

Three-fourths of the total population of Russia are farmers.

Britain brags that the guns now used by her army will send a bullet through four ranks of men at a distance of 450 yards.

The Attorney-General of New Hampshire has decided that the appointment of women as notaries public in that State is unconstitutional.

The horseless vehicle has taken root in France and Germany. The steam carriage brought out by M. Serpolet between 1892 and 1895 is running in all parts of France.

By the law of Scotland the bushes or shrubs planted in the garden belong to the landlord, and the tenant cannot remove them at the end of his tenancy. The English law is the same on this point.

The trouble with the magazine poets, the Chicago Times-Herald concludes, is that they are writing from copies. Good copies—but copies. "One genuine, original singer like Frank Stanton gets nearer to the people than the whole raft load of sonneteers."

Buddhism of late is gaining quite a number of adherents among the intellectual leaders in Germany, writes Wolf von Schierbrand, such as George Ebers, Gabriel Max, Julius Stinde, F. Hartmann, and they have just begun to issue a monthly at Brunswick under the title "Sphinx."

The Referee, one of the most influential sporting papers in England, declares that the game of football is being ruined by professionalism. Jerome J. Jerome's weekly paper indorses this opinion, editorially, and says "football as played in England now is simply a trade. The sooner it ceases to call itself sport the better."

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a week or so ago, and sold slowly even at that price. The potato crop all over the country last season was enormous, and most growers lost money on a considerable part of their crop. In some regions the potatoes were not taken out of the ground, the price got down so low.

The Board of Education of Wilmington, Del., had a knotty problem to solve the other day, but they were equal to the situation, records the Trenton (N. J.) American. It appears that a Hindoo boy had been brought to one of the public schools and was admitted under protest. Afterwards the parents of some of the other children raised objections, claiming that the Hindoo lad came under the law in relation to colored schools. The Board decided that the boy was not a negro, and had as much right to attend a white school as an Italian or any other foreigner.

An Omaha letter to the New York Post says there is little doubt that there has been a heavy emigration from Nebraska, South Dakota, and Kansas during the past two or three years as a result of the three years of dry weather. This is especially true as regards Nebraska. Even a fair approximation of the statistics of this movement is possible. Most of these people are farmers and most of them have gone South. The past year was a disappointing one for the Nebraska farmer. The crops were neither a failure as in 1894 nor a big success as in 1892. They made a small yield over the whole State, and the prices which have obtained have precluded any idea of profit. With the record of three years in succession staring the people in the face, it is not at all wonderful that they should have become discouraged.

Steel wagon roads, as advocated by Martin Dodge, State Road Commissioner of Ohio, are likely to have a thorough trial in several States this year, predicts the American Agriculturist. These roads consist of two rails made of steel the thickness of boiler plate, each formed in the shape of a gutter five inches wide, with a square perpendicular shoulder half an inch high, then an angle of one inch outward slightly raised. The gutter forms a conduit for the water, and makes it easy for the wheels to enter or leave the track. Such a double track steel road, 16 feet wide, filled in between with broken stone, macadam size, would cost about \$6000 as against \$7000 per mile for a macadam road of the same width, but the cost of a rural one-track steel road would be only about \$2000 a mile. It is claimed that such a road would last much longer than stone and that one horse will draw on a steel track twenty times as much as on a dirt road, and five times as much as on macadam.

## IT'S A WARLIKE LAND

### ISLAND OF CRETE AGAIN FIGHTING THE TURK.

The Little Territory Has Had a Stormy History Since It Passed Under the Moslem Yoke—Has a Rebellion Almost Every Year.

Key to the Aegean. One of the interesting islands of the world is the Island of Crete or Candia, now in insurrection against Turkish rule. It is situated at the mouth of the Aegean Sea and embraces an area of 3,360 square miles. It has several excellent natural harbors, but owing



A GREEK CHRISTIAN.

to the Turkish system of letting every thing go to ruin, they are almost choked up with sand. The towns of Crete like other Ottoman towns, are not bad looking from a distance, for, from some strange freak of human nature, the Turks religiously whitewash every house and wall once or twice a year, so that a Turkish town looks as though built of marble. But that is as far as the Moslems ever go in the direction of public cleanliness, and on entrance into the narrow, dirty streets, filled with all manner of offal and refuse from the houses, with homeless and ownerless dogs sleeping everywhere in the street, all impressions of fairyland are instantly dissipated.

The Moslems and foreigners generally live in the cities and towns; the Greek Christians in the villages and country, and the latter are, as a matter of course, expected and compelled to bear the greatest part of the burden of taxation. It has always been so ever since the Turk came on the island, and it will continue to be so until the Turk has been expelled. But time has not accustomed the native Cretans to the yoke,



A SPHAKIOTI HARVESTER.

and, indeed, every year they find it harder to bear, because every year the increasing poverty of the Ottoman Government and of its local officials makes the demand for money more merciless. There is, however, constant friction between the Cretans and their brutal masters, and hardly a twelvemonth passes without insurrections breaking out in one or another part of the island. Generally they are easily and quickly subdued, for the Porte keeps nearly 30,000 troops on the island, and every man is needed, too, in order to overawe the native population of 250,000. As soon as signs of rebellion appear in any quarter, an overwhelming force from the nearest garrison is marched to the scene, the insurrectionists, if caught, are put to death, and the district assessed a heavy fine, which



A MOUNTAIN MONASTERY.

means the confiscation of all property belonging to the Christian population. But the rebels are not always caught. Up in the mountains of the island there is a hardy tribe of hills men known as the Sphakioti, who are to the rest of

Crete what the Berbers are to Morocco or the mountaineers of Afghanistan are to the dwellers in Indian plains. They have never been subdued by the Turks, and after waging a war with them that lasted the greater part of two centuries, the Moslems finally contented themselves with building forts and block houses here and there at well-known roads from the mountains to the plains of Crete, in order measurably to repress the warlike descents of the Sphakioti from their almost inaccessible hills. Centuries of warfare have developed an undying hatred between the Sphakioti and the Turks, and any enemy of the oppressors is always welcome in the Sphakioti Mountains. The Cretan who, from any cause, is obliged to flee from the Turks is certain to find security in the mountain villages. He will not be given up. No matter what threats are denounced against those who harbor him, no matter what promises or rewards are held out to those who betray him, in the Sphakioti Mountains he is safe.

The Cretans have had a stormy history since the conquest of the island by the Turks. As already intimated, insurrections have been very numerous, but the last serious one, involving the population of the whole island, broke out in 1896. Like every other movement of the kind, it began in a protest against excessive taxation, and in a few days from its first appearance the whole island was in arms. Women and children were hurried off into the mountain caves, while the men organized themselves into bands and began a relentless warfare against the Turks. Large bodies of Turkish troops were dispatched to the island under the command of no less a leader than the celebrated Osmar Pasha, and from April to September a number of desperate battles were fought between the insurgents and the Turkish regulars. Sometimes the advantage remained with one, sometimes with the other side, but the Turks were signally beaten at every attempt to penetrate the mountains, and an armistice was declared pending the arrival of the Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha, who proclaimed a general amnesty. But the insurgents did not want amnesty, they wanted independence, or, at the least, the right of self-government, and the war began again and raged until 1899, when it was closed by the intervention of the powers, the unfortunate Cretans gaining little but reputation of being desperate fighters.

In the seventeenth century another desperate struggle was waged and during the siege of the city of Candia 30,000 Christians and 70,000 Turks were killed.

### The Workingman's Day.

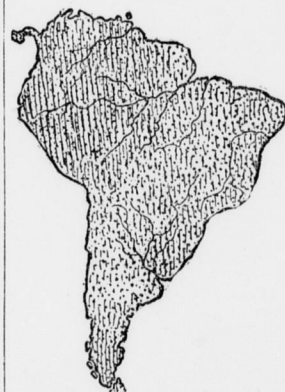
Sunday is the workingman's day—a day for well-earned rest at home. At the recent English Church Congress the Sunday question was discussed, and the strongest advocate of its religious observance was a workingman. Says the New York Churchman:

With remarkable effect, he challenged those speakers who had advocated a modified observance of the Sunday to produce the workingman who would defend the modern inroads upon the keeping of the Sunday as a day of rest.

It is worthy of notice that as a rule the son of toil is in favor of the American Sunday. Even when he is not a church-goer, the steady and sober workingman finds his chief recreation in the peaceful pleasures of the home.

He does not seek the riotous beer garden, he does not frequent the Sunday concert hall, nor does he care to break in upon his Sunday rest by the noise and turmoil of a railway ride. A careful investigation of the manner in which the workingman prefers to spend his Sunday will prove that such is the case.

### ENGLISH MAP OF S. AMERICA.



If they continue, the present map—



Will be made to look like this.

## NIAGARA'S GIANT PALACE.

### A STUPENDOUS STRUCTURE TO SPAN THE MIGHTY CATARACT.

The \$40,000,000 Edifice Will Be Half a Mile Long, 1600 Feet Wide and 606 Feet High.

NIAGARA harnessed would, it is claimed, have the energy to furnish the motive power for all the machinery in the world. And Mr. Leonard Henkle, of Rochester, N. Y., has a project, says the New York World, to utilize the 10,000,000 horse-power that the mighty falls generates every second and, that too, without marring their natural beauty, but even enhancing it by a wonderful structure that is to be a work of art in itself.

His scheme also has the advantage of diverting no water from the river and it is regarded as so thoroughly feasible that New York and Toronto capitalists have guaranteed the interest on \$40,000,000 and the work will begin in July next. Mr. Henkle proposes nothing less than the erection of a stupendous structure, to be called "The Great Dynamic Palace and International Hall," which will bridge the great cataract.

This palace, located about fifty feet above the brink of the Horseshoe Falls, will be at least half a mile long, and in width 1600 feet; the height will be 606 feet, the centre, however, rising to about 1000 feet above the river. The lower part of the building will average forty-six stories, and in the centre something more than fifty stories. The structure will be supported and anchored by two massive stone towers, fixed with heavy steel girders, each placed 900 feet from the bank. These towers will be each forty-eight feet in thickness, 1600 feet wide, 420 feet high and will weigh nearly 600,000 tons apiece.

The materials of construction provided in the specifications are stone, granite, Mexican onyx, black and white marble, aluminium, copper, steel, iron and glass.

The structure will be divided into three parts, the east and west wings and the main building. The wings will each be 902 feet in length and the central portion 836 feet long.

The exterior will consist of block stone, fretted and ornamented. The building will be supported by forty huge columns, which are to be presented by the Nations of the world. Promises have already been obtained from some of them that the columns will be furnished. They will be richly sculptured and the motto of the Nation presenting each will be inscribed at its base. They will also have the name of the Nation set in gold, silver or aluminium letters at the top. Eight hundred smaller columns, composed of Mexican onyx and aluminium, will also be used.

At the American end of the building, above the main entrance, will be inscribed: "United States of America," and at the Canadian entrance, "Ontario, Dominion of Canada." Above the central entrance will be the word "Unitarian." Inside the building steel girders will be used for the purpose of support; iron columns will also be placed between the floors. Forty-seven million, five hundred and twenty thousand feet of fire-proof flooring will be required, which, it is estimated, will cost at least \$175,200. The structure will have 11,932 windows and a correspondingly large number of doors.

The first ten stories will be used for dynamo and other apparatus for generating electricity.

At the extreme lower front of the building proper there will be 552 twin turbine wheels, capable of developing about 3,300,000 horse power a minute, which will run over 7000 dynamos.

Immediately below the first story, an immense arcade will furnish a passage from the United States to Canada for the Grand Trunk, West Shore and other railways. This will be lighted with thousands of arc and incandescent lights.

Above the tenth story and up to the forty-fifth, the building will be used for commercial purposes, among the most important that of grinding the Western wheat which comes down from the lakes.

The interior of the building will be chiefly of carved stone and Mexican onyx.

The forty-sixth story will be an enormous hall, extending the length of the building, with a seating capacity of 70,000, who may be addressed by one speaker by the use of electrical intonators. This hall will be the most beautiful in the world, and will be devoted exclusively to international religious and social meetings and conventions. It is expected that each of the Nations of the world will furnish a design for a window, and it is estimated that the furnishings of the hall will cost \$5,000,000.

Mr. Henkle, who is responsible for this gigantic undertaking, was born in Ohio, but spent his boyhood in Iowa, whither his family moved in 1840. His playmates were little Indian boys, and he still speaks their language fluently. His days of schooling were limited to three months in all. He served in the Union Army, which he entered as a private and left at its close a Colonel.

Mr. Henkle has invented, among other things, the tubular lanterns for street illumination, a time-lock for safes, the Rochester lamp, model buildings and an improved oil-heating and cooking stove. He conceived his present design for the palace as far back as 1881. With regard to the practicability of his scheme, he says: "After disposing of 200,000 horse-power at the Falls at \$10 per horse-power per annum, five per cent. is assured on \$40,000,000, which leaves 3,100,000 horse-power, which, at \$10 per horse-power, would insure an in-

come of such vast proportions as to pay an annual and perpetual interest on a sum of money sufficient to build railways from California to Maine, and from British Columbia to the St. Lawrence, each touching at Niagara Falls, also to build a line of steamships from the outlet of the St. Lawrence to every port of the world."

### This Man Had Courage.

Half a dozen men were relating experiences of college days when a young physician said that in cases where students were obliged to eke out their expenses in a professional career by every possible means there often occurred pitiful examples of their courage. "Suppose, for example," said he, "a case of skin grafting comes to the clinic, any student who will give up his skin is paid five dollars for each bit. I remember one instance in particular, that of a hard working young man who gave ten bits of flesh to graft a new face on a badly burned baby. As the flesh must be healthy and fresh nothing can be used to deaden the pain and it is cut from the inside of the upper arm, the most sensitive part. Slices the size of a silver dime are taken and laid quivering on the wounded part where a new skin is to be grown. This fellow stood there several days and allowed the surgeon to slice off pieces from both arms, each piece bringing the amount stipulated, which paid for extra books, clothing or food, and the poor fellow minded neither the pain at the time of the operation nor the lameness with which he was afflicted for weeks after, neither did he fear the risk of blood poisoning or other difficulties which might ensue.

He had the satisfaction, however, of seeing a baby face resume its healthy form and his examinations were passed with brilliancy. He is to-day a man well known and honored in the profession. —New York Herald.

### The Hand Upon the Wall.

Upon the wall of cell No. 7, in the County Jail at Mauch Chunk, Penn., is the imprint of a man's hand, which would not attract attention were it not for the strange story connected with it—a story which can be vouched for by many of the town's citizens.

Alexander Campbell, of Linsford, was an occupant of the cell in June, 1877. The Mollie Maguires were holding their reign of terror throughout the coal regions at that time and he was arrested and sentenced to be hanged in connection with the murder of John P. Jones. He stoutly asserted his innocence, and it was only through the confessions of his comrades in crime that he was convicted. The night before he was hanged he stood on his cot, and, it is said, placing his hand upon the wall, he declared that in proof of his innocence the imprint would remain upon the wall forever. The impression of the hand can be as plainly seen now as if placed there yesterday, though the walls have been whitewashed often.

The phenomenon has been viewed by many, but none of them has been able to suggest a plausible solution of the mystery. The cell is regarded with awe by the prisoners in the jail, and if any of them become unruly the warden has only to threaten them with a night in cell No. 7.—New York Herald.

### Commerce of the Great Lakes.

The commerce of the great lakes is rapidly exceeding the American commerce on the ocean. The number of vessels now contracted for or building for 1896 is sixty-five, with a valuation of \$8,543,000. Of these forty-two are freight boats with a capacity of 136,630 gross tons. The coast ship building for the year will be only 105 vessels, with a total valuation of \$6,040,400, and most of these are passenger and pleasure boats. In the river yards twenty-four vessels are being constructed, to cost \$533,650. The largest vessel planned in the coast yards is 280 feet long, while the smallest of the lake freighters is 326 feet in length. These figures, of course, do not include the work in the Navy Yards. It is evident that the great lakes are to furnish the traffic route of the future from the interior and with a ship canal to the Atlantic coast which must eventually be constructed the next generation will see their waters covered by a fleet whose numbers are beyond the reach of imagination at present. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### The Mikado's Watches.

Military men have been discussing the novel idea of the Japanese Government, who have ordered 18,000 watches from a Swiss firm at a cost of \$2,500,000. These watches are to be distributed among the officers and men who took part in the war against China and distinguished themselves. They are to be worn on the breast instead of medals. It is not considered, however, that European soldiers would prefer watches. The medal might only be worth a few pennies, like the Victoria Cross, the intrinsic value of which is exactly eight cents, but a medal is at least a decoration, while a watch is only an article of ordinary use. —New York Mail and Express.

### Something of a Rainfall.

Cherra Poonjee, or Cherapunji, is on the southern verge of the Khasi hills of Assam, about 250 miles northeast of the Calcutta, longitude ninety-one degrees forty minutes, latitude twenty-five degrees fourteen minutes, N., altitude 4100 feet, says Notes and Queries. The rainfall varies greatly in different parts of the station, the average fall of the year being over fifty inches, and for June and July about 116 and 131 inches respectively; twenty inches in one day is not unusual, and on the 14th and 15th of June, 1876, the reported fall was 63.64 inches—i. e., 40.80 and 22.84 inches.



### TO INSURE A GOOD COMPLEXION.

A first and imperative condition for a good complexion and skin of fine texture is that all the excretory organs be kept in an active, healthful state. Many people do not drink sufficient water to encourage the kidneys to perform their duty, and are painfully ignorant of the dangers which lurk in a habit of constipation. With these organs in a torpid state undue labor is forced upon the skin, the pores of which becomes clogged by their onerous work and clogged in their efforts to throw off all the waste products of the body, and hence arise unsightly blotches and pimples.

The lungs, too, must not be overlooked in enumerating the sources of evil, for they are Nature's first and principal agent in purifying the blood. However, as nine-tenths of people are accustomed to breathe they are not allowed to perform half their necessary work; and if, in addition to bad habits indulged through the day, while engaged in ordinary indoor avocations, a person sleeps in a room without ventilation, the action of the lungs becomes so sluggish from the reduced amount of oxygen in the air, that with every pulsation the blood grows heavier, more impure, and the natural result is morning headaches, sleep that brings no rest, and a fatigue of mind as well as body that makes the facing of the daily duties a burden. —Demorest's Magazine.

### THE "ELECTRIC GIRL" IN THE ORIENT.

Miss Annie May Abbott, the Georgia girl whose prodigious feats of strength created such a sensation in this country a few years ago, and gave her the name of "The Electric Magnet," is now in China after having made a tour of Japan. In the latter country the strongest of the wrestlers were unable to lift her little body from the floor, or even push her over, while with the tips of her fingers she neutralized their most vigorous efforts to raise other objects, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been the merest trifle. When she placed her hand upon the arm of the champion wrestler he was unable to lift an ordinary cane from a table. The Japanese scientists, however, repudiated the electrical theory which Miss Abbott's manager usually suggests to the newspapers, and attributed her remarkable feat to hypnotic powers, claiming that it was the force of her will instead of the strength of her muscles that interfered with the action of those who engaged in the experiments. In China she is creating an even greater sensation, and the native scholars accuse her of receiving aid from superhuman agencies. Such a feeling has been excited among the literati that it is feared it may have an unfortunate effect in stimulating anti-foreign and anti-missionary prejudices. Chou Han, an educated Chinaman, writes to a Shanghai paper asking:

"Do not such exhibitions, as viewed by Chinese, fully corroborate what the natives have alleged against missionaries possessing uncanny powers, and therefore confirm them in the belief of the ability of foreign men and women to stupify children and bring them under their influence for good or evil? The Chinese will certainly conclude that if foreigners practice this mystic power to make money they will do so for the far higher object of gaining converts and saving souls. Natives who have witnessed Miss Abbott's powers will never be persuaded to believe that among missionaries there are not both men and women who possess the same power of rendering others subject to their will." —Chicago Record.

### FASHION NOTES.

Silk sales are the rule of the hour. Some table linen looks like fine lace. Black crepon promises to outdo silk in popularity. Woolen tints in scarlet coats make the streets look gay.

Barbaric effects will be much in favor among passementeries.

A hat with long satin streamers was seen at the theater lately.

Summer organdies in black and white combinations are lovely.

The modernized poke bonnet is the new model par excellence.

India dimitly looks shivery now, but it will be all right in June.

A rattle for the baby to be quite an fait must have solid silver handle and bells.

Narrow black satin ribbons add much to all gowns supposed to be up to date.

Anything fluffy and becoming is worn as a neck piece by the up-to-date young woman.

A returned foreign dress goods buyer says that brocades in the silk and wool combinations are the latest.

Black beads interspersed with a few dots of color a la poupadour mark the latest Parisian passementeries.

Not a few bridesmaids carry, in addition to the indispensable bouquet, muffs made entirely of flowers.

Artificial roses mixed with real fern or asparagus vine make an economical and deceptive table center piece.

If you have a gown trimmed with steel put a lump of camphor in its folds and the steel will not tarnish.

Two-toned basket weaves of domestic manufacture will be used for inexpensive walking and traveling costumes.

Push your hat well up in the back, stuff in as many roses in the space next your hair, and you will have achieved the latest Parisian agony.

Embroidery is still a mark of exclusive elegance, particularly the superb French work wrought in special designs directly on the bodice, sleeves or skirt.

Black and white striped and flowered taffeta silk makes a handsome addition to a black dress for a matron, with white silk gimp laid over black velvet ribbon as a finish.

The knitted jersey blouse so much worn when golfing, cycling, skating or taking any other form of vigorous exercise is now made in a score of different colors and patterns.

Some of the sleeve puffs are tucked their entire length, others are slashed and finished with puffed insertions of contrasting material, copying the picturesque Huguenot sleeve in style.

It is true that a great many of the coat style's developments necessitate the plentiful use of costly materials, but, on the other hand, this fashion offers many opportunities for dressiness at small outlay.

The gown that is of good wool material, a dark shade and made with a skirt of full cut and perfectly plain, with bodice fitting closely, except for the invariable loose or open effect, cannot fail to be stylish and effective,

dress and her charming social accomplishments.

Queen Victoria has five maids to attend to her wardrobe and toilette—three dressers and two wardrobe women. The senior dresser is specially charged with all her royal mistress's shopping.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, was sixty-eight on Christmas Day, but she is still able to work more hours out of the twenty-four than most young women, or young men either.

Berlin schoolgirls seem to be growing very emancipated. They now have their "salamanders," or drinking bouts, just like the university students, but content themselves with coffee instead of beer.

A Mrs. Humphreys, of New York, has been refused admission to the Society of Colonial Dames, though descended from Benjamin Franklin, because his morals were not considered all that they should have been.

Mrs. Ellen Henriot, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, has been presented with a chair and a gavel by the women of Tennessee and Georgia. The gavel is made of wood that grew on the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield.

Grand Duchess Marie Valerie, the youngest daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, has, according to a European rumor, a chance to become Empress of Austria upon the death of her father. It is said that the Emperor desires to make her his heir.

The first female lawyer has just hung out her shingle in Berlin, and significantly enough she is an American, Mrs. Emily Komin, formerly of New York. Her specialty will be looking after the interests of German clients in cases pending in American or English courts.

The most prominent "new woman" in Japan is Mrs. Batoyama. When her husband was running for Parliament recently she took the stump and made speeches in his behalf, an unprecedented thing for a woman to do in Japan. She is now a teacher in an academy, of which her husband is the principal.

### FASHION NOTES.

Silk sales are the rule of the hour.

Some table linen looks like fine lace.

Black crepon promises to outdo silk in popularity.

Woolen tints in scarlet coats make the streets look gay.

Barbaric effects will be much in favor among passementeries.

A hat with long satin streamers was seen at the theater lately.

Summer organdies in black and white combinations are lovely.

The modernized poke bonnet is the new model par excellence.

India dimitly looks shivery now, but it will be all right in June.

A rattle for the baby to be quite an fait must have solid silver handle and bells.

Narrow black satin ribbons add much to all gowns supposed to be up to date.

Anything fluffy and becoming is worn as a neck piece by the up-to-date young woman.

A returned foreign dress goods buyer says that brocades in the silk and wool combinations are the latest.

Black beads interspersed with a few dots of color a la poupadour mark the latest Parisian passementeries.

Not a few bridesmaids carry, in addition to the indispensable bouquet, muffs made entirely of flowers.

Artificial roses mixed with real fern or asparagus vine make an economical and deceptive table center piece.

If you have a gown trimmed with steel put a lump of camphor in its folds and the steel will not tarnish.

Two-toned basket weaves of domestic manufacture will be used for inexpensive walking and traveling costumes.

Push your hat well up in the back, stuff in as many roses in the space next your hair, and you will have achieved the latest Parisian agony.

Embroidery is still a mark of exclusive elegance, particularly the superb French work wrought in special designs directly on the bodice, sleeves or skirt.

Black and white striped and flowered taffeta silk makes a handsome addition to a black dress for a matron, with white silk gimp laid over black velvet ribbon as a finish.

The knitted jersey blouse so much worn when golfing, cycling, skating or taking any other form of vigorous exercise is now made in a score of different colors and patterns.

Some of the sleeve puffs are tucked their entire length, others are slashed and finished with puffed insertions of contrasting material, copying the picturesque Huguenot sleeve in style.

It is true that a great many of the coat style's developments necessitate the plentiful use of costly materials, but, on the other hand, this fashion offers many opportunities for dressiness at small outlay.

The gown that is of good wool material, a dark shade and made with a skirt of full cut and perfectly plain, with bodice fitting closely, except for the invariable loose or open effect, cannot fail to be stylish and effective,