

## GREAT LOSS TO ENGLISH NAVY.

SIXTY-SEVEN PERISH.

Turbine-Engine Boat Wrecked — It Was the Fastest Vessel That Was Ever Floated.

The torpedo boat destroyer Cobra, founded in the North Sea, the result of an explosion. The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs, of New Castle, to Portsmouth, and carried a navigating crew of 79 men. It is reported that all were lost with the exception of about a dozen prisoners. The Cobra had on board 42 naval men and about 37 men in the employ of the contractors. So far as known only the 12 men previously referred to have been saved. Five boats were launched at the Cobra struck, but some of them were swamped in the heavy sea, which was running at the time. Torpedo boats and cruisers have gone at full speed to the scene of the disaster, which is the most serious the British navy has suffered since the sinking of the Victoria. Lieutenant Bosworth Smith, the Cobra's commander, stood upon the bridge with his arms folded as impressive as if on parade and went down with the vessel. The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies, which she spotted where the Cobra was last seen. A dispatch from Middlesboro says 12 survivors of the crew of the Cobra were landed there Thursday morning, and confirms the first report that all the others were drowned. The Cobra-like her sister boat, the Viper, was a turbine-engine vessel. She had just left the yard of her contractors and was undergoing a boiler test. About one year ago the torpedo boat destroyer Cobra beat the record of the Viper, and won the title of the fastest vessel in the world. The record of the Viper, which was afterward wrecked, was 43 miles an hour, while the Cobra, in an unofficial trial, over the Tyne, made 37.7 knots, or 43.5 miles an hour.

## CLEW TO CONSPIRACY.

Letter Found in Possession of Anarchist at Des Moines.

The much-discussed clew of the conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley is believed to have been found in Des Moines. The suspicion that Crocos was but a tool seems well founded in the light of information disclosed in a letter found on the person of a wounded prisoner, an anarchist living in this city, who persists in refusing to disclose his name. The officers have him under strict surveillance and escape is impossible. The letter taken from his person was mailed at Los Angeles two weeks before President McKinley was shot. It contains two circulars in which are such expressions as "the beast at the Buffalo Exposition," "Lincoln's fate repeated," "Duty of every Anarchist," "President's life," "People perish for lack of wisdom," "Prevention is better than assuaging assassination." Socialism, skulking out of anarchy into respectability, repudiates the bullet, and others, including the word "Emma," presumably referring to Emma Goldman. This much alone has been deciphered from the strange mixture of letters and numerals, but the characters have not been translated as yet, and perhaps cannot be translated until some Anarchist takes his life in his hands by turning traitor and furnishes the key.

## CLOUDBURST AT AMERICUS.

Bridges Washed Away and a Number of Cattle Drowned.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of damage was wrought at Cloudburst at Americus, Ga., Wednesday. Many bridges were washed away. Carloads of lumber in the yards of the Americus Construction Co. floated away to Muklakee creek, the water standing five feet deep in the company's yards. The city pumping station was flooded. Railroad bridges were damaged considerably, and only one train reached Americus during the day. Many cattle in pastures below Americus were drowned. It is estimated that thousands of bales of cotton will be lost as a result of the flood.

## BIG GLASS DEAL.

American Manufacturers Secure an Option on Belgian Factories.

A preliminary agreement was reached at Brussels, Belgium, Wednesday, giving the American glass men a four-months' option to absorb all the salable glass factories in Belgium on the basis of a deposit guaranteeing against non-fulfillment. By buying the Belgian factories, the American Window Glass Company will be able to so regulate production that prices cannot be beaten down.

## SHAFFER AT WHEELING.

Says Trust Must Make Settlement Regarding Tube Mills.

President T. J. Shaffer paid a visit to Wheeling Lodge No. 5, which is made up of the Riverside, West Virginia, strikers, at Benwood, and received a number of Amalgamated leaders. An executive session prevailed at Benwood, but Shaffer's remarks relieved the former depression. The situation at the Riverside and Belaire mills is unchanged. Amalgamated leaders declare both plants will be started as union or the companies will have a job trying to run them otherwise. The Riverside workers were told by President Shaffer that as last Saturday's settlement did not include the tube mills, an agreement with them would have to be arrived at before they would be asked to work.

## Twenty Thousand Bail.

Magistrate Prindville at Chicago decided to allow Emma Goldman her freedom until the case comes up for hearing under bonds of \$20,000.

## TRADE WITH TROPICS.

More Than a Million Dollars' Worth of Imports for Each Business Day of the Year.

Imports of tropical and sub-tropical products into the United States continue to increase, as shown by figures prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The demand of the temperate zones upon the tropics for articles of daily use as foodstuffs or for use in manufacturing, seems to increase with each year, and with the increase of facilities for interchange between the tropics and the temperate zones. Coffee, sugar, india rubber, fibers, tobacco, fruits and nuts, gums, cotton, spices, cabinet woods, indigo, cork, dye woods, sponges, barks for the manufacture of quinine and numerous other articles from the tropics now form a large proportion of the exports of the United States, and despite the reduction in prices in many cases the total values are steadily increasing. Add to this the sub-tropical products, such as unmanufactured silk, tea, rice and other articles of this class, and the grand total aggregates more than a million dollars for each business day of imports of a character which cannot or at least are not at present produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of our population.

In sugar and coffee the United States is the largest consumer of the world, and in many other of the tropical products, such as unmanufactured silk, india rubber, fruits and nuts, and spices, we are among the largest importing nations. In coffee, owing to the reduction in price, the figures of 1901 are not as large as those of some earlier years, notably 1894 and 1895, though the quantity imported exceeds that of earlier years, with possibly one or two exceptions.

How much of this class of our importations may be in the future supplied by the tropical territory which has recently come under the control of the United States is a matter for future development, but it is at least interesting to know that nearly one-half of the importations of the present time are tropical and sub-tropical in character, and that nearly all are of a class which are produced in greater or less extent in those islands or territory adjacent to them.

## EVACUATION OF PEKING.

Americans and Japanese Thanked for Care of Forbidden City.

The Chinese troops re-enters Peking Tuesday. The Americans and Japanese simultaneously handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese authorities. The evacuation was picturesque. The Japanese and American troops were drawn up at the inner gate. Several hundred Chinese civil and military officials in brilliant costumes, diplomats, officers and ladies were massed on the plaza outside. Prince Ching and General Chiang, the Governor of Peking, met the Japanese and Americans and thanked them for the protection they had afforded the palace. General Yamani and Major Robertson replied, the Japanese and Chinese bands played, and the foreigners marched out through the gates they battered in over a year ago. Then the Chinese unfurled their flags and distributed their forces at the various gates. The Chinese officials banqueted the Japanese. The Americans were invited to be present, but declined owing to the death of President McKinley.

## FAILED FOR FOUR MILLION.

Cash on Hand Four Dollars the Schedule of Marquand & Co.

The long-delayed schedules of Henry Marquand & Co., whose failure caused the collapse of the Seventh National Bank, were to-day filed in the Supreme Court. At the time of the failure the firm had on hand in cash \$4.71. Their liabilities were \$9,198,675, while their actual assets were only \$5,098,496. The customers will lose at least \$4,100,180. The nominal assets are \$8,902,230.

The securities which Henry Marquand & Co. had on hand were largely of the character known in Wall street as "cats and dogs." They were stocks upon which the banks would not loan money, and which had only a future value, if any at all. They are not now negotiable. None of the secured creditors will lose much money; the loss will apparently fall upon the customers of the firm, who are mostly unsecured.

## STATUS OF AMBASSADORS.

It is Believed They Will Have to Receive New Credentials.

The State Department is inclined to believe that all of the United States ambassadors abroad must be supplied with new credentials. This may be true also of the ambassadors from foreign potentates and republics to Washington. This belief is based upon the fact that the ambassador represents the person of the sovereign or president. This is not true of the ministers, who, therefore, probably will not be required to be re-commissioned.

## THE KAISER CRITICISED.

Exception Taken to Prince Chun Receiving the Grand Cross.

Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Some of the Berlin papers sharply criticised the Emperor's complimentary treatment of Prince Chun, and say "the Chinese Prince should not be noticed."

## First Promotion by Roosevelt.

The President on Friday appointed Col. James M. Bell, Eighth cavalry and president of the military board of review, to be a brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Ludlow, deceased. Gen. Bell will retire about October 1, thus leaving a vacancy for another appointment.

## THE PAN-AMERICAN IS ENDANGERED.

TRAGEDY, STAGGERING BLOW.

Tragic Death of the President Caused Heavy Loss — Efforts to Revive Public Interest.

Buffalo is pulling itself together again after a fortnight of anxiety and sorrow, such as it has never known. Buffalo was full of personal loyalty and enthusiasm for President McKinley. It has been a center of McKinley sentiment. Naturally, his tragic end while its guest depressed the city beyond expression.

There was never a community more engrossed in a great undertaking than Buffalo was with the Pan-American Exposition three weeks ago. "It is the first exposition which has had no subsidies," citizens said. "The United States has furnished an exhibit far more attractive than ever seen before; the State of New York has erected a beautiful marble palace; the city of Buffalo has built a bridge, and has furnished water and fire and police protection, but the funds to erect the city of light have all come from the private resources of Buffalo people."

When in his memorable address the President emphasized the Pan-American idea and made it part of history the people of Buffalo realized that their efforts were appreciated.

The revolution was terrible, and now that it is passed the question of what is to come is interesting. The dollars and cents seem pretty thoroughly eliminated from the calculation now, but the work to be done, and the end to be achieved seem foremost in every man's mind. They feel now that the Exposition must be carried to a glorious finish as a labor of patriotism and love. President Milburn put this thought very strongly. He said: "There must be no faltering now, considering how much the success of the Exposition means in the development of closer political and commercial relations between the peoples of the hemisphere earnestly favored by President McKinley. Its ideal and conception are in harmony with his wise and beneficent public policy."

All state days and other special days set heretofore for this month and postponed on account of the President are being reassigned and taken up by the different States and localities with increased interest.

## LEFT CONTRARY TO ORDERS.

Dr. Dedrick Desired to Remain Among Eskimos This Winter.

The officials of the Peary Arctic club denied the statements that Sergeant Dedrick was put ashore from steamer Erik at Etah on August 27, on the contrary it is stated Dr. Dedrick left the Erik against the orders and wishes of Mr. Peary, Secretary Bridgeman, of the Peary Arctic club; Mr. Wyckoff and Dr. Cook. It is asserted that Dr. Dedrick declined to return south on the Erik, resisting every argument of the secretary of the club, the surgeon and other members of the expedition. He insisted remaining with the Eskimos at Etah in spite of Dr. Cook's warning that to remain in the Arctic might be attended with serious results to him, particularly in regard to his mental condition. In a statement given out it is said Dr. Dedrick left the ship fully armed, none of the ship company having knowledge of his intentions, and after joining the Eskimos on shore stated that he would not return to the ship, and insisted that he would resist by force any attempt to bring him on board.

## CONGRESS TO PAY DOCTORS.

The McKinley Physicians and Funeral Expenses Will Be Paid.

Congress will make special provision for the payment of the physicians and surgeons who attended President McKinley in Buffalo, and for the payment of his funeral expenses. This was the course pursued after the death of President Garfield. What these expenses will amount to in the case of President McKinley cannot be stated, even approximately, as none of the bills has yet been sent in. In the case of President Garfield Congress appropriated in all \$57,500. Of this amount \$35,500 was for the payment of physicians and \$22,500 for funeral expenses. The total expenses in the case of President McKinley will probably be fully as great, for though the bills of the physicians will not be so large as they were in the case of President Garfield, who lingered for more than two months after the death, the expenses of the funeral are expected to be larger. Congress also made liberal provision for Mrs. Garfield, giving her the President's salary for the rest of the year and a pension of \$5,000 a year for life.

## TO RAISE FUNDS.

Chinese Will Collect Money From Their Countrymen Abroad.

Prince Ching has written to the foreign ministers that the government is preparing to dispatch three commissions headed by a toatal and two prefects, to visit America, the Philippines, Australia and elsewhere, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from Chinese residents toward the indemnity to be paid to the powers, and will request the foreign ministers at Peking to furnish the commissions with credentials. Some of the ministers do not approve of the scheme to tax the Chinese abroad.

## AUTO CONCERN ASSIGNS.

Maryland Company, Financially Embarrassed, Seeks Relief.

The Automobile Manufacturing Co., of Western Port, Md., made an assignment. The bond filed was in the penalty of \$15,000, but there is considerable conflict as to the relative amount of the assets and liabilities. Captain J. Philip Roman, a nephew of ex-Governor Lowndes, was principal owner of the plant.

## RAID ON ANARCHISTS.

500 Reds Were Listening to Herr Most's Harangue—Police Officers Dispel Meeting.

The police of Newtown, borough of Queens, New York, Sunday arrested Johann Most, the anarchist, as a disorderly person. They suspected that he was going to conduct an anarchist meeting in a saloon in Corona, L. I. They also arrested Christine Frick, who is said to run the saloon, on the charge of violating the liquor law and keeping a disorderly house. Later developments show that Herr Most was gathered in while haranguing a crowd of 500 people. There was a scramble for the door when the police appeared, but the officers succeeded in capturing Most, as well as several men whom they claim to be prominent in getting up the meeting. Back of the saloon there is a large dance hall. This was the meeting place. Occasionally a roar of cheers could be heard coming from the hall. The fact that it might be an anarchist meeting was guessed at by Capt. Hardy when his force had assembled, but it was then too late to dare attempt to wait for more men, and he determined to undertake the raid with his small force of five men. The raiders were all in plain clothing and entered the saloon without question. Most was on the stand at the far end of the hall declaiming loudly. The police were recognized and the cry of warning was raised.

The call caused many to make a break for the doors and for the windows. Most descended from the platform where he had been speaking. Capt. Hardy kept his eye on the group of men into which Most had been seen to step. Backed by his men he began working his way through the crowd. When the police were close upon Most some of the group about the leader attempted active resistance and in an instant the police had their sticks drawn. One or two of those about Most went down with blood flowing from scalp wounds and others gave way so that Capt. Hardy got a hold on Most. All resistance then ceased and Most and the other prisoners were led to the police station. The police seized a lot of papers and a red flag which was displayed in the room.

## Ninety Boys Desert From Navy.

The United States training ship Mohican has returned to San Francisco from a prolonged cruise. She left several months ago with 400 landsmen, who were to be molded into seamen. There were 90 desertions during the cruise.

## LATEST NEWS NOTES.

A project was announced for an automobile to compete with electric cars in Pittsburgh.

The dissatisfied tin workers have complete plans for forming a new trades union.

The fighting Boers celebrated the end of the period which Lord Kitchener gave them to surrender.

The English newspapers formed two different opinions of the probable administration of President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt and General Wood took a drive in Washington, apparently unattended by secret service men.

The Memorial Diplomatic asserts that an international anti-Anarchist conference will soon meet in Berne, Switzerland.

The express for Vienna from Bucharest, Roumania, collided with a petroleum train, killing eight persons and injuring nine.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has decided to print a copy of the secret work of the order for the use of each State.

The grand jury of Allegheny county, Pa., ignored nearly 400 bills against dealers in oleo and fixed the costs upon Agent Terry.

The counsel of the assassin of President McKinley at Buffalo failed to get any direct answers to their questions from the prisoner.

Laura Conger, daughter of the minister to Mexico, and Lieutenant Fred E. Buchan, U. S. A., who was in the relief column, were married.

An American firm has agreed to deliver 2,000,000 watches in London during the next 12 months. The Americans outbid the Germans and Swiss.

Fire at Madison, Ind., broke out in the Merchant's Hotel, destroying the town hall and 15 business buildings, entailing a loss estimated at \$50,000.

General Frederick Funston, who has been in the hospital at Manila suffering from appendicitis for about a week, has undergone a successful operation.

Inspiring memorial services were held in Santiago de Chile. Mr. Wilson, the United States Minister, presided and the assembly included President Rioco.

In the competition for mixed choirs for the grand prize of \$1,000 at the Pan-American Exposition the second prize was awarded to the Lima-Ada (O.) choral union.

The report of the official receiver of the Pomeranian Mortgage bank of Germany regards the share capital as wiped out. The bank lost about 16,000,000 marks in mortgages.

As the result of a freight wreck on the Pere Marquette railroad Charles De Long, Bay City, Mich.; George Leopold, Bay City, Mich.; and J. W. Sweeney, Toledo, O., were killed.

Korea has sent an agent to Peking to secure land for the erection of a legation building. Both the Russian and French ministers have offered Korea a portion of their reservations.

A movement is on foot in India to secure an extension of the vicereignty of Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, until the completion of the gigantic scheme of irrigation, which he is initiating as a preventative of famine.

The United States transport Buford carrying the Seventeenth Infantry, ran aground Saturday on a sand bar off the island of Mindanao.

## BODYGUARD OF LEADER CAPTURED.

TAKE THE OATH.

Filipino General Will Not Leave Present Place of Confinement, Fearing Assassination.

Aguinaldo's bodyguard, Major Alhambra, two captains, two lieutenants and 29 men with 38 rifles, surrendered about 40 miles north of Balabac Island to Captain Geo. A. Detchemendy, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry. They took the oath of allegiance and were released. After Alhambra kidnapped the president of Casiguran, September 12, Captain Detchemendy requisitioned a steamer and pursued him closely. He would have been captured within an hour if he had not surrendered. Captain Detchemendy reports that he has recovered a portion of the body of Donzel George Arthur Venville, the ill-fated apprentice of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was one of Lieutenant Gilmore's party when that officer was captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899. The remains will be forwarded to Manila for shipment home. Since Aguinaldo left General MacArthur's house for his present place of confinement, he has never left the premises, although he is at liberty to do so if accompanied by an officer. The reason assigned is that he fears assassination at the hands of the partisans of the late General Luna. General Chaffee has refused the request for the release of the prisoners on the island of Guam. He considers that their release would not be safe until the surrender or capture of Malvar and Lukban, and he also believes that the friends of the prisoners desiring their release will use their influence to bring about the surrender of the insurgent leaders named.

## AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Will Amicably Divide the World's Iron and Steel Trade.

"The next three years will see that big bone of contention—the steel and iron trade—amicably divided between the industries of America and England, now varring to the knife in the latter country. At the same time Anglo-American competition in other lines of production will be growing steadily more strenuous, and at this time the result cannot be foretold." John W. Gates, the steel magnate, made the foregoing declaration Saturday. "American and British steel and iron manufacturers will agree on a uniform scale of prices for their productions. Who was it said in a certain instance that there was enough glory to go around? Well, in this case, I believe our steel manufacturers and those across the water will agree ultimately that there is enough money in the business for both of them. I may say that the alarm occasioned the industries of Great Britain by American manufacturers at the present time has not been exaggerated by the press. I believe, myself, the competition most feared by the English at the present time, and rightfully so, is that of the iron and steel industries of America. On the other hand England has so long and steady a source of income from our American travelers that she can afford to tolerate our poaching on her industrial preserves."

## SAMPSON LEAVES BOSTON.

Will Retire From Navy Yard in November—Visits Daughter.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who returned to the navy yard with Mrs. Sampson on Saturday after a sojourn at Lake Sunapee, N. H., left Boston Monday for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to visit Second Lieutenant H. H. Scott, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scott, his daughter. It was said that the Admiral has no idea of going to Washington at present. His period of duty as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard will terminate officially November 1. Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, will be Admiral Sampson's relief. Admiral Sampson has purchased the house in Washington which he occupied when he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and it is Mrs. Sampson's intention to move into it as soon as the household goods can be transported.

## NEW YORK HEIRESS LOST.

Daughter of an Old and Wealthy Family Missing.

Miss Helen Bloodgood, the 18-year-old daughter of a wealthy couple whose name has long been prominent in New York, has disappeared, and although frantic search has been made for her the efforts have proved futile. Miss Bloodgood left her home at 83 Irving place, unaccompanied, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, telling her parents she intended to make some purchases and be back shortly. She has not returned, and the police admit that they have been wholly unable to discover a clew.

## Mountains Ablaze.

The most serious forest fires of recent years are raging in Colorado and Wyoming. Fifty miles west of Denver, surrounding the important mining camp of Eldorado, seven mountains are ablaze. The fire has been spreading for a week in spite of the efforts of a volunteer army of 500 men to check it.

## Labor Commissioner Honored.

The International Institute of Sociology, which constitutes the leading sociologists of the world, with headquarters at Paris, has elected United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright to membership.

## Will Not Resign From Unions.

Meetings were held by the men affected by the order of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to resign from their unions or give up their positions.

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City. — Shallow round yokes are very generally becoming, and are among the latest designs shown. The May Manton model illus-

required, with one and a half yards of all-over lace for yoke, bretelles and cuffs.

## The Place For the Braid.

If you are having a frock braided by a home dressmaker, and are in need of suggestions, remember the regulation for this season is to embroider or applique a dress skirt six inches above the bottom line. It is easy to bear this in mind, otherwise your home-made braided frock may have its applications set too low, and so lose the cachet of an exclusively autumnal style. The mixed braids of black and silver are "well worn," as the dressmakers say, and if you do not care for even this slight admixture with tinsel the all-black braids—"military," mohair or silk, are always stylish and extremely well looking.

## Some Pretty Petticoats.

A petticoat of fine white alpaca, much frilled, makes a nice change from silk or muslin skirts. It washes well and will outwear three silk skirts. Petticoats in colored cambric are useful. Those sold in the shops are apt to be coarse and heavy. But when the materials are carefully selected, the ruffles made with the daintiest care and the fitting properly done, the result will be a very satisfactory garment, which will have the added recommendation that it will wash.

## Gloves For Elbow Sleeves.

Gloves for the elbow-sleeved gown are shown with lacing of gold or silver cord from waist to elbow on the outer seam. The same thing is seen in shoulder length gloves and the lacing is not only decorative but also useful in fitting the glove to the arm and keeping it in place.



WOMAN'S BLOUSE.

trated is made of sky blue louisine silk with the yoke of cream lace, over white, trimming of black and blue cording, which is attached beneath the edges of the tucks and finishes the round neck and buttons of turquoise matrix. The design is eminently simple, yet effective, and in the height of style, both for the odd waist worn to the theatre, informal dinners and the like, and for the entire costume. Silks of various sorts and all light weight wools are appropriate, and the cording can be varied by the substitution of contrasting platings or the tucks left plain as preferred. The lining fits snugly and closes at



FANCY WAIST.

the centre front and on it are arranged the yoke and the waist. The back is smooth across the shoulders but drawn down in slight gathers at the waist line. The front is tucked in groups of three each and with the yoke closes at the left side. The sleeves are in bishop style, the cuffs stitched and edged with cording and the belt of the material is similarly finished and held by an ornamental clasp.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards thirty-four inches wide will be required, with three-eighths yards of all-over lace for yoke and collar and six and a half yards of cording to trim as illustrated.

## Woman's Fancy Waist.

The fancy waist, with soft tucked front and bishop sleeves, is shown among the latest models, and can be relied upon as correct for the coming as well as the present season. The smart May Manton example illustrated in the large drawing includes the newest features and is eminently well suited to the odd waist, as well as to the entire costume. As shown the material is white crepe de chene, with cream guipure over white silk, but all soft clinging materials are appropriate, louisine silk, taffeta mousseline, challis, cashmere, albatross and the like with lace, velvet or applique as trimming.

The foundation, or lining, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The back proper is plain and seamless, but the right front is tucked and extends well over the left, the closing being effected beneath the left bretelle. The yoke and bretelles are carefully shaped and give a most satisfactory effect, while actually involving little labor. The sleeves include the latest novelty in the deep pointed cuffs, but can be made with the simple straight ones when preferred.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will

Up-to-Date Collars. It hardly seems credible now that any one ever wore high, stiff collars, canvas-lined and of the most unyielding description. If a collar is used at all nowadays it must be soft and transparent.

## Child's Dress.

Pointed yokes, with bretelles falling over the shoulders, are exceedingly becoming to the little folk, and make a charming effect. This dainty frock, designed by May Manton, is made of sheer Persian lawn, with all-over tucking and trimming of Valenciennes lace, but the design is suited to all fabrics used for wee children, white for occasions of dress, colors for the times of play and frolic.

The yoke is square at the lower edge, and to it is attached the full skirt portion. The bretelles are shaped and slightly full, falling in soft folds. The sleeves are in guimpe style, with frills falling over the hands, and the neck is finished with a straight band or narrow collar.

To cut this dress for a child of two years of age two and a half yards of material thirty-two inches wide will



CHILD'S DRESS.

be required with a quarter yard of tucking and three and seven-eighths yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.