

COTTON COSTUMES.

THEY ARE BOTH FASHIONABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

Useful Hints Concerning the Feminine Empire of Fashion—Dotted Crepon—A Suggestion in Yokes.

WHERE one has unlimited facilities for laundering feminine attire, there is nothing more comforting than a wardrobe well stocked with dainty cotton fabrics tastefully made up. Batistes, organdies, the fine zephyrs and gingham with linen, dimities and chevots furnish almost endless possibilities in the way of useful and becoming costumes.

The girl of the period is emphatically a cotton girl, for with her shirt-waists, blouses and ruffled skirts of any of these favorite materials, she is at her best. A belt of ribbon and bows and ends here and there, a pretty Gainsborough or sailor hat and russet shoes and tan gloves, with parasol and fan suiting the costume in color and

fulness in the city and country, and on land and sea, is not to be disputed.

THE LEHORN HAT THE THING. After consideration of the prevailing styles of hats one is compelled to conclude that there never were before so many Lehorns, such sunny sailors, half so many "walking straws," nor so many unique and odd notions in shape. But if this be true, then there never were so many hats worn, anyhow, or else every woman has a pretty hat these days, and that makes greater the count of hats worthy of notice. One type of hat is much worn, of medium size when the great number of very large hats is taken into consideration, which perches well to the top of the head. It is black rice straw, and is trimmed in front with a pretty bow of watered silk ribbon and with three ostrich plumes. The left side of the brim is bent up with a bunch of pink roses, and the right side is garnished with a flat bow, lying partly on the brim and partly against the crown.

Despite the general call for large hats there are many exquisite little capotes. Indeed, it seems as if each year the beauty of the tiny hat in-

SELECTIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

SIDELIGHTS OF MILITARY LIFE.

Stories, Anecdotes, and Articles of Interest to Old and Young.

VARIOUS SALUTES.

The National salute for the Army and the Navy of the United States is 21 guns. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, consisting of one gun for each State, is fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with artillery. The President, both on his arrival at and departure from a military post, or when passing its vicinity, receives a salute of 21 guns. No other salute is fired in his presence. The Vice-President and President of the Senate receives a salute of 19 guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a committee of Congress officially visiting a military post, and Governors, within their respective States and Territories, receive 17 guns. The Assistant Secretary of War receives 15 guns.

RETIRED ARMY LIST.

A table showing the growth of the retired list of the Army was prepared recently. In 1899 there were 490 names, and on Jan. 1, 1904, there were 606. But the number in 1894 is one less than it was last year. Of the total list in 1894 there are 344 names on the limited list, and 252 on the unlimited list, while 15 officers, such as Gen. William F. (Baldy) Smith and Fitz John Porter, have been put on the retired list by special acts of Congress. Of the 606 officers, 140 are graduates of the military academy; 21 were promoted from the ranks, and 405 were appointed from civil life. All except 74 have war service, mostly in the volunteers, to their credit. Of the officers on the retired list, the West Point graduates, though fewer in number, rose to higher rank than those from civil life, and only six or seven with the rank of Major or above rose from the ranks.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

The National Tribune, published at Washington, D. C., gives the following seasonable advice to comrades seeking pensions:

A pitiable condition of affairs existed at the temporary home for soldiers and sailors in this city last week, and but for the shelter and food afforded in the case by the Relief Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac 28 comrades would have been on the verge of starvation. It again emphasizes the fact that the National Tribune has often pointed out, that it does veterans no good to come to Washington to see to the settlement of their claims, and, moreover, the result will certainly be disastrous if they have not a good supply of ready money in their pockets wherewith to support themselves during the delay in the adjustment of Government business. Most of the men who were in such distress last week had come here to endeavor to have claims settled, some of which had been standing 30 years, growing out of bounty money promises. Others desired to get into the Soldiers' Home at Hampton without having ascertained before they came whether there was any room for them. The result was that in a few days, realizing that they could do nothing, found themselves in a desperate condition.

GRANT'S GREATEST YEAR.

The celebration not long ago of the birthday of General Grant has aroused a fresh interest in the life and character of that great man. Ask the average historical scholar what was the greatest year of Grant's life, and he will perhaps answer: "The year in which he received Gen. Lee's sword of surrender," or "The year when he was chosen president," or again "The year 1860, when he and just returned from his day as president of the world, and was at the pinnacle of his fame."

Hardly a thought would be given, except in sympathy, to the last year of his life, when, dying by a terrible disease, crunched under a load of debt, he sat in his sick chair at Mt. McGregor writing and dictating his memoirs. Out of a life of so many historical and national successes, who would select the year of failure and death as the crown of a man's glory?

A friend who had known Gen. Grant intimately at Washington recently said to Col. Grant, his oldest son, "In all the years of brilliant public achievement, when honors were showered upon him and success seemed to wait upon the slightest effort of his will, I find nothing that can compare with the patient self-denial, courage and fortitude shown in the last year of his life. That is, in my judgment, his greatest year."

Col. Grant answered, "You are right. The last year of my father's life was his most noteworthy, judged by an estimate of true greatness. His unwavering courage and patience at that time had given me my most cherished memories."—Youth's Companion.

BATTLES FOR THE FLAG.

If it had not been for the little cruisers of the United States navy during the war of the Revolution our soldiers on land would not have been able to secure arms and ammunition with which to fight the British troops. All during the struggle our cruisers were running in and out of our harbors to France and to the West Indies, bringing in warlike stores.

One of the most successful of the cruisers was the Andrea Doria. Early in August Capt. Leah Robinson started from the Chesapeake to the West Indies for the purpose of transporting a cargo of muskets and powder for Washington's army. Arriving at St. Eustatia, in the West Indies, his day was most gloriously by the Dutch Governor. This was the first salute ever given to the Stars and Stripes by a foreign power. Unfortunately for the Dutch Governor, he was removed for paying this compliment to "Old Glory."

On Oct. 6, when off the western end of the island of Porto Rico, the Andrea Doria met an English war vessel. As the American cruiser was laden with stores that were greatly needed by the American army, Capt. Robinson did not try to bring on a battle with the Englishman, who showed that he had the swifter vessel of the two. The American then bore down for the English vessel and immediately began a desperate battle which lasted for two hours, with little or no intermission. The American fired so fast that the English became heated, and it was necessary to dash buckets of cold water over them. The English vessel finally surrendered and gave her name as the Racehorse, commanded by Lieut. Jones, who was mortally wounded early in the action. The Andrea Doria had four men killed and eight wounded, while the loss of the English was much greater.—New York Recorder.

Boston the Highest and Lowest.

"Boston, the highest city in culture, the lowest in morality," was the striking sentence uttered by Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, at Park Street Congregational Church, in that city, Sunday.

"It is in this connection I am led to speak of a 'moral revival.' If for seven days we could have such a revival in this city, a moral revolution would take place. The apathy existing toward forms of vice which are rampant would give way to energy, and this soul-destroying vice be suppressed."

"There is a gruesome food of this immorality sweeping with almost unresistible force throughout our midst. Divorces are multiplying with untold rapidity, and numbers are living lives to which death is far preferable. I have heard in my hand within the past week a list of eighty places, principally on three streets, where vice exists. The proprietors of these places of infamy have no hesitancy in making the location of these dens public."

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

ANTHRAX KILLING CATTLE.

Negro Cokers on a Strike.—A Synagogue in New Castle.

BIG FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny had one of the biggest and prettiest fires Friday that she has had for years. The loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and that is small for the size of the fire. The reason for this is that the buildings burned were all light frame structures and made a big blaze with a comparatively small loss. The fire started in Alexander Chamber & Co's, plant and mill, just back of the Cyclorama building.

ANTHRAX KILLING CATTLE.

An examination into the causes of the death of cattle in the vicinity of Tyrone by Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has resulted in the discovery that the disease afflicting them is not pleuropneumonia, but anthrax, for which there is no remedy. As contact with these animals is dangerous, Secretary Edge suggests that the carcasses be soaked in oil and fired.

NEGRO COKERS ON A STRIKE.

Two hundred negro coker workers and miners at Connellsville, Pa., closed their tools Wednesday morning and quit work. They claim that the wages are not sufficient to keep them since they were put on the scale rate. Their places are being filled by the foreign strikers who are anxious to get back to work at any wages. The negroes are making preparations to return to their homes in the south.

KILLED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

Joseph and Harry Bohn, sons of a widow of McKeesport, were tragically burned by an explosion of a kerosene lamp Friday night. Joseph is 13 years old and Harry 15 years. Joseph died in terrible agony soon after the explosion and Harry cannot recover.

The eighth annual encampment of the G. A. R. and old soldiers of Westmoreland and Fayette counties is being held in Ellsworth Park at Scottsdale. The park is in splendid condition and twenty-five tents have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Interesting programs have been arranged for each evening during the two weeks of the encampment.

Mrs. William Cannon, of Hazelton, having become insane, poisoned three cows to death and then tried to poison her husband and five children. Friday she attempted suicide by throwing herself from a second story window, receiving terrible injuries that may prove fatal.

In the Blair county court a motion made for a new trial of the case of William Fisher vs. the Young, Pittsburg, W. Va., C. & P. Co., which the jury had reached a verdict by the toss of a penny, was refused by Judge Bell who held there can be no disclosures of the secret deliberations of the jury room.

Wm. Mc E. Dye, a native of Washington, this state, is commander-in-chief of the Korean army, a position he has held for five or six years. He is about 63 years of age and is a graduate of the West Point military academy.

While the funeral sermon was being said over the body of Mrs. Buchanan, aged 60, who died of paralysis at Tylerstown, Washington county, her husband, Alexander, aged 63, ill in the same hospital, expired.

William A. Atkins, president of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company and Sidney B. Briscoe were appointed receivers of the concern, which failed Saturday, owing \$241,300.

William H. Boles, a Republican politician of Philadelphia, was found dead in bed at his home there. He had been taken ill suddenly and died while his family was absent at the seashore.

John R. Braden, of Beaver Falls, died Saturday morning, aged 73 years. For ten years the deceased had been a justice of the peace and served two terms as assistant burgess.

Two men were killed and 11 injured by the explosion of gas in the Gilbert colliery near Ashland Friday afternoon. The dead are Frank McGonigal, fire boss, aged 43, and Lewis Ball, driver, aged 19.

The Pottsville Iron and Steel company, being unable to meet notes has confessed judgments for \$141,000. The company has nearly 700 men on its pay rolls at present and when running full capacity employs 1,000.

Six residents of Connellsville have been arrested on charges of riot and inciting to riot. They are Postmaster Harry Marietta, Park Flannigan, Fred Burkhardt, Richard Stoolley and Julius Deatery.

The city council of Beaver Falls decided to accept the plans for a water works for that place. The plant which will cost \$125,000, will be built at once.

The cornerstones of a new Jewish synagogue was laid at New Castle, Nathan Rapoport paying \$100 for the privilege. It is the only synagogue in the Shenango valley.

Two ore trains on the Erie & Pittsburgh R.R. collided near W. A. Middlesex, Mercer county, and 14 cars were smashed to pieces. No one was seriously injured.

In the closing match for the lawn tennis championship of Western Pennsylvania at Altoona, Friday, Pier and Edwards defeated Moorehead and Coster 6-3, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2.

Six of the Slavs who are supposed to have brutally beaten Peter Finestone at the Standard mines were jailed at Greensburg Saturday morning.

John Preston, an engineer, was killed in a collision of Pennsylvania freight trains at Anderson. The wreck took fire and 30 cars were destroyed.

Near Greensburg burglars robbed the homes of J. L. McQuaid and James McCutcheon. At McQuaid's they got \$75, and a gold watch, and at McCutcheon's \$150.

The Kittanning Point reservoir, from which Altoona receives its main water supply, is dry, and in case of fire, the city would be in a serious predicament.

By the breaking of an axle 14 cars were derailed, and Isaac Hymer, brakeman, was instantly killed, near Hyndman, Sunday morning.

A Lake Shore freight train was wrecked near Erie. Brakeman William Bohr was severely injured, and an unknown man killed.

The strike of moulder at Baldwin & Graham's stove works at New Castle, was declared off, and the men went to work at old wage rates.

J. C. Price, a pit boss in the employ of the Scott coal company, was struck and killed at a Pottsville & Ohio train near West Newton.

Mrs. S. P. Kettering, wife of a wealthy real estate agent at Sharon, drank poison and will die.

"Abie" Buzard the "reformed" outlaw of Lancaster entered on an 11-year sentence for burglary.

David Williams and Edward Daniels were killed by a fall of slate at a quarry at Reading.

George W. Miller's general store at Arona, Westmoreland county, was closed by the sheriff.

During the absence from home of Robert Klingensmith, near Greensburg, burglars chloroformed his wife and stole \$120.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Starfish eat oysters.

The smallest known microbe is that of influenza.

Paper pneumatic tires are in process of experiment.

Pneumatic tires have been found very serviceable on hospital ambulances.

The moon is believed to be the only member of the planetary system which is without an atmosphere.

Moss grows thickest on the north side of hills, and a sun-exposed tree has its largest limbs on the south side.

German civil engineers will erect a monument in Berlin to the memory of Dr. Warner von Siemens, the famous electrician and inventor.

The largest mammoth found in Siberia measured seventeen feet long and ten feet in height. The tusks weighed 560 pounds. The head without the tusks weighed 414 pounds.

Sand filtration of water similar to the English plan has been tried in Lawrence, Mass., where typhoid fever has been very prevalent, with the result of general improvements in the public health.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation.

Hypodermic injection was discovered by Majendie. Morphine is perhaps the most familiar drug so used. But the variety of drugs is very great; and there are numerous cases in which life would certainly be lost if there was no way of medicating the patient except through the mouth.

The following represent the best meats for children, in the order of their digestibility: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken. Veal, pork, turkey, goose and duck should be excluded from the children's bill of fare.

J. W. Swan exhibited before the British Royal Society a specimen of gold leaf .000004-inches thick. He made it by electroplating a thin film of gold on a thin sheet of copper, and then dissolving the copper with perchloride of iron. This is only one-tenth the thickness of the finest film ever hammered or rolled.

Potatoes can be preserved for an indefinite time by radically destroying the shoots. They can be cut out with the point of a knife. They are then immersed for ten hours in a two per cent solution of sulphuric acid and taken out and dried. The solution affects only the skin of the potato and does not deteriorate it, as the sulphur is driven off by heat.

A Neat Chinese Trick.

When the American congress passed the Geary law for transporting unregistered Chinamen to their own country, it was not foreseen to what base uses the statute could be put. Recent arrests in New York city for conspiracy in aiding Chinamen to enter the United States unlawfully from the Dominion of Canada may lead to disclosures of a practice well understood in England as common among Chinamen residing in Cuba. It is said that when the Cuban colonial has made all the money he desires—and there is no other transient in Cuba who knows how to make so much in so short a time, he resolves, under the common instinct of his race, to return to China to spend the rest of his days. Under former regulations this retracement of his steps would cost a considerable part of his fortune. Now it is quite different. He goes to Canada and crosses, with the help of secret agents, into the United States. There he fails to register, as required by the Geary law, and pays a fellow celestial \$5 to "inform on him to the treasury officials." These pounce upon the almond-eyed fraud with alacrity and pack him off forthwith, paying his passage all the way to Canton or Peking. A neater trick never was devised, and it is doubtful if any but a Chinaman, the subtlest and shrewdest of rascals, would ever have thought of it.—Chicago Herald.

Country pastor—You have no idea how hard it is for me to perform my duties here.

Visiting bishop—What are some of your difficulties?

Country pastor—Take this week, for instance. Just as the piece of swamp they allow me for a garden got dry enough to make my potatoes thrive, the congregation requested me to pray for rain.—Puck.

Same Time.

Some time—but so distant seems the calm and placid bay, With its crystal waters sparkling in the glow of perfect day, My soul will find its landing where blooms love's roses sweet, Scattering flakes of happiness in profusion at my feet.

Some time—but so dreary seems the path that I must tread, With its joys all drooped and dying, its gleamings long since fled, My soul will reach the haven with its songs of endless bliss, And lose itself in rapture as it feels the welcome kiss!

Some time—but the beaming shines now dimly through the night, My star will shed a radiance—throw a halo sweet and bright

To guide my tumbling footsteps o'er the rough and cruel road,

To where dear hands will gladly take away my weary load!

EDWARD N. WOOD, in Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOROUS.

A kiss is sometimes merely a penalty.

Applicant—Do you need a cook? Mistress—Yes; if I did not I wouldn't keep one.

A young woman hunting for some eggs remarked that they must have been mislaid.

"Does your new dress fit you well, Clara?" "Oh, splendidly. I can hardly move or breathe in it."

"What choked me in my fond address? What knocked each pretty image down? What stopped my Ellen's faltering 'Yes?' A caterpillar on her gown."

Biggs—"George Washington never went fishing." Barker—"How do you know?" Biggs—"Because he never told a lie."

Miss Beauti—"How do you like my new photograph?" Little girl—"It's perfectly lovely. Did you really sit for it yourself?"

"That's a curious paradox," said Hicks. "What is?" queried Hawkins. "Offer a timid man an affront and he'll be taken aback."

Among life's thorns, alas, we find In all too frequent growth, The girl who neither sings nor plays And thinks she does them both.

He—You don't catch me in any such scrape as that. I'm nobody's fool. She—Not at present; but somebody may marry you yet.

"When George met me it was a case of love at first sight." Lucelle—It must have been. I feel sure he never took a second."

"What is the difference," said the professor, "between music and noise?" "Practice is noise and playing is music," said one of the afflicted.

Herdso—How does it happen that Dr. Emdee is so popular with his lady patients? Saidso—He tells them all that they are "too young to die."

A man says cruise along the coast, And on the land have lots of fun; But the time he needs vacation most Is when he's just returned from one.

Querius—How did such a place ever get the reputation of being a great health resort? Cynicus—Two or three prominent men died there.

She—Men are as faithless in love as women ever are. He—I believe you are right. I know Miss Hall's father has just broken off her engagement to me.

He—Funny, isn't it, how we men get bald-headed and you women don't? She—I don't think it strange. You know we women never get old enough for that.

Old lady—Poor man; so you've been living on water for three days. Hero's a quarter. Rollingstone—Yes'm; I was workin' me way on a cat's boat.

How many, fooled by slight success, To false conclusions jump! For oft a budding genius Grows up a blooming chump.

Mrs. Vokes—Mrs. Carson knows how to manage her husband. Mrs. Crammer—How does she do it? Mrs. Vokes—She gives him the impression that he manages her.

The wife (examining her present)—You say this is a diamond, dear. For a diamond it seems to be rather dull. The husband—Yes, dear; but you know everything is dull just now.

"The gentleman you see pacing up and down yonder as if he were mentally deranged is Schmidt, the famous accountant." "What is the matter with him?" "He was trying yesterday to unravel the complications of his wife's housekeeping book."

Decidedly in Doubt.

First Villager—How do you like your new neighbor?

Second Villager—Can't tell yet whether I like him or hate him.

"Why so?"

"The first thing he did was to put up a high-board fence, and I haven't been able to discover whether it is to keep his chickens in or his chickens out."—New York Weekly.



NEW MODE TO PLACE FLOWERS.

quality, and one has a vision of warm-weather luxury that is well worth seeing.

A stylish dress of blue striped dimity is made with a yoke and deep cuff of embroidery. The skirt has Vandyke points of embroidery set in at the top. These points are four inches wide at the belt and extend down over the goods about eight inches. They are cut out from all-over embroidery and the edges are turned in and stitched down flat upon the goods, then the skirt is gathered as usual. The sleeve tops are similarly arranged, and from the cuffs extending upward, the same points are set on the material. A collar of blue moire ribbon in a rose ruching and a blue moire belt with a full bow are added.

In sleeve models there are the Queen Anne, a voluminous puff reaching from shoulder to elbow, the draped chate-laine sleeves, the round, full balloon style, the omnipresent mutton-leg, the La Valliere composed of two puffs separated by bands of ribbon, and the Mary Stuart, showing a series of narrow wrists going round the arm from the wrist to above the elbow, with a leaf-pointed cap as a finish falling from the shoulder to the top of the puffed portion.

Dotted crepon is one of the still popular fabrics, and is used by brides for calling dresses, dinners, etc. Silver blue, mauve, gray, or old rose are popular tints. The overskirt with a row of lace insertion or an inch-wide galloon is a favorite trimming for these gowns. A pink crepon with tiny black dots has Chantilly insertion showing the pink foundation skirt through the meshes. A round seamless waist hooked invisibly on the left has two insertions of black lace across the front and wide bretelles of crepon and insertion going over the full sleeves. Changeable pin dotted silks in soft summer tints are made with a belted waist with cern lace yoke and bertha, and gored skirt trimmed with a lace flounce. The bell skirt is revived by Felix and other artists for dresses of this sort, fulness at the edge being imparted by flounces, ruffles, or single rows of wide velvet overlaid with cern guipure.

Coat effects strongly rival round-waisted costumes at the various watering places this season. The coats are in medium length, open, as a rule, over vests of the most masculine sort, or the other extreme is seen, and they are of the most dainty, poetic, and feminine description, made of chiffon,



SLEEVES FOR ALL TASTES.

soft India silks, fancy saraha, taffetas brocaded with rosebuds, etc. The best gowned women elect for these coat and skirt styles, and it is little wonder, for they admit of endless variety in the way of vests, waistcoats, blouses and the like, and their manifold use-

cesses. Just now they are dainty and artistic enough to figure in poets' dreams of fair women.

A SUGGESTION IN YOKES.

The liking for yokes is so great at present that even vests are furnished with them, and many handsome costumes have ingeniously contrived effects which simulate them. In the dress of this sketch, which is made of broadened satin, the gathered bodice comes inside the skirt, fastens at the



side, and has a square yoke and small vest of plain satin. The full sleeve puffs are of the figured stuff, and the tight cuff of the plain. The skirt is draped on the hips and opens over the front breadth of plain satin, bordered with ribbons.

AN EXPENSIVE PARASOL.

A dainty parasol is not only an addition but even a necessity to the summer outfit. But, alas! the ones we want are entirely beyond our purses, as a rule. Here is the way to get a fashionable and inexpensive one at the same time. Strip the frame of an old parasol of its present coverings. Get a handsome piece of moire silk, and, taking the old covering for a pattern, cut a new moire covering. Fasten this to the umbrella, leaving the seams plain or covering them with a narrow beading of jet. Let a large flounce of good, black lace fall over the parasol at the bottom, and place a large bow of the moire at the top of the parasol. And if well done, you have a genuine creation of art, and all your friends will fancy you have an expensive parasol.

GLOVES OF THE SEASON.

In Paris white gloves are worn in the day time with dressy costumes, Pearl-gray gloves with black stitching are next in favor. Mousquetaire gloves of undressed kid in light tan and gray shades are still used with street and church dresses. Economists choose gray suede gloves, as they clean better than tan or any of the dark shades. For morning wear with tailor gowns are wood-colored and tan gloves of dressed kid, with self-colored stitching, fastened by three or four buttons. Long, white, undressed kid gloves are worn with full dress toilets, and light tan shades are not abandoned as they make the hand look small.