When to dear grandpapa's you go, Don't stamp upon his gouty toe. And in his lean and shrunken shins Do not stick old and rusty pins.

Don't jab the poker in her car; Or from her cap-strings bite the lace, Or paste scrap-pictures on her face.

If grandma says, "Come, hiss n.e. dear,"

If at a nice o'd spinsier aunt's A visit you should make by chance, Don't with the seissors snip her frock, Or throw tomatoes at her clock,

For it's by little things like these Often your elders you displease; Oh!, Pray be caim and self-controlled— And never strike or scratch the old! —Carolyn Wells, in Puck.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

GOT THERE.

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NOS OU don't need it, my dear," ing silks and satins and frills and fur- which radfate tufts of tine silken hairs belows and glagerbread and gewgaws, with a blg gem crystal set in the They've got to attract attention in midst; sometimes the caverus contain some way, but you don't need it. You purple gems of amethyst or fluorspar, look well in any modest little thing. You will observe crystals that have You can lend distinction to your been stunted in their growth or talk-

Mrs. Pfelnerer tooked plensed. "It's

"And gnother thing," continued less extravagance. We gren't destitute know you do: I'm not complaining. It | eral matter. seems to me, though, that you have plenty of pretty little gowns. Where's that brown dress with the yellow trimming? I never see you wear that

"I ripped that up last spring and had the skirt dyed and were it out."

"Weil, you've lots of others. Wear some of them. This isn't a royal visit, and Barker is just as plain as an old guished from the other, especially

"His wife may not be, though." "Oh, hang her! West anything you like. I don't care what you wear." ter a short pause, "I might wear that

little gray silk, but-"Why, of course. What's the matter with that? I declare, you women get me! You buy a dress and pay some fancy price for it and then after you've and rip it up or else have it altered. Here I've been wearing the same dress suit for five years and expect to wear It for five more, unless you let the

with hots. My hat--Mrs. Pfeineger sighed. "Very well, dear, I'll wear the gray," she said.

Barker was an old friend of Pfeinegone to California about ten years before and had prospered. Pfeineger slown with a slap on the shoulder. It in the face, and it seemed as i he was rather more bolsterous in his manner than formerly. However, they lunched together and Pfeineger asked his old-time friend and his wife. who had accompanied him on his eastern trip, to dine with him.

"I didn't hear that you had married Bob," sold Pfeineger. "I don't know that I would have believed it if I had heard it. I always thought you were above such weakness."

Barker again slapped him on the shoulder, and keeping his hand pressed heavily there said in a husky but impressive whisper: "My boy, she's a

When the Barkers made their appearance Pfelneger could not help admitting that his friend's description of his wife was not altogether inaccurate. She was a tall woman, high colored and with flashing black eyes-rather too much color and rather too much tash about her, perhaps; but she was made inquiries from other station at emphatically a "corker." She was nttired in a costume of pale green satin. elaborately trimmed, that fitted her to perfection, and when she sat down to dinner and the diamonds that covered a dog was at the station. The clerk her fingers up to the knuckles sparkled in the light of the candles Pfeineger could not help a sneaking feeling that poor little Mrs. Pfelneger was somewhat eclipsed.

The evening was not exactly a suc-Mrs. Barker was vivacious enough, even to the point of smoking a elgarette after dinner. She played the plane, too, in a dashing sort of way. Barker talked a great deal and rather boastfully of himself, and his pride in phonic instructions. he came to the bis wife was manifest.

"Yes, we're going to stop here a week or two," he said once. "The madam here has got to buy a few more trunkfuls of dresses. I tell you, Pfeineger, didn't need a dog, anyhow.-Honolulu she keeps me broke about all the

rime." Later on, as Mrs. Barker was play ing. Barker called Pfeineger's attention so one of her rings and told him the

In was in vain that Pfeineger told bimself that his guest was a vuigar. purse-proud upstart, and that he thanked the Lord that Ms. Pfeineger was not as Mrs. Barker. He could not keep his eyes off the lady or her gowns or her rings.

At breakfast the next morning he suddenly said, "Moilie."

Mrs. Pfeineger started a little "What is it, James?" she asked. "Don't you think-er-that your wardrobe wants looking after a lit-

Mrs. Pfeineger is long-suffering, but her tone was rather impatient as she answered that she had been trying to convince him of that a few days be-

suppose you want me to look like fascinating Mrs. Barker," she

"Not by a long shot." said Pfein ger

"But-well, is that gray dress the best you have?

"It's about the only thing I have." the replied.

"Then," said Pfeineger, "you must go down town to a good dressmaker and get yourself fitted out. Yes, I guess I can stand the expense. I'll bet I can match piles with Barker and top him an inch or two for all his brag Don't ask me what. Get what you want. Get plenty while you're getting and get them good."

Of course that was a nice thing to say, and of course Mrs. Pfeineger thanked him, but somehow she did not feel quite as delighted as Pfeineger felt she ought to be.-Chicago Daily News

CRYSTALS AND GEMS.

Beauties That May Be Observed Through a Magnifying Glass.

Sketching crystals is fine and delicate ork, requiring much study, a sharpcinted, hard penell and a steady hand. first of all, having selected your nest of crystals, it is well to study all the maks have to say about them, their ingles, cleavage planes, luster, etc., hen take a large ore magnifying glass ind examine them closely under it. An Y said Pfelinger, patronizing often be revealed. If the crystals are in a little goode or cavity, such as is common in the geolite class. themselves out with flaunt- ern lined with sparkling gems, from shapen by the pressing against them of other stronger growing crystals. awfully nice of you to say so," she You may see fine strine or parallel lines or indications of twinning of crystals; you will notice also the lines Pfeineger; "we can't afford any need- of cleavage characteristic of certain crystals and invisible to the naked evethank goodness! But it's just as well also crystals that have been broken to practice Judicious economy. Yes, I and faulted and recemented by min-

Having thus thoroughly studied the systals, place them on a piece of white paper in strong light and shadow. Draw the outlines clear and strong, and the angles and faces of the crystal sharply. Some crystals resemble our another so closely, like crytain forms of calcite and quarts, that only by very careful drawing can one be distin without the use of color. In highly olored ores and crystals some beautiful realistic effects have been obtained by photo-lithography in colors, but "I suppose," said Mrs. Pfeineger, at- many ores and crystals have no distinefive colors; then you must rely on form. Again, some forms of crystals are identical in form with others of au entirely different order and you may have to distinguish them by color. Shading, especially in transparent crysworn it once or twice you go to work tals, should be used sparingly, except when the shadow is very pronounced, or when the bases of the crystals descend into the dark depths and recesses of the geode cavern. To bring moths get into it, and it's the same out distinctly the forms of white or translucent crystals it may be well to shade a dark background back of them.

Sometimes a row of quart crystals in the centre of a vein is locked in ger's-a friend of his youth. He had the embrace of an opposite set, like a row of elenched teeth. Occasionally these are beautifully tinted with amewas walking along the street one at thystine purple, whilst back of them is tornoon when he was nearly knocked a layer of milky white opaline quartz. thystine purple, whilst back of them is again or chalcedony, and back of that was the long-lost Barker. He had all a dense layer of red, yellow or varietered in the ten years. Pfeineger was gated jasper. In drawing crystals the not quite sure that it had been for the main point to be aimed at is their charbetter. He was broader of girth and acteristic shape or grouping, so that ny one scelng the sketch may re nize them as belonging to a particular family. When crystals are very small, as in twin crystals of twin, or in crystals of telluride ores, it is legitimate to magnify the crystal so as to bring out its distinctive features. Some orea form a series of concentric rings, like green malachite and blue azurite of copper; they had better be represented their natural vivid colors.-Mr and Minerals.

The Admiral Failed to Get a Doz.

Admiral Sterling almost became the essessor of a coach dog, and some one Honolulu a loser thereby. The dog has a habit of following people to whom he takes a fancy, and there is no shaking him off until he takes it into his head that a change of masters is desirable. In some way he followed an officer down to the naval station. One of the clerks saw the dog and taches, but no one seemed to know anything about it. A telephone mesage came to this inquiring clerk shortly afterward asking whether suc replied that it was there and tied up and the person at the other end of the 'phone said that dog was probably the one intended as a gift for Admiral Sier ling, but had been sent to the wrong place, and the clerk was asked if ho would kindly present the dog to the admiral. The clerk was unable to comply with the request just at that time, owing to the stress of work. Later in the day, in thinking over his teleconclusion that the voice had a famiflar sound, and he forthwith smelt a rat. The dog is still at the station awalting his owner. Admiral Sterling Commercial Advertiser.

Curious " Good-Bys." When a Turk blds forewell to friend he solemnly crosses his hands on his breast and makes a profound how. The natives of New Guines, on the other hand, exchange chocolate, conveying an expression of considence in each other as well as a salutation. In the Fiji Islands two cardinal-colored feathers are crossed and the Burnese gentleman murmurs soothingly, 'Hib, hib!" In Japan your friend takes off his slippers and says: "I regard thee."

Dangerous Bacteria. It is the bacteria that have become virulent by feasting on human tissues that are dangerous. A solled bottle returned to the milkman by a mothe whose baby had a diarrhoea will infect the score or more of bottles that o' washed in the same water with it.

Investion of Decimal Fractions. Decimal fractions were invented German, Johann Mueller, of Nure berg, in the year 1464.

Asserts the Rockies Do Not Exist.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse Says They Are Only a Legend Given the Public by Lewis and Clark and Soon to Be Generally Disproved.

conception of the United an authority, will very soon become generally acknowledged. This person of the Columbia River. maintains that there are no such tending in an unbroken chain from

ing more than a geographical myth. Besides upsetting the general belief in this famous long range of high mountains we are further informed that it is not possible to irrigate the paratively small area. vast extent of country west of he Mississippi, and hence for farming purposes the plateaus and valleys of the Rockles are not advantageous homes for the immigrants who are filling up the land.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of New York City, whose explorations in the Libyan Descrt, to the west of Middle Egypt, have completely changed its appearance on our maps, now denounces as a pernicious error the popular represenof unproductive acres into fertile land, and proved that several hundred square miles, which had been depicted as far shave the level of the Xile were in fact nean. It is not as an iconoclast, nor solely in the interest of scientific truth, that he has directed attention to his subject by preparing a map for certain the Committee on Irrigation of Arid tract and precipitate moisture.

A study of United States maps, espe cially those prepared in foreign countries, will show at a glance that the range corresponding to that term as idea of this western mountain range has from year to year undergone re- the Pyrenees, the Aponnines and the

markable changes. extending in unbroken lines from north ation of the Andes in South America. Later the smaller chains were pictured newest and most truthful maps of the York Herald. West, according to Mr. Whitehouse ornaments the front window of a railroad office in Fifth avenue. In it the Rocky Mountains are shown in a fairly correct extension and relation, as small and separated ranges with high peaks here and there.

Among the documents presented to the Committee on Arid Lands is a map prepared by Mr. Whitehouse, which is intended to show the objections to any fostered immigration in the plateau west of the ope hundred and first degree of longitude. The map, which is colored by Mr. Whitehouse, is the one published by the United States Geological Survey, 1902, and is most creditable to the workers under Majo Powell and Mr. Walcott.

Mr. Whitehouse has endeavoyed to explain by his map why settlers should not be encouraged to make their homes on unfruitful soil, while at the same time he points out the neglected areas of the Appalachian range, which evolved. are both profitable and easy of access,

"It is obvious," says Mr. Whitehouse speaking of this subject, which interests him so thoroughly, "that with al the work done by the Bureau of Immi gration in New York and the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Sta tistics in Washington, there is no really adequate machinery for the wise utili zation of the stranger landing in our ports. He may be passed through Ellis Island and saved from financial ruin for the first few days after his landing. but there ought to be an examination of his habitat, as it might be called, if he were frankly looked at as the par ent or grandparent of a future genera-

tion. "The immigrants possess a certain power of resistance to adverse influcontinued Mr. Whitehouse ence. which does not apply to the second and third generations. It would be my idea to furnish each one of these immigrants with a certificate and a map, as an insurance company would do if it had a policy on his or her life. There should be according to my scheme, a map showing the area in which the Government invited the immigrant to live. It is even within the limits of the same compulsion which imposes vaccination to require him to continue to live in the district assigned to him until at least he was capable of passing another examination and was in the course of fourteen years comdeclared immune. The result of giving mitted several burglaries and number a Norwegian, a Syrian and an Italian a map of the favorable, or necessary. climatic conditions would immediately disabuse the minds of the men who are charged with its preparation of was an adept at robbery of every kind that wonderful figment of the disordered imagination of the map makers, that there was, roughly speaking, onethird of the United States which was as available for settlers as the hills of Pennsylvania or the plains of lows and

Kansas. "The most striking feature of this scheme is, however, a negative one, and is best expressed by the reference to 'the passing of the Rockies.' An in spection of the map shows that a line drawn at an elevation of 3000 feet is Bits. due north and south. When it is conidered that the plains of Illinois are 600 feet, and that European countries, except the semi-arid parts of Spain, are to a very large extent be low this line, it is obvious that Profes sor Bumpus, of the American Museum of Natural History, or any other lead-ing authority in natural history, would never advise the Government to encourage these Europeans to cross the danger line of the Western plateau.

NOK. HE passing of the Rockies" | valleys of Colorado or New Mexico and T g picturesquely describes a Oklahoma. But there is, as the contours and sections show, an elevation of over 4000 fest throughout the whole States which, it is said by plateau to the south of the Yellowstone Lake, and its neighbor, the headwaters

"The Rocky Mountains were always mountains as we have known as the depicted as a continuation of the Rockies, that those rugged peaks ex- Andes, which were supposed to separate into two ranges, traversing the con-Mexico to Puget Sound are really noth- tinent from south to north. Nothing could, I say, be further from the truth Pike's Peak and its neighbors in Colorado form a distinct group and emerge above the level of 6000 feet over a com-

"The 'Great Divide' which has been celebrated in geography and fiction must confine itself to the latter realing The Columbia River and the Yellowstone constitute a true divide, and the water from the same local shower may descend the Missourl on its way to New Orleans, while the western rainfall is finding its way to the Pacific. But there is no similar divide between latitude forty-two and the Mexican frontier. Here for near 1000 miles east tations of the vest plateau between the and west the traveler meets no mountwatershed of the Mississippi and the alu, only buttes, which, here and there, Pacific Ocean. In Egypt he showed rise high enough to attract the clouds the feasibility of converting millions and induce precipitation sufficient to form an easis, or pothele.

"Of these 'sinks' that of the Great Saft Lake is the only one of importance. But the fact stares us in the far below the level of the Mediterra- face-there are no mountains, outside of a few isolated points, whose gradual disintegration under the influence of frost and rain can make or replenish soil as do the Alps, nor are there cloud members of Congress to aid especially compelling mountains which will al-

"Briefly, there is neither land nor water, using the term land as soil. As to the Rocky Mountains, there is no applied to the long, dividing ridges of Ural Mountains. If the Weather Bu-At first the Rockles were represented renu would put a few lines on the may by a series of high mountain chains, it prints and circulates daily, aggregating its tens of thousands of copies, in n terinis is likely to be the last. to south, and from the Pacific coast to brief period the boy in the village the valley of the Mississippi. Appar- school, as well as the older members ently these mountains were a continu- of the community, would agree that the invention of Lewis and Clar' at the separated by valleys and plateaus, but as legendary as the Round Table of still forming a line from Southern Cal- Arthur, and it would soon be as dead ifornia to Washington. One of the as his successor, Queen Anne,"-New has studied the possibilities of veran-

Editors Who Succeed.

The greatest successes that have een achieved in country journalism are those of men who have grown up in the field in which they labor and whose needs they thoroughly under. stand, declares Ernest F. Birmingham, the Fourth Estate expert. It takes time for a man to become "saturated" with the atmosphere in which he must work. He should know the political. social and industrial history of the town and State in which he lives, and must understand the people and their

The city man who attempts to run a country newspaper on metropolium People are often advised to avoid lines finds himself out of his sphere. He has been brought up in a community of large things, and plenty of money has been at his command to carry out the projects which his brain has

When he takes up the burden of a small newspaper office where he must ing to get fat should eat them; the fat attend to every detail himself, and where the resources are extremely limited, he finds difficulty in adapting himself to his environment and often sults that the sedentary worker. They makes mistakes which cause him ne are not the wisest choice for summer end of trouble and oftentimes serious rating for the average person as they financial loss

Men who have made successes in metropolitan journalism often make by, all such preparations as macar complete failures when they attempt to run country newspapers. The rensons are obvious. In a metropolitan office the news editor has nothing whatever to do with the city department except to pass upon the work of the men engaged in it; the telegraph editor handles exclusively the news that comes in over the wire; the society editor troubles not his soul about the theatres; the sporting editor devotes all his time to the ring, to athletics and kindred interests.

The country journalist, on the other hand, to make a success of his venture, must know all departments of newspaper work. His world may not be as large, but it must be cultivated with the same diligence that being success in the metropolis.

A Precocious Juvenile Criminal.

The record of youthful crime is probably held by a Roumanian youth, who less assaults, and altogether distin guished himself in a manner which it is to be hoped few would emulate. Be fore he was ten this precoclous child his first theft being from his uncle's cash box. To top his crime he finished by brutally killing an old man who threatened to hand him over to the police for some offense, and as a result he was sent to prison for an exceeddo not receive the same tender consideration abroad that they have in this country, and the youth in question only narrowly escaped paying the penalty of his crime with his life.-Tid-

Cause of Malaria

Most everybody knows that malaris is due to certain peculiarities of soil as a general rule. The microbes swarm in swampy lands. Excavations of all orts, extensive cuttings for railroads sorts, extensive cuttings for railroads and the breaking up of virgin soil on a large scale are followed frequently by outbreaks of malaria. It has also been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experts that malaria infection is carried in the sting of the mosquito which gathers the virus from the soil.

HOUSEHOLD . . . * * * * MATTERS

About Lemons. A bit of lemon is a fine bleacher for he finger tips, and pumice stone is the est thing for rubbing off ink stains or other discolorations from the skin.

Before grating lemons it is well to wash them in a basin of lukewarm waer, for on examination it will be found hat the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microcope it will be discovered to have tiny black specks on the surface of the -kin.

To keep lemons put them in a jar and cover them with cold water. 'hange the water each week, and they will keep ripe and julcy for a month of

Preserving Pointers. A clear, dry day should be selected for making jelly.

All fruit should be ripe, sound and fresh.

. . . Use the best sugar.

Currants should be picked while dry.

Rhubarb should neither be too tenler and succulent nor too hard and tticky. In the first case the stalks have 10t attained their growth, and in the second they have gone beyond it.

Preserved fruits and jellies are beter kept in sunlight than in the dark. Dark and damp closets are conducive o moid.

The Selection of Beds. The selection of beds and the detail of their equipment is one of the most reportant items of modern housefur alshing, says the Delineator. The prosision for comfort in sleeping rooms would perhaps receive more attention f one realized that fully one-third of a ifetime is spent there. In the course of three score years fully twenty, even with only moderate sleeping, are passed n hed. White Iron bedsteads are so generally used now that they may be found even in the tenements districts, where their neat, durable and simple construction means even more than in the homes of more pretension and wealth. While the adornment of the bed is of moment, the foundations of comfort depend on the choice of matiresses and springs. Here the quality should be of the best that can be afforded. A first expense in good ma-

Home-Made and Inexpensive.

Inexpensive rugs for the veranda are lifficult to find. Matting rugs are commencement of the last century was pretty, but they have a tendency to ourl up at the corners, which interferes with their utility. A woman who ia decoration a good deal has solved this question to her own mind satisfactorily.

"I bought broad green burlap," she said. "and cut it into several rugs of lifferent sizes, which I hemmed to prevent ravelling. Then, with an ivory prochet book, I made a border of green 'elting by cutting it into very narrow strips-less than eighth of an inch iz width. These I pulled through the burlap with my hook and loops. A few tows of these weighted my rugs niceiy, and made a pretty bordering, the :wo shades of green according well tozether and looking cool and pretty my vine-covered porch."

The Starchy Vegetables.

starchy foods. Yet many of us do not know which are the starchy foods Here are some of the most common regetables which contain starch as the principal ingredient. Starchy veget ibles are fat formers and heat and energy producers. The thin people want ones who want to be thin should avoid them. Those who do, heavy muscular work can eat them with better re tre heat producers.

The list includes potatoes, rice, hom onl, spaghetti, and vermicelli, sweet potnices, taploca, sago.

Of course there are many other veg stables containing starch in varying quantities, but starch is the chief nurient in those snamed. Rice, for in stance, is seventy-five per cent, starch, -Philadelphia Telegraph.



Orange Cream-Beat one egg well add one cup of whipped credm to it half a cup of powdered sugar, one cur of grated cocoanut, the grated rind of one and the juice of one and a half oranges; but this between layer cake and over the top sprinkle with grated cocoanut.

Coconnut Pudding-Break cocoanut cakes in small pieces and when there is one cupful sonk them in two cupfuls of milk half an hour; beat yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a tablespoonful of salt; add this to the milk; turn into a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

Potato Gems-To one cupful of warm mashed potatoes add one table spoon of butter, one tenspoon of suit beat the yokes of two eggs; add to ingly long term. Juvenile criminals ! them one cup of milk; pour this upon one and a half caps of sifted flour and the mushed potato; add the beaten whites of the eggs and two and a half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder: fill buttered gem pans two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven twenty minates.

> Egg Biscuit-Stir two level teaspoor fuls of baking powder, one teaspoonfu of sugar, balf a level teaspoon of sale and two cupfuls of sifted flour; rub and two cuprols of sifted nour; rub into this two level tablespoonfuls of butter; when well mixed add one egg well beaten; add half a cup of milk to it; add this to the dough, mixing with a spoon; the dough should be quite soft; toss on a floured board; roll out one inch thick, cut with a tiscuit cutter; place on a slightly floured pan; between the could be a mightly floured pan;



mart, and have the added merit of



A SERVICEABLE COSTUME.

lesirable model shown is of cheviot in rray flecked with white and is trimmed with stitched bands of white cloth siged with plain gray of a dark shade. All suiting materials are, however, qually appropriate.

The jacket is made with fronts, back the way, is coming in a warm, creatny and under-arm gores and with a deep tint ever so much more becoming that unic that is seamed to the blouse and blue white, an be omitted whenever a short jacket is desired. The sleeves are full, with turn-over cuffs. The skirt is circular,

New York City,-Costumes of fleeked | wearing qualities. Especially attract heviot and homespun are exceedingly live are the very sheer mohairs, knows as "mohair Swiss," that stands any seing extremely serviceable. The very amount of wear, dust or damp atmos phere.

> Shirred Sun-Bonnets Shirred sunbonnets are to be used for

outing wear. They are simply one of the novelties of the season. For country wear and use at the seashore they are rather picturesque. They are made of shirred mult and fine thin lawn. Some models are seen made of flowered organdles. The shirring is done or feather bones. Broad, long the are used on all models. Leather Wrist Bags.

For the best grade of wrist bags Sab flan-a species of morocco-is the preferred leather just now and a rich red is the best liked color. Lizard, alligator, walrus and sea lion leathers have not altogether lost prestige and there is a tendency for leather covered han dles in place of the familiar chains, the latter it is claimed proving injurious for the gloves.

Used on the Smartest Gowns.

Many mock jewel ornaments are used on the smartest gowns, in buckles but ons, and even tassels and fringes, and Indian beadwork is so "modish" ig chains, girdles, fringes, medallions and embroidery, that the bends in all sizes and colors are for sale in "bunches" or by the ounce, and are fashioned inte ornaments by the wearers themselves.

The Modish White Plume.

Exclusive milliners are just now exploiting long white plumes on big, black hats, and the modish white plume, by

Smart For Outing Wear. Very smart for outing wear (especial-



MISSES' BLOUSE JACKET.

made invisibly beneath the tucks. The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for jacket, two and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide; for skirt, seven yards for ty-four inches wide or five and threequarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

Misses' Blouse Jacket.

Blouse jackets with tunics, or skirts are among the smartest of the season's garments, and are exceedingly becom ng to young girls. The very attractive May Manton one, shown in the large drawing, includes the stole collar and the new wide sleeves. The original is made of tan colored-etamine and makes part of a costume, but the design suits the odd wrap equally well,

The Jacket consists of the front, back and under-arm gores of the blouse and the tunic. The back is plain, but the fronts are gathered at the belt and blonse slightly. The tunic is smoothly fitted, and is joined to the lower edge the seam being concealed by the belt The stole collar, which fluishes the neck and fronts, is trimmed with an plique and stitched with corticelli silk and is arranged over the edges. The sleeves are snug at the shoulder, but full at the wrists, where they are gathered into bands under the flaring cuffs The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twen ty-one inches wide, two and three eighth yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards fifty-two

Flowers on Hats Popular.

inches wide.

The flower toque and flower crown or flower brimmed hat, is an increasing favorite. A pretty fancy is to make the crown entirely of foliage (any one variety preferred), and place a single large rose or effective cluster of small blossoms on one side. Some of the smartest of the new hats (and new faucles are shown daily in the leading shops) are either in white felt or chip Manila or Leghorn, slmply trimmed with a wide braid of ecru or yellow lace straw, wound and twisted softly like a ribbon around the crown, with se spray or cluster of cherries, mail pears or little apples, and their foliage thrust through a knot placed a little to one side. These fruits, as well as clusters of white thistles, are very effective.

New Dress Fabrice.

Among the new dress fabrics is a silk gauze called vaporin, as sheer and filmy as chiffon, of silky lustre and beautifully adapted to dressy modes wherein much tucking and shirring is used. While speaking of dress fabrics, there are many new silk-and-woolen and silk-and-linen mixtures in

with a habit back, and has a circular ly on the water) are the little red cloth flounce at the lower edge, which is cut coats faced with either coarse Irist in two portions, both jointings being lace or white linen, and worn with white linen or white serge skirts.

> An Expensive Dress Fad. Parasol, hat and girdle to match are one of the expensive dress fads. It is a very effective fashion with white or linen colored costumes.

Brown a Popular Color. Brown is a color that is coming strongly to the front. It is a soft

woodsy brown, very restful. One sees it both in gowns and hats. The Senson's Color. Blue is certainly a winning color this

season. It ranges from pale blue to the deepest, most brilliant cornflower.

Shirt waists are among the good things of which no woman ever has enough. This very stylish May Manton one is new and becoming to the generality of figures. The tucks which are arranged to give it a pleat effect, are stitched only to yoke depth at the front, so forming becoming folds over the bust, while the back gives tapering lines to the figure. The original b made of dotted chambray, but all

walst materials are equally suitable. The waist consists of the smoothly fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under arm seams. The back is drawn down smoothly and snugly at the waist line while the front blouses slightly over the belt. sleeves are cut in one plece, and are full below the elbows and gathered

into straight cuffs at the wrists. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards

