

## EMPIRE OF DRESS.

### NEW AND BECOMING GARMENTS FOR WOMEN.

A Stylish Basque of Cheviot—Handsome Cape and Hood of Boucle Cloth for Misses—The "Newmarket."

**B**ROWN mixed cheviot made the stylish tailor finished basque, depicted in the first large illustration. It is decorated in latest mode with stitched straps and small gull buttons. The glove-fitting adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, underarm and side back gores, and a curving center back seam. The closing is in the center front, the seamless vest extending to close on left, under the graduated straps that extend to lower edge of front. The back is provided with straps to match, both meeting at

a fourteen-year-old size, 1 1/2 yards; for a sixteen-year-old size, 1 3/4 yards.

### LADIES' LONG COAT.

This stylish top garment commonly known as the "Newmarket," is made of dark, rough-faced cheviot, and closed with large pearl or bone buttons. It is shaped according to the latest tailor mode, the fronts being widened to fall loosely below the hips, conforming in shape to the fashionable skirts. The loose, double-breasted fronts are deeply faced, and reversed at the top in coat lapels that meet the ends of the deep, rolling storm collar in notches. The lapels and collar can be raised and closed to the throat for better protection in inclement weather. The back and sides fit closely, with underarm and side back gores and a well-curved center seam that ends in deep coat laps below the waist line. Bonded coat plaits that are marked by single buttons give added fullness at the side back gores, the stylish ripple effect at the sides in



RIFFLE BASQUE—DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON.

the shoulder seam. The shallow circular basque is joined to the lower edge starting from the darts on front, the free edges being stitched to match the straps. The full gilet sleeves are gathered at the top and arranged over comfortable linings, a hollow box-plait being laid underneath, that extends to wide cuff depth, with the edges caught down by rows of small buttons. A close fitting collar finishes the neck, that can close in front or on the left shoulder, as preferred. The tailor-made gown is the favorite for shopping or street wear, and this style is especially chic and becoming. Serge, cheviot, tweed, camel's hair, crepon or cloth in the stylish mixtures, checks, stripes or plain varieties will develop handsomely by the mode.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this basque for having a 32-inch bust measure is 6 yards; for a 36-inch size, 3 1/2 yards; for a 40-inch size, 3 3/4 yards.

### MISSIE'S CAPE WITH HOOD.

The stylish cape of boucle cloth shown in the second large illustration, and designed by May Manton, is handsomely lined with plaid silk. The cape is shaped in circular outline, and can be worn with or without a seam in center back, as best suits the material. The shoulders are smooth, smoothly fitted without darts, and it falls to fashionable length in stylish handles all around. The collar can be worn with the fronts rolled as shown, closed higher, or rolled over on cape as preferred. The pointed hood is



MISSIE'S CAPE WITH HOOD.

lined throughout, displaying the pretty plaid silk on its rounded front edges. The cape is hooked closely at the neck, two pointed straps closing the front edges with bone buttons. The edges of cape, straps and collar are finished with machine stitching in tailor style; but this can be omitted if a plain completion is preferred. Capes by the mode are made of medium and heavy cloaking in plain and mixed colors, with smooth or rough-faced surfaces. For early spring capes in this style are made of the dress material and warmly interlined. The hood can be finished separately and hooked on at the neck when worn, or omitted when not desired.

The quantity of 54-inch wide material required to make this cape for a miss twelve years old is 1 1/2 yards; for

the skirt portion distinguishing the new modes. The full gilet sleeves are shaped with a single seam, the fullness at the top being plaited into the arm's eye, a double seam of machine stitch-



THE "NEWMARKET."

ing simulating cuffs. Pockets are inserted on each front and concealed by laps that are neatly lined and stitched in tailor style. The edges can be plainly finished or machine stitched as preferred. All kinds of rough or smooth-faced cloth, tweed, cheviot, serge or diagonal in checks,

stripes, mixed, plain or fancy weaves will make stylish, comfortable and protective coats for storm or ordinary everyday wear.

The quantity of 54-inch-wide material required to make this coat for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure is 6 yards; for a 36-inch size, 6 1/2 yards; for a 40-inch size, 6 3/4 yards; for a 42-inch size, 6 1/2 yards.

### HOW VEILS ARE WORN.

Veils are no longer worn with their superfluous width gathered in folds under the chin, but must be draped a tiny bit below the chin, care being taken the edge is always evenly trimmed. A badly worn untidy veil can literally destroy every virtue a fine hat may possess.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### ODD HAT ORNAMENTS.

One curious decoration for winter hats and bonnets is the head of a chipmunk. This is mounted with its grinning little teeth and pert little ears in the centre of a tan-colored aigrette which is further ornamented with triangular scraps of fur. These last bear a close resemblance to an opened chestnut burr. The whole is close to nature, but it is not at all appropriate for a neat-looking woman's headgear.—New York World.

### WOMEN OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Why it is desirable that women be elected on the Board of Overseers of the Poor in the towns of Massachusetts needs no argument. That is the kind of work in which good women are naturally interested and active, and their special fitness for such service does not admit of challenge. It will be for the public good in any community to put at least one competent woman on all such boards.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### WOMEN SURGEONS.

London has a woman who claims the proud degree of Master of Surgery. Her name is Miss Louise Aldrich-Blake, and she has a brilliant record. Last year she took her M. D., and this year she passed a successful examination qualifying her for a degree which no woman hitherto has gained. Five young women in London will become full-fledged Bachelors of Surgery this spring. America has many women physicians, but surgery is a branch of the medical profession which has had no attraction for them so far.—New York Press.

### HOT WATER FOR COMPLEXION.

The hot-water remedy is always the best one for making the complexion beautiful. It is very simple and equally safe, two good points in its favor. If persisted in blackheads will soon depart and the complexion will assume the milk and white appearance of a baby. The hot water treatment should be indulged in every night and morning. At night the face should be bathed in water as hot as one can stand, and then thoroughly rubbed with a good cold cream. Be careful to use a circular motion in rubbing. In the morning the cream may be omitted and the face first bathed in very hot water and then dashed with cold water. The diet should be watched with care.—New York Journal.

### AN OMELET CLUB.

Eggs, it is claimed by the best authority, are at all seasons cheaper than meat, and they ought to and do find a regular place on the menu of most households. But is there anything more often abused in the preparing? Any cook, the most unexperienced, will say without hesitation that she can cook eggs—but comparatively few bear out the statement with the facts. Poached, boiled, scrambled, an omelet—how simple these methods sound, yet how rare is the perfection which alone is the excuse for their being encountered.

Last winter, in one of the suburbs, a company of half a dozen young matrons, happening to discuss this matter in a casual way, decided to form an omelet club, to exist for only six weeks, and whose purpose should be to attain perfection in the preparation of this one dish. Each chateleine in turn entertained the club, and in chafin dishes, two at each luncheon, by two designated members of the club, omelets, with various things from parsley to mushrooms, were made and served. Following the luncheon on each club day there was an hour's session, at which various simple methods of serving eggs were presented and discussed, including poaching, scrambling, frying, and more. Authorities were looked up, and though, to quote one of the members, "I got horribly tired of the name of eggs," it was surprising how much we found to criticize and improve upon in the average household cooking of them.—New York Times.

### GIRLS AND FLOWERS.

"I want to send Miss D. some flowers, mother; what would you select?" asked a university man whose thoughts ran much more to athletic sports than to girls, and who regarded his mother's taste as infallible, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

"Miss D.?" mused the matron. "That tall girl with the sweet, pale face? Send her white roses, not the creamy ones, the pearly white of that sort that never seem to open fully. Miss D. reminds me of Saint Cecilia,

she is so spiritual looking. Yes, pure white roses by all means.

"If it were Myrtice C. you were selecting for," added the critic, "I should say send her carnations. They express both delicacy and strength and suit that laughing, lively girl to perfection. Carnations are always fresh and spicy and natural looking; moreover they have that lasting quality so desirable in a woman, whether as friend, sweetheart or wife."

The young man thought over the list of his acquaintance.

"Marjorie N. ought to have violets," he said, "or mignonette; she is not distractingly beautiful, but so womanly, so clear-eyed and fresh looking."

Flowers often suggest the characters of the wearers or rather of those with whom they are favorites. One drooping, slightly consumptive girl always chooses lilies of the valley, hyacinths, tuberoses, and other waxy, sweet, cloying things. On a vigorously healthy, happy girl these blossoms seem out of place. They make her robustness and high spirits seem vulgar, by their heavy, sickly sweetness.

Red roses belong by right divine to a stately beauty, the woman who is sure to be brilliant and perfect in her line as the red rose is in its province. Pink roses are less exacting in their requirements. A girl needs only to be fairly fresh, sweet and dainty to wear them effectively. Cream and yellow roses demand a slightly more poetical style of beauty than their red and pink sisters—not exactly the beauty of the cloister, suggestive of altars and quiet religious lights, as the white roses do, but a cross between that and the mere charm of the drawing room.

The young woman who aspires to the unusual, who longs to typify the word and "out of the ordinary" selects orchids as her flower.

### FASHION NOTES.

Plain Japanese crepes, spotted with sequins in small designs, are girlish, stylish and pretty.

Old Dutch chairs are quite popular in the tea rooms of the mansions of the Knickerbockers.

Turkish and Armenian fans are in the market. One type of a Turkish fan has a small dagger in the handle.

Uncurled ostrich feather fans are all the rage in England. They are not pretty, but they are very odd and eccentric looking.

French fans are more novel than ever, especially the hand-painted gauze varieties, which are jeweled in diamond and star patterns.

Falcon feather fans mounted on sticks made from trees grown upon noted Southern battlefields, catch the eye of the curio-seeker.

Black satins, with heavy surfaces, are in vogue for married women. They are richly flowered with regal patterns of poppies and chrysanthemums.

A cozy corner in a tea room should be bounded by dainty Japanese screens, over which are hung beautiful embroideries on crepons, satins, satinets and pineapple cloths.

Leather for dress waists is something unique in the winter fashions. It is tan in color, thin enough to be pliable, and is decorated with applique lace, as if it were satin or velvet.

The stock collar for women holds its own in a way to guarantee it will be fashionable for a long time to come. It is made of almost every known material, except, perhaps, oil cloth and calico.

Art green felts make quaint carpetings for eccentric tea rooms. If the walls be papered with floral patterns, the effect of the colors on the green background is particularly fresh and harmonious.

A pretty bonnet of moss-green velvet, studded with green, gold and violet spangles, has, toward the back, above the ears on each side, a mauve velvet orchid, with spangle and rhinestone rosettes clustered around the short stems.

New bracelets are of tiny gold horse shoes all strung together. They come on the eve of the horse show, and must appeal to many who devote much time and attention to the "noble animal," especially in public when there is an audience.

One feels as though summer were always present by the liberally flowered silks used in music room, opera house and drawing room by the belles of the day. Wreaths of small posies are worn about the heads, garlands of vines over the shoulders, and trails of wild flowers on the dress skirts in the make up of the fashionable toilets of the season.

## UNITED AMERICA.

### Western Republics Could Form an Irresistible Combination.

#### Nearly a Million Armed Men Ready For Mobilization.

Making a grand total, the American republics have to-day, equipped and armed, over 995,000 men, regulars and militia, against the 662,000 regular, reserved and auxiliary forces which the United Kingdom of Great Britain has stationed in England, India and the colonies. Without adding a single man, volunteering or drafted, this side of the water thus appears to have the advantage of numbers, as far as the now organized land force is concerned.

Chile has a standing army about one-quarter the size of ours and a National Guard of over 50,000 men. All of these are armed with small caliber rifles. Argentina maintains a standing army one-third the size of ours, but she has a tremendous National Guard, numbering 304,000—almost three times the size of our organized militia, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. She has only lately equipped herself with the most modern firearms. Her forces alone, if added to ours, would make an army of almost a half million. Peru, although with a smaller force, has likewise procured modern rifles, not forgetting her recent defeat by Chile.

One great disadvantage under which we would suffer, if joined with the sister republics against the United Kingdom, is the lack of uniformity of arms. Each of the South and Central American States has its characteristic arm and many doubtless carry a variety of patterns. Suppose all of the United States, Central and South America were concentrated for war. About twenty-five magazine factories might be required to operate night and day making that many sizes of cartridges. Each nationality would be disabled without its special brand of ammunition, because it could not borrow from a neighboring army using a different shell. Great Britain's infantry is equipped with a rifle which will repeat eleven shots. The whole army can be supplied from one factory and one regiment can obtain a new supply of cartridges from any other.

Great Britain has 86 armored ships in service; we have but 23. She is building 14; we but 10. She has in addition 183 unarmored ships available; we but 42. She is building 28 new vessels of this class while we are building 9. In other words Great Britain has over four times as many ships ready for war as we have, and is still building over twice as many as we are. The republics of Central and South America could furnish us about 200 ships, which when added to ours, will form a fleet still smaller than that of Great Britain. But John Bull cannot spare all of his fleets from foreign waters, for fear of Russia and France.

Brazil's navy consists of nineteen vessels, seven of which are armored. Only two of these are battleships, the largest having a displacement of 5,700 tons and an armor belt eleven inches thick. Besides these, Brazil has twenty-two torpedo boats. She is also building eleven new naval vessels, four of which are to be ironclads. Argentina has seventeen ships in her navy, five of which are armored, besides twenty-one torpedo boats. Her largest vessel has a displacement of 4,200 tons and an armor belt of nine inches. Chile can add to this eleven vessels and twenty-two torpedo boats. Her largest is a battleship of 6,900 tons, with a twelve inch belt. Uruguay can lend ten vessels, three of which are gunboats. The navies of the remaining republics of Central and South America are very insignificant as individuals, but if concentrated would make quite a large fleet to act as commerce destroyers.

With this combined navy Uncle Sam could at least defend his principal seaports. It is thought that this task would be easy with such powerful aids as the ram Katardin and the monitor Puritan.

### Spared.

"Well, father, exclaimed the prodigal son, as he made his appearance again at the family fireside, "are you ready to kill the fatted calf?"

"No," replied the old man grimly. "I think I'll let you live."—Chicago Post.

The Sultan's throne is of beaten gold, incrusting with thousands of rubies, emeralds and pearls. According to an inscription on it, the throne was taken by Sultan Selim from the Persians in 1514.

## Brain Got the Honey.

In California the bees frequently, on swarming, take to the woods. Hollow trees are favorite homes for them. Now, among the tall redwoods that skirted the margin of the mountain stream, two or three bee trees were found. It was settled that one of these trees should be taken up. The bole of the tree was more than four feet in diameter. At about sixty feet from the ground the bees had found a knothole and a hollow space. It was judged by the coming and going of the bees that there must be a large stock of honey. As the tree was wanted for timber, and had begun to die at the top, it was determined to turn it to account for both honey and lumber. On a bright moonlight night the ranchmen began on that tree. In about two hours it came down with a crash. A swarm of mad bees boiled out of the knothole. It was evident that nothing more could be done that night. It was planned on the next night to go with the usual appliances of sulphur, silence the bees, and take up the honey.

When the tree was reached it was certain that an enemy had been there. The enemy was evidently a bear, and had managed to enlarge the knothole so that he could thrust his paw in. He had fished out great quantities of comb, and had broken the nest up so that it was not worth carrying away. There was a dribble of sweets all over the trunk of the tree, and the ground itself seemed to be saturated with honey. The ranchmen were hot for revenge. They would have that bear if they had to hunt a month for him, they said. Then they asked themselves, who wants to watch two or three nights for a grizzly and no one was willing to undertake the task. There was much broken comb left in the hollow trunk. If the bear came again he would thrust his paw into the same hole, they reasoned. There was a coyote steel trap that would serve admirably. The ranchmen cut a large hole on the opposite side and pushed the trap well into the cavity opposite the original knothole. A lot of broken comb was laid over the trap, and the chain was spiked to the trunk. Now, if the bear should thrust his paw again into the same hole for honey, his thieving paw would be caught in the trap. He could not draw the trap through the hole. It was a dead open-and-shut game. Two nights afterward the old ranch dog set up an unusual howling. The men, on going to the bee tree, found an enormous grizzly hard and fast. Two or three rifle balls finished him.

### Agricultural Notes.

The good farmer sees many a harrowing sight.

A farmer may be toothless and yet have many an acre.

It makes a farmer have a wry face to see his grain crop short.

A farmer's face may be smooth, although his fields are furrowed.

The farmer should always sleep in a bed, but never in the celery bed.

Sometimes a farmer looks as seedy as his farm in the spring.

To a farmer corn in the field is worth much more than corn on the toe.

The farmer's crop differs from a chicken's and is generally more valuable.

Some farmers are very slow, although they may have any quantity of hops.

A good farmer likes to turnip the soil, even if he should get beet in doing so.

Many a farmer is small potatoes himself though he raises large ones for the market.

When heifer a farmer starts to raising stock he shouldn't let anything cow him in an attempt to bull the market.—Florida Times-Union.

### The Reason Why.

"I wonder if this new woman movement will result in the erection of monuments to women," she said thoughtfully.

"It won't," he replied rather promptly.

"I don't see why," she persisted.

"It seems to me that women have been slighted in that line. Why shouldn't there be statues of great women as well as great men?"

"How would a statue with puffed sleeves look?"

"I don't see why it wouldn't look all right," she replied.

"But how would it look after puffed sleeves had gone out of fashion?" he asked.

"I never thought of that," she answered.

"But I do not see why they could not change the statue as the fashions changed; and I guess they will do it, too, when women are in full control of things."—Chicago Post.