

DAINTY AND NEW.

INNOVATIONS AND NOVELTIES ON FEMINE GARMENTS.

Bolero Jacket With Bell Sleeves for Early Fall Wear—Recent Changes in the Styles of Sleeves.

THE bolero jacket with bell sleeves, writes May Manton, is among the latest importations for early fall wear. Heavy black corded silk is the material represented, the trimming being bands of embroidered jet or net laid over cream faced cloth. The chiffon ruche worn around the neck that ends in a large bow with jabot ends in front may be omitted in favor of the flaring Medici collar. The jacket is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the round outline reaching the waist with slightly pointed corners that

match. The full fronts and backs are arranged over fitted linings that close invisibly in centre back. The front is gathered at the centre of neck band and waist line, three tucks being shirred across the front at square yoke depth with novel and becoming effect. The sleeves are mounted with short full puffs, according to the latest mode, the waist being decorated with single rows of insertion. The stylish bretelles are edged with insertion over ribbon, and a frill of lace falls from the upper edge of the standing collar, which is decorated to match bretelles. The skirt falls in graceful shape, the front side and three back gores forming a smooth adjustment in front and on the sides, the back being plaited or gathered at the top, as preferred. Very pretty dresses in this style can be made from organza or batiste in colored floral designs over silk or cotton linings. The mode will be found among the newest designs for fall wear and can be copied in woolen fabrics with bretelles of velvet—a vest of silk



NOVEL BOLERO JACKET WITH BELL SLEEVES.

flare apart in front. The bell sleeves are a special feature of this fashionable jacket, being conveniently adapted to slip over the present style of dress sleeves. The sleeves are circular in shape and reach to below the elbow, the gathered fullness adjusting them gracefully at the top. Jackets in this style can be worn with any style of waist and skirt and are usually made of satin, velvet, rich heavy silk or broadcloth to match or contrast with the skirt.

LADIES' FANCY SLEEVES.

The styles depicted in the double-column cut are an innovation on the plain full models so long worn and are quite a feature of the new basque and fancy waists this season. No. 1 is of light figured silk, shaped with smooth under and full upper portions over fitted linings. The upper portion is gathered at the top and on the side edges, the centre having a tucked shirring that arranges the fullness in butterfly style. The outline at the wrists can be pointed, or plain, as preferred. No. 2 is developed from Persian silk lawn over fitted linings of yellow silk. The sleeve is shirred in mousquetaire style, its soft wrinkles across the arm being caused by gathers along the edges of seam and tucked shirring on each side of the full puff, that droops from shoulder to near the elbow. The top is decorated with a bow of satin ribbon and the wrists can be plainly completed or finished with frills of lace as shown.

in this style giving added smartness to the costume.

The quantity of material thirty-six inches wide required to make this

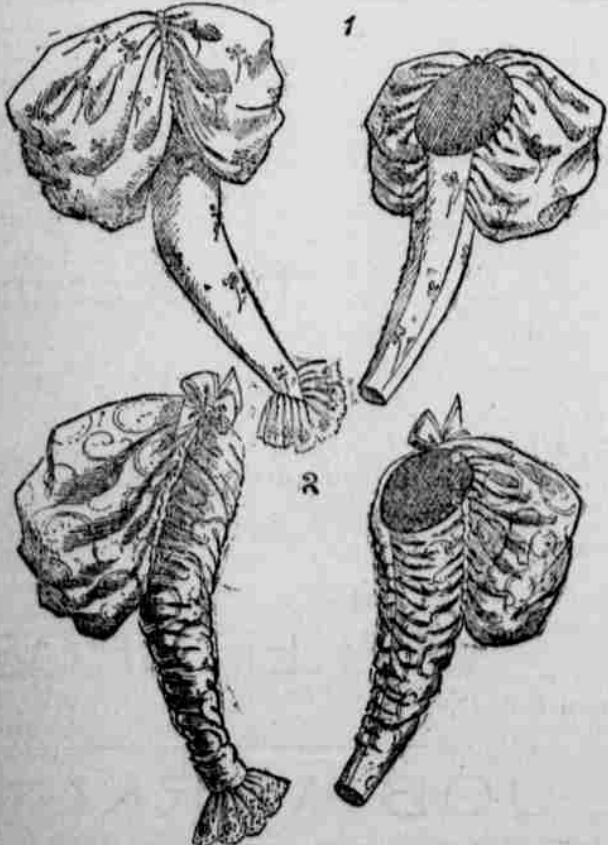


GIRL'S GOWN.

waist for a miss in the medium size is two and one-half yards. To make the skirt it will require, of the same width material, three and one-half yards.

HATS IN CUBAN STRAW.

Hats in Cuban straw have taken the



THE LATEST DESIGNS IN SLEEVES—BY MAY MANTON.

The quantity of material forty-four inches wide required to make No. 1 design for a lady of medium size is two yards; and to make No. 2 design two and one-half yards.

ATTRACTIVE GOWN FOR A GIRL. This attractive gown, says May Manton, is made of cream and cherry colored silk, trimmed with insertion over cherry ribbon, and decorated with belt and rosettes of ribbon to

fancy of some of our mondaines, and it is said that birds and feathers are to supersede flowers. The novelties in millinery which have been so successful during the "grande semaine" are gray hats with white feathers, pale pink straws caught up on one side with a panache of white ostrich tips and black velvet bows, as a cache-peigne; rice straws and white velvet, with Malmesbury roses half hidden beneath feathers.

BICYCLE SKATE.

An English Invention for Fast Road Traveling.

Inventive genius in England has turned its attention to the perfection of a road skate, an adaptation of the con-



PNEUMATIC TIRE WHEEL ON A ROLLER-SKATE FRAME.

ventional roller skate, which will enable the skater to skim along over any road smooth enough for a bicycle. Two years ago the "skaycycle," as it is called, made its appearance. It had a pneumatic tire. The original pattern was introduced in the United States, but has never been popular, probably on account of its high price—\$25. There is too much ice skating in the United States to admit of the permanency of the popularity of any form of roller skates.

Not so, however, in England, where the inventor of the skate claims that "a skate which is independent alike of the fickleless of the climate and the more or less intermittent enterprise of the skating-rink promoter is a long-felt want. The new appliance, which is really an adaptation of the principle of the cycle to the old-fashioned roller skates, is furnished with pneumatic tires and ball bearings, and it will not be long in all probability before the slight exertion of energy on them over a reasonably smooth and solid road is still further reduced by the introduction of the principle of geared action.

The skates are held to the soles of the shoe by the ordinary clamp in use on ice skates of the club pattern, but have an ankle support, which is kept in position by a leather brace lined with lamb's wool and which fits about the calves of the legs.

It is claimed that the skates may be safely used in both up and down grades, and that with practice a speed of ten to twelve miles may be reached on a fairly good road. Several of the English papers are enthusiastic over the future of the road skate, pointing out that in its use every muscle of the legs, back, neck and arms is brought into play. This is true also of sawing wood, an exercise which has never become a national fad.

The English road skate is a cumbersome thing. The wheels are about four inches in diameter. The skate may be folded up for traveling.

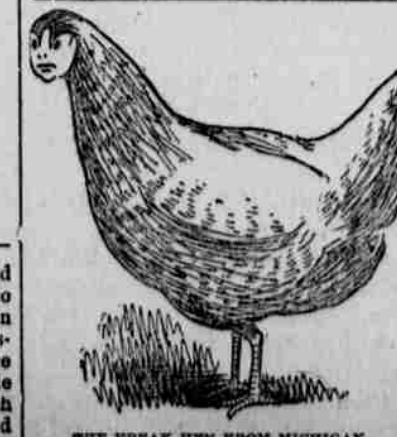
A Curious Test of Coins.

In America an alloy of one-tenth copper is used in coins to harden them and make them less susceptible to abrasion. In England the amount of alloy is less—only one-twelfth. Recently a controversy arose among the mint officials of London as to which coins, English or American, would last the longer. In order to put the matter to a test two small steel cylinders were fixed on a revolving rod and one filled with United States and the other with British coins. It is needless to say that all of the letters, milling, etc., were worn from the English coins twelve hours before they were finally totally effaced from the American coins.

A Human-Faced Hen.

One of the strangest freaks of nature has been unearthed by a New York resident in a New York market. It consists of a human-faced hen, which he found in a lot of 10,000 chickens which had been brought to New York from Michigan. The hen is a Plymouth Rock. Its eyes are set below beak and its nose is double, and the nose resembles that of a man. Its tongue also resembles that of a human being. Several of the claws have fingernails.

The fowl is said to be a decided epicure, spurning the corn which generations of its ancestors have considered wholesome, preferring moistened bread and cake. The present owner of this strange freak intends keeping



THE FREAK HEN FROM MICHIGAN.

It with the view of ascertaining whether the odd markings are transmitted by it to its progeny.

WAVE OF DEATH.

DETAILS OF THE TIDE THAT SWEEPED NORTHERN JAPAN.

Some 27,000 Persons Were Killed and 5000 Injured—Whole Towns and Villages Swept Away.

THE story of the tremendous tidal wave that swept the northern shores of Japan and caused the loss of some 27,000 lives on June 15 is told in full detail in the advices recently received at San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamer China. The first reports were not exaggerated, and in addition to the loss of life there were over 5000 persons seriously wounded and in bad condition owing to the destruction of hospital facilities and medical stores. The damage to property is enormous, and is roughly estimated in the official report at nearly 1,000,000 yen.



DIGGING IN THE RUINS AT KAMAISHI.

Thomas D. McKay, for two years past General Passenger Agent of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads at Yokohama, arrived on the steamer China for a short vacation trip. He has traveled on three different occasions this year through that portion of Japan recently devastated, and in talking about the remarkable seismic disaster he said:

"The earthquake affected fully 250 miles of the coast line. A great wave rolled inland and wrought havoc to many villages and their inhabitants. Fishermen five miles out at sea were unharmed and returned at night to find their towns destroyed and homes wiped out of existence. The great loss was in the Miyagi, Iwate and Aomori prefectures. In the Aomori county eight towns were badly ruined,



RUINS IN THE VILLAGE OF ODACHI.

with great loss of life. In the Iwate section fully thirty-one towns were devastated, and in the Prefecture of Miyagi almost eighteen towns or hamlets.

"Of course, the survivors all have strange and interesting stories to relate. One man I heard say that he saved his life by running up to the top of a mill. His friends were engulfed by running in their fright towards the beach. He says the first shock he felt was slight and he paid but little attention to it. Then a big wave started to come inland. In half an hour the damage was done and the waters were back to their usual level again. He thinks the big rush of water proper did not last over five or six minutes, and it was accompanied by a

gradually growing in intensity. Concluding that something extraordinary was about to happen, he rose hastily and prepared to leave the house. Just at that moment a number of sheds on the beach were struck by the waves, and amid an appalling din their ruins were swept forward into the street. Mr. Sakai rushed from the house, but the night was so dark that he could not decide whether to fly. During a moment of hesitation high billows overtook him and swept him away. As he was being swept on his head struck against what he supposed to be a storehouse floating among the waves, and his body was tumbled over and over three or four times. He attempted to reach the surface of the water, but lumber and debris kept him down. He concluded, therefore, that his only chance was to keep as composed as possible, and holding his breath he remained under the water for what seemed a space of five minutes. After that he was able to get his head over the surface and breathe three or four times. Again a big building drifted toward him, but

store order. Neighboring towns and villages that escaped unhurt offered the services of their fire brigades and coolies, and the number of workmen available altogether amounted to about 4000. The disaster having proved fatal to many medical practitioners living along the coast, and the survivors having lost their supply of drugs and instruments, the greatest difficulty was experienced in extending efficient aid to the sufferers. A large quantity of carbolic acid, bandages and such things was quickly sent, and at the same time fifteen doctors and fifteen nurses were expressly engaged and dispatched to the scene of disaster. Even this proved insufficient, in consequence of the multitude of sufferers, but how to meet the urgent need of the moment was a perplexing problem, the number of medical practitioners in this prefecture being from the first comparatively small. At this juncture twelve surgeons from the Second Military Division and seven doctors, two pharmacists and twenty-eight nurses from the Red Cross Society arrived, and were forwarded to one or other of the afflicted districts. But the ambulance staff still proved inadequate, and on the arrival of a party of troops belonging to the Sendai Engineering Corps one surgeon from the same division and five physicians and one nurse from the Fukushima branch of the Red Cross Society, the detachment from the Sendai barracks was hurried forward to Miyagi, and the physicians from Fukushima were distributed to other places. In addition to the above a number of medical men have been requisitioned from towns and villages adjoining the afflicted districts, and drugs, instruments and other matters needed in surgical operations are being forwarded to places where they are wanted. Further, in order to give prompt relief to survivors suffering from starvation, more than 1000 koku of rice have been sent with all speed to the scene of the disaster.

"According to the latest official reports the casualties to life and property in the afflicted districts, including Hokkaido, stand as follows:

	Deaths.	Wounded.	Houses Washed Away or Wrecked.
Iwate...	23,349	4,396	7,429
Miyagi...	3,314	776	1,396
Aomori...	346	213	465
Hokkaido...	6	5	25
Total...	26,975	5,390	9,315

The damage to boats and fishing gear, that were washed away or destroyed by the big wave, is estimated at 250,000 yen in Miyagi, 540,000 yen in Iwate and 90,000 yen in Aomori, all in round numbers. If to these figures be added the damage to cultivated fields, to houses and the loss of other valuables as well as cash, the whole must reach a very large figure. The fishing industry alone in each of the three districts produced over 1,500,000 yen a year on the average, and this has been seriously crippled, especially in Iwate, owing to the destruction of the fishermen and their implements."

A Winsome Welsh Mayoress.

The Prince and Princess of Wales lately made a tour of their ancient principality, and at Aberystwith were



THE MAYORESS OF ABERYSTWYTH.

the central figures in an important function. The Prince was installed Chancellor of the Welsh University, and the Princess was given the degree of Doctor of Music. The Princess of Wales wore the hood, cap and gown of a Doctor of Music of the university, the rich scarlet of the robe, the outer hood of indigo blue, and the inner hood of puce being particularly becoming. Mr. Gladstone, who, with his wife, attended, was enveloped in the ample scarlet folds and puce hood of an LL.D., his grandson bearing the train of the Chancellor. A less imposing figure than the big folks, but quite as winsome, was the Mayoress of the town in her quaint, National garb. She received the Prince and Princess of Wales at the station.

London an Overcrowded City

Arthur Clayden, lecturing in London, stated, as a "startling fact," that of the 350,000,000 inhabitants of 11,000,000 square miles of the British Empire, no fewer than 340,000,000 are crowded upon the 121,000 square miles of the United Kingdom and the limited area of British India. Nearly 40,000,000 people are packed like sardines on 121,000 square miles, while on the 3,000,000 square miles of Australasia there are fewer than 4,000,000 inhabitants. On the area which constitutes the Metropolis, although only a four-thousandth part of the size of the seven colonies of Australasia, there are over a million more people than are to be found in the whole of those vast areas.



SHIZUKAW AFTER THE WAVE PASSED OVER IT.

terrible noise. Following the first big wave there was a second one not so large, but he thinks it made fully as much noise."

Mr. Sakai, an assistant expert of the Iwate Local Office, was one of those saved. A report submitted by him to the local Governor graphically describes what he had to endure. On the fateful evening he was lodging in an inn at Kuji. He felt a number of earthquake shocks while sitting in a room of the inn, and observed with surprise that though objects suspended—as lamps—did not oscillate much, the shock he himself experienced was quite considerable. At about ten minutes past 6 p. m. he heard a noise outside like the crack of a pistol, which was followed five minutes later by a rumbling sound, resembling the explosion of a steam boiler. The latter sound came evidently from the direction of the sea. At the same time an up and down motion of the ground was felt, at first somewhat feebly, but

It is reported that the wave was as high as eighty feet, and that, though more or less variation occurred according to locality, the devastation and damage inflicted by the wave were most serious in places facing the southwest. Strange to say, fishermen plying their trade about five miles off the coast noticed merely a slight swell and had no suspicion of the occurrence of such a catastrophe. As soon as reports of the calamity were received steps were at once taken to extend succor to the sufferers. The local Chief of Police was directed to visit the scene of the disaster, the Secretary of the Prefecture was dispatched to Higashi Hei, the Councilor to Kizen and Minami Hei and the Chief Tax Collector to Kunohe. At the same time thirty-three clerks and police inspectors, together with 113 police constables and 450 coolies, were sent to various afflicted districts, to succor the survivors, to dispose of the remains of the killed and to re-