

WOMAN'S WEAR.

What Fashion and Fancy Say It Should Contain.

Spring Styles Now Displayed by New York Tailors.

(Special New York Fashion Letter.)

Now that we have quite bidden adieu to winter purchases, women are on the qui vive to know what to buy for the future. The modes are never stagnant, and surely there never was a time when fashion was more variable than at the present moment, or when her inclinations leaned toward such a multitude of pretty whims and details.

New York is now fully prepared for spring; not so much with made-up goods, which demand freshness above all things, but with models, material and trimmings, which have come to supersede the more regal magnificence of velvets and furs. Any doubts as to continued popularity of tailor-made gowns have been entirely laid to rest by the latest importations of Gotham's best tailors who are, in fact, prepared with styles and materials for both the spring and summer seasons. Many changes and some improvements are noticeable in these new models. The skirts are cut with very little flare at the sides and front and they are not nearly as tall as those of the early winter. Sleeves are decidedly less obtrusive and have lost every iota of their sagging effect, fitting the arm snugly to above the elbow where they flare into a very moderately sized puff. When we come to discuss the forthcoming materials and colors to be worn, we open a wide field of inquiry. The choice widens, for in every dis-

serges. The skirt shows the now fashionable narrow straight lines and the jacket is a jaunty little affair made with points in the front and a short fluted back. The gracefully shaped revers are adorned with twisted cords finished at each end with a neat button. Three similar cord ornaments trim each side of the jacket just above the waist line. The inventor of that most delightful and convenient of accessories, the fancy front, is certainly the best friend of womankind that has appeared

finished with a puff of the material confined through the centre with two rows of shirring and a band of the satin ribbon.

The Eton suit depicted is in a combination of brown and light tan faced cloths. The plain skirt is lined throughout with a bright plaid silk, a full ruffle of which finishes the inside, giving one just a glimpse of the daintiness of the lining every time the wearer raises her skirt at a crossing. The smart Eton is also lined with the



TAILOR-MADE GOWN FOR A YOUNG MISS.

BODICE AND SKIRT OF DARK BLUE CANVAS OVER BRIGHT YELLOW SILK.



A JAUNTY LITTLE AFFAIR, ADORNED WITH TWISTED CORDS AND PEARL BUTTONS.

ting tint, whether it be blue, green, red, yellow, brown or others, there are any number of shades and mixtures. Serges, two-tone and plain canvas weaves, mixed and Scotch chevrons and plain faced cloths all lend their beauties to Fashion's new vista that is interesting and distracting. However,

in some time. What possibilities does the fashion offer of varying the costume at the smallest trouble and expense, to say nothing of the scope it affords alike to taste and fancy? That women appreciate the advantages of fancy vests is evident from the number of suits made in one style or another but always calling for a separate front. All of the sketches depicted this week are models of this style, and as the eteteras of a woman's toilet were never more dainty or more becoming, these gowns are sure to be pleasing. The next dress has a tight-fitting bodice and plain, rich skirt of dark blue canvas made over a bright yellow silk lining. The front is made of Li Hung Chang yellow silk broadened in a half hidden design of leaves, the green of which seems to be partly turned to gold as if touched by autumn's winds. Coming from each side and resting upon the silk are two large braid ornaments also shaped like leaves. The narrow belt is a dainty little conceit, fashioned of narrow blue satin ribbon. Instead of ending at

plaid silk and is trimmed on each side of the front with an applique design of light tan cloth.

Dainty Eton suits will be more worn than ever by young girls between the ages of ten and sixteen years.

Invariably they are made of dark mixed or of plain materials, for during the very warm weather the little skirt is worn with dainty cotton shirt waists which can now be obtained in sizes to fit girls as young as six years. The jackets of all the new suits are quite short, not reaching to the waist line, and the trimmings, if any are used, are narrow braid or a few bright brass buttons. The Eton suit can be made into quite a dressy affair by having a soft, fluffy front of crepe or chiffon and replacing the leather belt by one of wide sash ribbon that is drawn out in a girle fashion in the front, and is finished at the back by a jaunty bow and long ends that reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

The sash, of course, is charming if matching the color of the fancy front, but for serviceable wear a black tafetta is advisable.

The National Cloak company of New York made the costumes illustrated herewith.



ETON SUIT MADE OF A COMBINATION OF BROWN AND LIGHT TAN FACED CLOTH.

if the designs now exposed, several of which are here illustrated, are but a foretaste of what is to follow, it is safe to predict a very successful season for tailor-made garments.

The skirt and jacket suit is developed in one of the new illuminated

the back with a large bow its ornament is in the front and consists of just two ends of the ribbon drawn through a tiny buckle of yellow enamel.

The novel sleeves are particularly attractive, outlining the arm and

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES.

Boil the potatoes until they are cooked through. Do not, however, cook to a mushy state. Carefully cut away any blackened parts. Slice them in thin slabs say one-fourth of an inch in thickness; place a frying pan over the fire and heat; drop in a good sized lump of butter; put in the potatoes and let them brown, sprinkle generously with sugar. Let them remain until the sugar has melted and formed a brown candy coating. Serve piping hot.

POT ROAST OF BEEF.

Take a good compact piece of beef, trim it neatly. Put a couple of spoonfuls of fat in a kettle, let it get hot, put in the meat and let it sear, turning it over and over till the outside is partly cooked. The object of this is to close the pores of the meat so that the juices will not escape. Then fill up the kettle with boiling water, barely covering the meat, and let it simmer slowly till tender. Salt and pepper when half done. When the meat is done pour off the water, put a piece of butter in the kettle and let the meat roast or brown in this, turning it often. Pour in a bowlful of the liquid in which the meat was boiled into the kettle, and thicken with a little flour stirred smooth in cold water. A tablespoonful of tomato catsup imparts a very agreeable flavor.

HOMEMADE FRUIT GLACES.

Of the 1,200 varieties of candies, fruit glaces are the most expensive and most popular. But they can be made at home just as well as at the factory. There seems to be only one method, as follows: Take two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of cold water. Pour them into a large bowl and stir them up thoroughly. Do not stir the sugar and water after it is on the stove. Put the mixture on a very hot fire, and allow it to boil until—here is the point—until a spoonful of it dropped into cold water will shatter and fly into tiny pieces like brittle glass.

This is the crucial test. There comes only a certain stage when the mixture gives this sign, and immediately it must be taken off the fire, and poured into warm bowls. It is well to have several cups or bowls in the oven while the mixture of sugar and water is boiling. Now, quickly plunge your apricots, your cherries, your Tokay grapes or figs into the burning syrup, and as quickly pull them out. Then spread the fruit over tin pans which have been thinly buttered. Take care the butter be not too thick, else the candies may savor of it. Finally, lay the tin pans with the fruit away in an ice cold place, or in the open air on a winter's day. When the fruit glaces are cold, they are all ready for Miss Flora McFlimsey and her schoolgirl friends. The whole operation should not take over half an hour, and then you will have candied fruit, fresh, and at a small cost.—New England Homestead.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

If tin vessels and saucepans are occasionally rubbed over with paraffine oil they will retain their brightness longer.

Soft paper or old newspapers crumpled up and made soft with the hands are more effective for the polishing of mirrors, windows and picture glass than chamois or linen.

To remove rust from steel articles rub them with kerosene oil and let them soak twenty-four hours. Make a paste of emery dust and kerosene, and rub this on with rottenstone.

To keep a spoon into position when desirous of dropping medicine into it and requiring both hands to hold the bottle and cork, place the handle between the leaves of a closed book lying upon a table.

Custards, creams or any dishes that are to be frozen or hardened require to be made with an extra amount of sugar and seasoning, for the process of freezing takes out part of the sweetness and flavor.

Do not overdo the matter when arranging decorations for a dinner table with ribbons, satin, gauzes, or tulle and natural blossoms. Have a careful eye and a sparing hand or the table will look as if one had utilized an old ball costume for decoration.

A coarse sponge also may be suspended by a cord in a window. Dampen the sponge and sprinkle with grass, clover, mustard or flax seed. Before many days the sponge will be a pretty ball of living green. The sponge must be kept very wet, and when the grass grows brown in spots, pull it off and sprinkle the place with fresh seeds.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

March 8.—There was another lot of new bills presented in the senate to-night. Among the bills presented was:

Mr. Grady—Limiting the time for the entry of judgments by confession to 20 years after right of action shall have accrued; limiting the period for commencing proceedings on judgments to 20 years after entry of judgment.

In the house to-night bills were read in place as follows:

By Mr. Mansfield, Beaver, to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the estates of Chickamauga, etc., to the battlefields at the time of the dedications of the monuments.

Mr. Schofield, Center, to prevent trespassing on lands for the purpose of hunting, killing or taking of elk, deer, fawn, rabbits, pheasants or any other game.

Mr. Hoy, Clarion, authorizing county commissioners to make a joint record of bridges built by adjoining counties.

Mr. Baldwin, Delaware, to restrain and regulate the sale of breeder or bait lines, any mixture thereof, and defining the rights and privileges of persons holding betting houses.

Mr. Todd, Lawrence, in relation to the erection of new counties and the method in the manner in which the same shall be done.

March 9.—The following bills were passed finally by the senate: To amend an act providing for the classification of real estate in cities of the second-class, making the assessors not less than three nor more than five, authorizing the appointment of assessors in counties containing a population of 150,000, to amend the act of 1885, providing for the incorporation of companies for buying, selling and trading in all kinds of goods at wholesale and retail.

Mr. Keator's bill providing for a bureau of mines and mining, the secretary of internal affairs to appoint attaches, and his substituted Senator White's administration bill, which gives the governor the power of appointment, ordering it reported affirmatively.

March 10.—There were a large number of vacant seats in the house to-day. Nearly 40 members, headed by the Delaware delegation, went to Washington this morning to meet Jack Robinson for assistant secretary of the navy.

The speaker signed the measure regulating the election of assessors in second-class cities. This is the first bill to go the governor this session.

Dr. Muphlbroner introduced a bill establishing the standard size of barrels at 17 inches in diameter of the head, and 25 inches in length of stave, and of regular bulge.

The Keator bill, creating a legislative commission of three members to pass on all legislation, after it has been introduced, is still in long debate. Mr. Keator said this measure was necessary to secure better legislation.

Mr. Maust, of Cumberland, spoke against the scheme and it was overwhelmingly defeated. Senator Heller presented the report of the joint building committee which has been investigating the capitol fire. It recited the progress of the inquiry and the fact that Rev. Dr. Swinlow refused to give the source of his information for the allegation that the fire had not been entirely accidental.

March 11.—The judiciary general committee reported to the senate on the Swallow case this morning, recommending that the report of the joint building committee be referred back, with the suggestion that if the committee desires to compel the attendance of Rev. Dr. Swinlow as a witness before the bar of either senate or house, to answer the questions which he has refused to reply to before the committee, a full report of the proceedings relating to his refusal to testify be made, so that the legislature may be fully informed of the nature of the interrogations and the manner of the refusal.

Mr. Flinn introduced his new charter for second-class cities, just about the time the Lyon bill was reported from committee in the house.

The house a batch of bills protesting against the passage of any road law that creates new offices or increases taxation, was presented.

A communication was received from the governor, his approval of the bill regulating the election of assessors in second-class cities. This measure was sent to the executive March 10, and is the first signed by him this session.

The committee on municipal corporations, through Mr. Simon, of Allegheny, reported for printing the Tiltrook bill of Wednesday revising the classification laws. Representative McElhaney presented to the house the Flinn copy of the Bill of Law, entitled "An act to improve the government of cities of the second-class." The bill simply applies the Bill of Law to cities of the second-class. After bills in place had been read, the house took up a calendar second-reading bill with Representative W. T. Marshall in the chair.

March 12.—The House had a short session this morning, and then took a recess until Monday evening. There was a small attendance and not much business was done.

A bill was introduced by Mr. McClain, of Lancaster, repealing the first and second sections of section 11 of the act of April 2, 1885, relating to fees of county officers. The bill applies to Allegheny, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Beaver and Washington counties.

A bill was presented by Chairman Hammond, of the education committee, granting to school districts the equal educational rights, and that both borough and township may elect supervisory principals when the directors may deem such necessary, and extending the provisions of the measure to two or more school districts jointly.

Bill No. 260, as the classification bill is known, passing the house on first reading and then on motion of Chairman McElhaney, the committee on municipal corporations, was recommitted for hearing.

Mr. Reitzel, of Lancaster, put in a bill appropriating \$1,000 to the state college to establish a tobacco experimental station.

EXPLORERS FIND ODD THINGS.

Donkeys Like Dogs, Sheep Like Poedlas—Women Fetch Five Cows Apiece.

Two Danish explorers have just arrived from St. Petersburg, after an exploration of the Pamir region, where they are said to have reached districts unknown as yet and visited by any Europeans. That, of course, quite possible, although, thanks to Mr. Ney Elias, Col. Gordon, Captain Younghusband and other travelers, the "Roof of the World," the "Place Where Three Empires Meet," or by whatever name we call it, is no longer a mystery. However, these Danish gentlemen report something very remarkable. They claim they have seen in some out-of-the-way nook of the Pamir, a tribe who are still fire-worshippers and totally uncivilized in their mode of life. The men of these tribes, and even their animals, are of very small proportions, the bulls and cows being no larger than a European foal, the donkeys about the size of a small pig. The use of money is unknown to them, and their only trade consists in the bartering of furs. Women are bought at the rate of five or six cows or fifteen sheep apiece. The people are very timid, and on the Pamir, the explorers found a number of MM. Phillips and Olufsen secured numerous scientific collections, which they intend presenting to the Natural History Museum at Copenhagen, and have also made interesting meteorological observations. In the course of their voyage they once nearly reached a height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, which is, after all, no more than 2,000 feet higher than the average altitude of the Pamir.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

He Recommends a Gradual Construction of the Capitol.

Governor Hastings sent a message to the legislature stating: "That a new building, suitable for the general assembly, and of such a character as will be entirely creditable to the commonwealth, can, by the utilization of the 2,066,000 or more of brick, the remains of the old building, be erected at a cost not exceeding \$550,000. Of this sum we have realized nearly \$200,000 from the insurance policies and about \$350,000 to be provided for by reduced expenditures, or by increased revenue, may seem best. I therefore earnestly recommend to your honorable bodies that an act of assembly be passed authorizing that the rebuilding of the main capitol of brick, stone and iron, fire-proof in character, and colonial in style of architecture, by such authority as you may name, with power to name an architect to make plans with reference to all the buildings contemplated, and direct the making of a contract in behalf of the state for the erection of the main capitol building to be completed on or before January 1, 1899, at a cost not exceeding the sum named, and further, that the amount of insurance received by the state be specifically appropriated toward the cost of the new structure."

Greene's New Railroad.

A corps of engineers began the survey of the proposed new Pittsburg, Connellsville and Wheeling railroad at the mouth of Ten Mile creek, in Greene county, near Millersburg. J. L. Barrett, who surveyed the Wayneburg and Washington railroad, is the chief of engineers. President Funk, of New York, and Secretary Douglas, of West Newton, are looking after the right of way. The road will connect with the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston, or the Lake Erie at the Monongahela river, and pass through Greene county via Wayneburg to Wheeling. President Funk says there is ample capital back of the project, and it will be pushed forward at once.

Matthew and Frederick Parker, the brothers who were held in Philadelphia on Monday in \$1,000 bail for trial on the charge of passing spurious half dollars, are said to be Fred and Marks Poyeck, both graduates of medicine and young men of evident ability. The United States mint assayed one of the Parker half dollars, dated 1858, and reported that the coin contains twenty-seven grains more silver than the regular half dollar. Experts could not off-hand declare that the coins were counterfeit, so great was the ingenuity with which the makers had caused the coins to look old and worn. It is said that besides twenty of the half dollars now in possession of the United States secret service agents, there are a number of nickels which have been traced to the brothers.

Harrison and William Fox were convicted at Uniontown of perjury, the latter being recommended to the mercy of the court. The case arose from the prosecution of A. E. Bickson and John Boserup, who were convicted on a charge of attempting to procure the murder of Dr. Richards. The Foxes were the principal witnesses and swore that the defendants attempted to hire them to do the killing. Judge Ewing did not believe the testimony and took them from the jury and ordered the arrest of the Foxes. Harrison Fox procured the conviction of Frank Baer, in Westmoreland county on a charge of arson. Since the perjury developments Baer has been pardoned.

W. J. McFarland, a school teacher in Springfield township, had been prosecuted by Humane Agent Charles Wilson, of Connellsville, for severely whipping the 10-year-old daughter of Charles Johnson, and the justice fined him \$10 and costs. When the appeal came up before Judge Mestralz he quashed the bill of indictment, but directed McFarland to pay the court costs, and took occasion to scold the people who had been opposing the teacher, saying that a teacher who did not try to control his school should have his certificate revoked.

A bold case of highway robbery took place at Fort Perry. A trap pedler who gave the name of Isaac Bosovsky, and said he lived in Allegheny, was walking along Jefferson street, when he was stopped by two men, both of whom hold a revolver at head, and took his money. The man in \$5 in money. D. M. Kew of Bradwood, who was roofing a house only a few steps away, saw the transaction, but was unable to do anything. The highwaymen disappeared.

Julius Shipley was convicted at Uniontown of four charges of assault and battery, shooting with intent to kill, carrying concealed weapons and resisting officers. Shipley was tried last year and convicted, but owing to his age was left off with a term in Huntington. He escaped and upon his arrival home began a career of outlawry. He was finally run down in Greengarden, but officers had a rough time handling him. In the scuffle Police Officer Caldwell was cut. Shipley also tried to shoot the officers.

Two burglars forced an entrance to the general store of Joseph Rainey, at Lilly. They pushed the large safe into the warehouse and burst the door open with dynamite. The explosion shattered the warehouse and threw the safe door through a window into the street. The explosion aroused Mr. Rainey, who came downstairs with a gun in his hands, but the burglars had secured \$200 in gold, which was in the safe, and fled, leaving no clue.

By an explosion of mine gas following a shot in the Berwind-White coal mines at Dubois, the scene of last year's catastrophe, four men, Hugh Reynolds, John Graham, Gomer Hopkins and Peter Freeman, were burned about the face and hands. No injury was done to the mine and work is now progressing as usual. Fifty men were in the mine at the time.

A Logan Valley trolley car struck and instantly killed Frank A. Metcough, a laborer of Hollidaysburg, at Altoona. The car was rounding a sharp curve at the time, and before the speed could be checked he was caught just as he was trying to get out of the way. He was an unmarried man and aged 45 years.

The Altoona Italians convicted of enticing little girls to their rooms were sentenced at Hollidaysburg. Dominick Colicchia was fined \$100 and Noel Dominick was fined \$70 and sent to jail for one year. Judge Bell regarded fines as the punishment which the Italians most dread.

Four highwaymen held up Joseph Crawford, cashier of George Wills' general store, at Fifth avenue and Fifth street, Altoona, and compelled him to surrender the cash box, which contained \$100. The highwaymen have not yet been apprehended.

J. H. Robertson, of Ellwood, pleaded guilty to keeping a gambling house, and Charles Voligt and Daniel Smith, of the same place, were each convicted by a jury of aiding and abetting Robertson in his room. Robertson turned state's evidence.

The store and contents and large office of the Phillipsburg Fire Brick company were completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000, covered by insurance. Three dwellings were also burned, the loss on these amounting to \$3,000 with a partial insurance.

Two boroughs in Washington county failed to select burgesses at the last election. The vacancies were filled by the court. T. J. Minchert was made burgess of North Charleston, and John H. Gaston burgess of Finleyville.

Newton Musser, of Johnstown, a Cambria Iron Company brakeman, made a mistake and fell under a train. Both legs were ground off and he was otherwise hurt. He died in two hours. He leaves a wife and children.