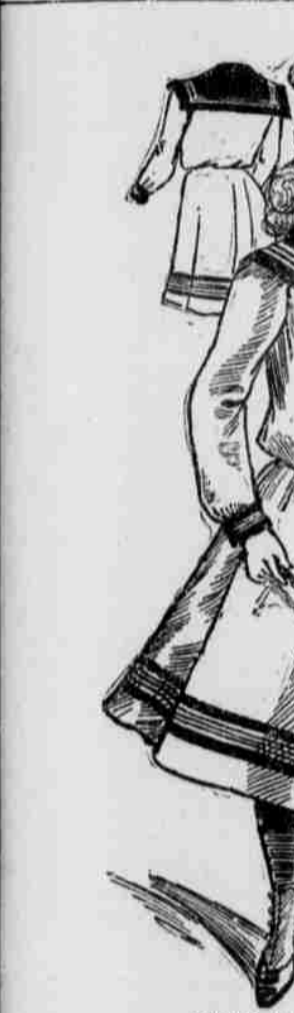
City—No style of bodice is generally becoming than the many forms. The excellent Mantou design here illustrated is made of many materials, some more effective than, as the black taffeta with applique and embroidery. The model shown in the drawing was made in a skirt of figured black silk with a waist made of ready tucked cream white. The lining is white satin, but the revers are black panne, which adds to the effect. The high stock, which is finished with a ruffle of heavy cream lace, and the taffetas are admirably adapted for garden and informal evening wear, but the skirt from Paris tells of tulle and silver threads are included. The waist beneath may be of contrasting material, but is effective in such diaphanous stuffs as chiffon, mousseline and gauze.



WOMEN'S WAIST WITH BOLERO.

For this bolero for a lady of medium build, three yards of material three inches wide, or one and a half yards fifty inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards of eighteen inches wide for the skirt and a half yard of lining will be required.

Ideal Costume For School.
Comfortable, serviceable blouse always in demand. It makes an ideal costume for school wear and hours of play. During the months it has been popular from khaki cloth, linen and light weight approaches and light weight flannel will be used. The smart May Mantou



GIRL'S BLOUSE SUIT.

illustrated in the large drawing that all the materials mentioned in the model is made from two shades of red, the trimming the darker and banded white braid.
The skirt is full and straight, gathered to a fitted waist. The bodice is in two pieces, and closes at the back. The fitting is accomplished by means of single darts and seams, but the darts can be omitted when the figure makes it desirable. The plastron is faced onto the neck, and the collar sewed to the neck, and the blouse closes at the center front, the gathers being arranged in gathers. The revers are one-seamed, gathered shoulders and wrists and are finished with deep wristbands or cuffs. The gown is worn a regulation length.

Autumn Fabrics Not New.
The autumn fabrics are not new. Cashmere will number among the leading materials. Both woven and embroidered cashmeres will be in demand, as well as such materials as the light weight and the favorite. Silk canvas will be used extensively for simple frocks, especially in the autumn. Silks will be in demand. The Louis XV, and XVI brocades in beautiful

tones and designs interwoven with silver and gold will reign supreme. The soft, becoming pannes will be in favor, as will also the liberty satin. The summer of lace will be closely followed by a winter of lace. In fact, lace will be so much in demand that it will be impossible to get certain desirable qualities.

A Fact of Femininity.
Femininity has fallen in love with tucks for lingerie as well as for everything else, so that some one facetiously remarked that the next will be "tucks on stockings, spaced with lace insertings." Be that as it may, tucks on everything and everywhere will well describe the newest undergarments. The favorite skirts fit the hips quite smoothly, and have tucks stitched down flat for about six or seven inches and then fall into fulness. As far as the trimming is concerned, petticoats are one and all finished with a circular or flaring ruffle, and every mode that the mind can conceive is used in trimming those ruffles. Some of the lace insertings applied on the ruffles, and on the upper part, too, of the imported undershirts, are truly works of art. Just to give an idea of the elaboration and the quality of materials used on the French hand-made lingerie, a large New York shop has just imported two three-piece suits for the trousseau of the daughter of a multi-millionaire, one costing \$450 and the other \$185.

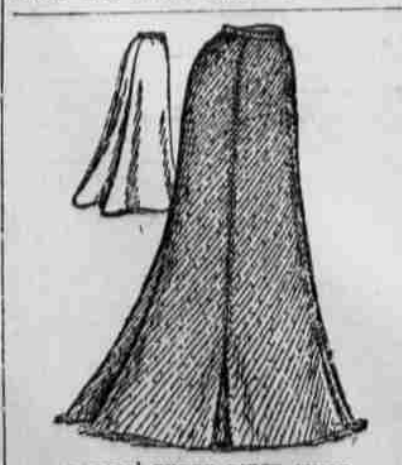
Rainy-Day Washable Petticoats.
Ready-made washable petticoats for rainy day wear are shown at the remarkable prices of fifty-nine and sixty-nine cents. The material of which they are made is grass cloth, lawn, or seersucker, and they are trimmed with corded laces or narrow ruffles of the same. The skirts are made adjustable to any size by drawstrings at the waist.

The Skirt Chemise.
The skirt chemise, fitting like a glove, is steadily growing in favor, and promises to remain so while the snugly-fitting hip and flared bottom skirt, which renders them so convenient, is in vogue.

Terminate at the Waist Line.
The majority of the best corset covers terminate at the waist line, and their fronts are in surplice form. The high-necked or half-corset cover is no longer used by the best-dressed women.

Skirt With Inverted Pleat in Back.
Skirts continue to be snug fitting about the hips, but are cut to flare at the feet and to allow all possible freedom. The smart May Mantou shown is equally adapted to the heavy linens, dricks and piques of warm weather wear, and to the woolen stuffs

that will be in demand before many weeks. As illustrated the material is yellow in chamois green and can be worn as part of the costume or with odd waists as occasion demands. It is cut in three pieces, the shapely front gore, and the two circular portions. The inverted pleats at the foot of the front gore actually extend to the seam only, but as the seam is stitched down flat the effect is that of the stitched pleat without the burden of its weight. The fulness at the back is also arranged in an inverted pleat, so carrying out the symmetry of the design. The skirt can be made long for indoor use, or short, to clear the ground, for the street, as preferred. To cut this skirt for a lady of medium size seven yards of material



LADIES' THREE PIECE SKIRT.

thirty-two inches wide, four and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, or four and one-quarter yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

CUBAN SUPERSTITIONS.

A WIDE VARIETY OF OMS AND CHARMS CHERISHED.

The Batu Water of May Believed to Possess Peculiarly Beneficial Qualities—Dirt Eaten as Medicine—Moonlight Bodes Ill—Number 12 Abhorred.
Dorothy Stanhope writes as follows to the New York Times from Havana: Just as Americans have superstitions which are unknown among the people of this island, so the Cubans have many which are unknown among us. Among the educated people here these have no more weight than among the same class in the States. But among the lower classes, there is the greatest importance attached to them. As is natural, most of the omens are of sickness or health and their religious embodies much of superstition also.

A belief very prevalent among the common people is that the rain water of May has peculiarly beneficial qualities which that of no other time possesses. Why the month of May is favored is not quite plain, although the fact that during that month the rainy season begins may have some bearing on the matter. Certainly, if its waters have any curative powers, every sick person in the island should have been helped this year, for the rain fell in torrents during the greater part of the month.

Another belief that has a strong hold on the same class of people is that certain diseases can be cured by eating dirt, and so when one of these diseases manifests itself, the believer does not consult a physician, but instead gathers up a handful of dirt and eats it. If any relief is obtained it must be the result of faith cure, which the patient is unconsciously trying. Why all kinds of germs are not taken in with the dirt is a mystery—possibly they are.

Still another means of relieving pain—in this instance, headache—is by pressing a leaf from a tree against each temple, and leaving it there for some time. It does not seem at all necessary that the leaves should be from any particular kind of tree or shrub in order to effect a cure. It is not unusual to see poor people going about with their foreheads so adorned.

The moonlight seems particularly objectionable, and strangers are warned not to go out in it with uncovered head, and not to go out in it at all, if it can be avoided. It is thought that this light brings many evil effects, and not under any circumstances will a Cuban sleep in its rays—he thinks that, among other things, it will draw his month to one side of his face. To be sure he has never seen any one whom it has affected in this way, but that does not interfere with his belief.

He also thinks that the night air is very injurious, and always closes his room up tightly at night, so that no air may come in to work its evil. Many Americans followed this example when they first came here, thinking that, as the Cubans had lived here so long, they knew the best way of living in this climate. Now, however, the majority of our fellow-countrymen throw their shutters wide open whenever circumstances will permit, and leave only the iron bars of the window to oppose the entrance of fresh air. Many Cubans go about at night with their handkerchiefs at mouth and nose to keep the air from entering the lungs. Among some the air near the sea is looked on with disfavour, and strangers are advised not to linger on the shore.

To ward off sicknesses of various kinds there are little silver or tin images to wear suspended about the neck as a kind of charm. Images of the same kind are offered as thanksgiving or prayer, and so we find cases in which are hundreds of these little trinkets, hands, feet, arms, bodies, etc. Few American babies wear bracelets. Mothers seldom think of such a thing, as adding one of these to the dress of a child of a few months, but the poor people have grave fears for any child that does not wear one during the teething period. The child may have little other clothing, probably nothing but a slip, but invariably the Cuban baby wears a bracelet on its left arm, even if that bracelet be nothing more than a bit of string. Speaking of babies, it is the universal custom here to have the ears of baby girls pierced at a very tender age, usually before they are two months old. This is done among both rich and poor, and seems quite necessary. Often poor mothers tie the strings in the ears of these baby girls for want of better earrings. Cubans, or at least the poorer classes of Cubans, think that every American baby whose ears are not pierced must be a boy.

The number thirteen is regarded as unlucky here, but it is not referred to as often as it is among us. Friday is not thought an unlucky day. Indeed, it is rather the contrary for the Cubans, since Columbus discovered the West Indies on that day. Tuesday is supposed to be a very unpropitious day of the week for starting a journey, beginning a piece of work or for doing any of those things which in other places are connected with Friday. The hooding of an owl is taken as a very bad sign. The superstitious Cuban kills any creature of this kind which makes weird sounds near his home. This is supposed to break the spell, and it is not then inevitable that a member of the family shall meet death in the near future. Butterflies also are looked upon as omens.

Among the Cubans, especially those living at Key West, it is thought very unlucky to continue to live in a house in which a member of the family has died. Among those at Key West there is a prejudice against owning their homes on this account, and as soon as possible after a death the family moves to another house. Apropos of this subject, Cuban children, even if they are scarcely able to walk, wear deep mourning after the death of either parent. It is quite pitiful to see some of these children, scarcely more than babies, dressed in this sombre manner. Another custom, to which I have never seen nor heard of an exception, is that among the friends of a deceased person who accompany the body to the cemetery there is never a woman; the line of carriages contains only men. Ladies go to the home to express their sympathy—calls of this kind seem obligatory—but never to the cemetery.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A given acreage of wheat will feed at least ten times as many people as the same acreage employed in growing mutton.

The chamomile is usually identified with Switzerland, but the animal is less common there than in any other country which it inhabits. Austria is the real home of the chamomile, where they are most plentiful.

Travelers in Australia complain that almost the only trees in the continent are eucalyptus, and they afford little shade, as they have learned to turn their leaves edgewise to the sun. The botanical gardens in the cities are, however, declared to be dreams of beauty.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and undreamed of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be sixty-nine beats a minute, the blood travels 207 yards in sixty seconds; in other words, seven miles an hour, 163 a day, or 6320 per year.

The Arctic sparrow, among all animals, has the biggest brain in proportion to its size. Relatively to bulk, the canary bird possesses a brain bigger than a man's, and the same is true of the squirrel monkey of South America, which is not an exceptionally intelligent simian. Bulk, however, counts far little; the quality is the thing of importance, and therefore it is a mistake to attribute inferiority to woman's brain as compared to man's, merely on the ground that it weighs eight ounces less. She is a smaller creature, and hence the lesser weight of her cerebral equipment. It should be remembered, furthermore, that the brain is not the sole organ of mind; much of our thinking is done with the spinal cord and with the ganglia, which are distributed all through the body.

Astronomers say it would take 100,000 observers, scattered fifty miles apart, all over the earth's surface, to record what is going on in the atmosphere, as aerial phenomena cannot be observed at a distance of more than twenty-five miles. Hundreds of thousands of shooting stars enter the atmosphere every year that are not counted, and very few of the larger ones that reach the earth are recorded. There are probably not a score of meteorites in museums or private possession whose fall is a matter of record. A very interesting instance of a meteor's flight and the recovery of a part of the meteor occurred in Arizona on February 24, 1897. Its brilliant path through the air was seen by many persons for twenty-five miles around St. David, near Tucson, where it fell. The noise of its passage was described as terrific, and before reaching the earth it burst with a loud report, and the fragment that was recovered, weighing twenty-seven pounds, plowed up the ground for a considerable distance before burying itself.

The Difficult State Department Cipher.
It would probably astonish many good citizens who have been reading the discussions of the genuineness of the cipher dispatch received about a fortnight ago from Pekin, purporting to have come from Minister Conger, to know that so clever and alert-minded a man as Secretary Hay has not mastered the cipher in use by the Department of State. On the other hand, his son Adelbert, who succeeded the redoubtable Maerum as Consul at Pretoria, can handle it with ease. Ambassador White, in Germany, uses the cipher freely; as far as known Ambassador Choate, in England, has never learned the art.

And so it goes. Probably very few of our diplomatic representatives can use the cipher themselves. As a rule, they have some minor functionary at each legation who has mastered the code, but in at least one case the cipher work is all done by an outside hireling who has no direct connection with the Federal service. This state of things does not necessarily argue neglect or laziness on the part of the Ambassadors and Ministers concerned, or of the attaches of higher rank nor is it an inevitable fruit of the frequent changes of personnel in our foreign service. To a large extent it is merely a question of peculiar mental adaptation differentiated in individuals, and involves the same principle which is illustrated in one man's talent for acquiring a foreign language in a month or the skill of another in mathematical calculations almost without study.—Boston Evening Transcript.

China's Lettered Men.
There is no Senior Wrangler in China unless the Dowager Empress possesses that qualification in another sense, but there are tens of thousands of Chinese students who try every year for the bachelor degree awarded by the seats of learning in the Celestial Empire.

There are only a certain number of degrees awarded. Many men do not get the coveted letters until they are eighty or ninety years of age, and their final success is hailed with greater delight than if they obtained the honor in their youth.

Only a short time ago an official report stated that at an autumnal examination in Foo-Choo there were nine candidates over eighty years of age, and two over ninety, and these aged students sent in essays the composition of which was good and the handwriting firm and distinct. Quite recently the Governor of Ho-Nan also published a report concerning an examination in which thirteen candidates over eighty years of age and one over ninety went through the whole nine days' ordeal, writing essays which were perfectly accurate in diction, and showed no sign of failing years. The province of Anhui, however, beat both these records by providing thirty-five competitors who were octogenarians and eighteen who were over ninety years of age.

Chinese Bed Rooms.
Chinese bed rooms, even in the homes of the wealthy, are usually dark and poorly ventilated, and are like inside cupboards. The bed is a canopied, elaborate affair, heavy and beautifully carved, and this piece of furniture is often handed down from father to son through many generations. But there is nothing elaborate about the bed covering. In place of a mattress there is a mat and the covering is the occupant's clothing, or, possibly, a wadded quilt. Extra clothing is provided for cold weather, and in the north, where the weather is extremely cold, the carved wood bedstead is not used. There, in the house of every well-to-do citizen and in the inns, there are divans of many sorts beneath which there are fireplaces, and on these divans the people sleep, and the fire is utilized for cooking purposes.—London Mail.

A Pathetic Portrait.
In the old castle at Hamburg, where he has been in residence, the German Emperor will have the opportunity of seeing a portrait of his great-grandfather, George III. of Great Britain and Ireland, which is assuredly one of the most pathetic pictures in the world. It represents the octogenarian king in his terrible condition of madness and blindness. He is seated, clad in a purple dressing gown, with the Star of the Garter, as if in irony, on his breast. His slight face is in profile, and he wears a long white beard, which in his day must have seemed a distinguishing attribute of madness.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

On a recent scientific test a worker in metals succeeded in drawing a copper cent out into 5700 feet of wire.

Plants have been rendered artificially Alpine by M. Gaston Bonnier by keeping in an ice box at night and fully exposed to the sun by day. The leaves grow smaller and thicker, frequently with a reddish coloration, and the flowers become relatively larger and more highly colored.

A novel steam drier has been invented by a Russian. The steam is passed through a turbine fixed in a drum, centrifugal force throwing the particles of water toward the outer part of the cylinder, while the lighter steam acquires a rotating motion in the middle part, and reaches the engine quite dry. The water descends through a tube to a boiler.

Rubber waste is made again useful, according to a newly patented German process, by dissolving the material and separating it from the solution. Suitable solvents prove to be aniline, toluoline and xylidine, at 140 to 180 degrees Centigrade, and dilute acid added to the solution causes the organic bases to remain dissolved as salts while the rubber separates as a tough mass. This is washed and dried. The caoutchouc is recovered for new uses without devulcanization, and the solvents may be removed by alcohol.

Mr. L. M. Loomis, the California ornithologist, who has been studying the question of bird migration on the Pacific coast, concludes that those which he has observed shape their course by landmarks, and possess no mysterious superhuman faculty for determining direction, such as some persons have imagined that birds are endowed with. When a fog prevails the birds are bewildered and lose their way. In brief, Mr. Loomis thinks that bird migration is a habit evolved by education and inheritance, and owing its origin to the failure of food in winter.

After an investigation into the effect upon the eyesight of the incandescent electric and the incandescent gas lamp, the University of Heidelberg has decided that neither light, if properly placed, has any bad effect upon the eyes. On the question of lighting, the committee in charge decided that for the lighting of rooms, especially concert rooms and lecture halls, where many people remain for long periods at a time, the electric light is without doubt to be preferred to all others from a hygienic point of view.

An Indian Cereal.
A cereal which is not upon the market, and can only be obtained directly from the Indians or the missionaries at some of the Arizona reservations, is piñola. This, too, is a preparation of wheat, which is held in the highest repute by all who have been much among the Indians. With a little pack of the piñola, a few strips of jerked beef and a cask of water, civil engineers and others who study call them to long trips off the beaten trail, declare themselves well provisioned for a number of days. It is claimed that years when the wheat harvest is plentiful there is little or no illness among the Pimas and Papagos, whose staple article of food it is. In preparing it, the women soak the wheat until it swells, then spread it on clothes on top of the windows, or brush shed, to dry in the hot Arizona sun. Before it is entirely dry they parch it over the coals until brown, but not scorched, and lastly grind it in their sole metalas or mortars until as fine as meal. It has the delicious, sweet, nutty taste of parched corn, and is eaten by the Indians raw or mixed with water. It has been of late years in great demand by the invalids, who pour into the Salt River Valley, the American Riviera, by the thousands, each winter. Cooked as other cereals are, or simply eaten in its natural state with cream, or cream and sugar, it is a dish well worth a general introduction.—Washington Star.

Washing Coal.
Increased attention is being paid to the process of washing coal. Under the direction of Professor S. W. Parr, of the University of Illinois, F. C. Koch, of the Department of Applied Chemistry of that institution, is carrying on an investigation of Illinois coals, with especial reference to this process. The process of washing ordinarily removes fifty per cent. of the slate and ash ingredients, and fifty per cent. of the sulphur, the reduction in sulphur rendering them more fit for gas-making.

There are a half-dozen established washeries in Southern Illinois along the Suquehanna River there are to be seen whole fleets of boats in which men are standing operating with long poles as one rakes for oysters. They are scraping the river bottom for the coal that has been washed down from the mines, and it is said that quite a proportion of the coal used by the river towns is supplied in this way.

A Great Engineering Feat.
A remarkable engineering feat was performed not long ago at the Stratford works of the Great Eastern Railway. The engineers had set themselves the task of building a luggage engine and tender in the quickest time on record.

All the component parts had been carefully arranged and placed at hand; and when work commenced early in the morning the engine quickly began to assume shape. By dinner time it was practically completed, with the exception of painting, and within ten hours the engine and tender in all the glory of new paint, and perfect in every detail, were taking a trial run on the line.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn team has stolen twice as many bases as the Boston.

This is said to be the most disastrous season for baseball in the history of the big league.

Pittsburg has loaned Pitcher Waddell to Milwaukee and released Jount Meekin outright. The latter will retire.

Sheehan is again back with the New York Club. He was farmed out to Syracuse of the Eastern League recently, but was sent back as not being good enough.

The remarkable reverses sustained this season by visiting teams in the League may be largely explained by the undeniable fact that home umpiring is systematically pursued by the League umpires.

Neither Dunn nor Nopa has given satisfaction to the Brooklyn management this year, and both men have been released outright. Dunn injured his arm in the spring and has not been able to get in condition again.

Ted Sullivan rises to remark: "Pitchers nowadays do not seem to have the staying power that they had back in the early days of baseball. Probably it is because they use more curves now, and thereby cripple their arms."

McGraw receives about two passes to first in each game, and forces the pitchers to put the ball closer to the centre of the plate than any other man in the business, with perhaps the exception of "Billy" Hamilton, of Boston.

In Pitcher Scott's opinion, the Brooklyn team is the greatest in modern baseball. He says "the Brooklyn players thoroughly understand each other, always work together, know what to expect of each other under all circumstances, and never overlook a point."

Third Baseman Tarnsett and Right Fielder Jones, of the Rome, N. Y., baseball team, have been sold to Cleveland.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

A cement trust is organizing in Germany.
A new coal and oil field of 6500 acres has been discovered in Oregon.
The entire south side of Long Island has become a prey to pestiferous fleas and red ants.
Germany has begun the direct importation of South African wool, owing to the Boer war.
Steam power is to be superseded by electricity in the Government dock yards at Kiel, Germany.
Denver, Col., has a population of 133,850, as against 105,713 in 1890, an increase of 25.44 per cent.

The Sultan has ordered a committee to investigate the recent massacre of Armenians in the Sassum districts of Asiatic Turkey.
Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has issued a signed statement to the effect that he will vote for the re-election of President McKinley.
Roumania, in a note to Bulgaria, demanded punishment for alleged blackmailers and expressed doubt of the latter country's good faith.

The commander of the Colombian Government forces accused the foreign consuls of favoring the rebels in the recent troubles on the Isthmus.
At a recent Cabinet meeting King Victor of Italy intimated to the Ministers that he did not desire that any special laws against the anarchists should be enacted.
Representative George Henry White, of North Carolina, the only colored man in Congress, has announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election and declared that he would leave that State and take up his residence in some Northern State.

By a recent court decision, all squatters on the sixty-foot strip along Nome Beach, Alaska, must vacate.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71 72
CORN—No. 2 White	41 42
Oats—Southern & Pont.	24 25
RYE—No. 2	48 49
HAY—Choice Timothy	15.00 16.00
Good to Prime	15.00 15.50
STRAW—Rye in carls.	10.00 11.00
Wheat Stock	7.00 7.50
Out Blocks	7.50 8.00
CANNED GOODS.	
TOMATOES—Std. No. 1	70
No. 2	65
PEAS—Standards	110 120
Beans	100
CORN—Dry Pack	80
Molasses	78
STOCKS.	
CITY STEERS	9 10
City Cows	8 9
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.	
POTATOES—Durbanks	12 140
ONIONS	
PROVISIONS.	
HOG PRODUCTS—shd.	8 8 1/2
Clean ribbles	8 8 1/2
Hams	12 12 1/2
Meat Pork, per bar.	14.00
LARD—Grade	4 4
Best refined	4 4
BUTTER.	
BUTTER—Fine Cream	23 24
Under Fine	21 22
Creamery Lolls	23 24
CHEESE.	
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10 10 1/2
N. Y. Flats	10 10 1/2
Edin Cheese	5 5 1/2
EGGS.	
EGGS—State	15 15 1/2
North Carolina	14 14 1/2
LIVE POULTRY.	
CHICKENS	11 11 1/2
Ducks, per lb.	9 9
TOBACCO.	
TOBACCO—Md. Inters.	180 200
Sound common	3.50 4.50
Beacon	5.00 7.00
Fancy	10.00 12.00
LIVE STOCK.	
BEEF—Best Deers	4 3 1/2
BEEF	4.75 4.25
Hogs	6.00 5.99
FURS AND SKINS.	
MUSKAT	10 11
Beacon	40 45
Red Fox	1 1.00
Skunk Black	20
Opowam	28 28
Black	80
Oter	6.00
NEW YORK.	
WHEAT—Southern	2 3 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75 80
RYE—Western	50 56
CORN—No. 2	44 46
OATS—No. 2	36 37
BUTTER—State	16 21 1/2
EGGS—State	16 17
CHICKEN—State	9 10 1/2
PHILADELPHIA.	
WHEAT—Southern	3 3 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72 73
CORN—No. 2	44 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2	37 38
BUTTER—State	16 21 1/2
EGGS—Pauna ft.	15 17