

THE SASH POPULAR.

THE SASH POPULAR.

The sash is much in evidence with thin gowns, and it may be bordered in the Louis Quinze style or made of soft ribbon and wound twice around the waist and tied in a short bow with tong-tasselled ends. Pompadour ribbon sashes are picturesque when worn with a simple white muslin dress, while white ribbon filuminated with wreaths of tiny roses would be fascinating with a pale green organdy or mull, says The Delineator. Lace in a genuine coffee color is effective on white gowns, the rich shade of the lace softening and beautifying the pure white. Irregular dgod insertions, medallions and edgings are procurable in every variety of lace shown, and there are also all-overs to match.

A PRETTY HOUSE GOWN.

A PRETTY HOUSE GOWN.

Speaking of house gowns reminds one that very pretty once may be made of the dainty challies displayed so temptingly on the shop counters. A pretty one is of blue and white stripe. The skirt, aside from having a few tucks in front, is perfectly plain and has a small train, while the waist, having a yoke effect, is plain, too. The sleeve is a new one and is banded with a lace insertion, a frill of the lace finishing the cuff. Bows of pale panne velvet adorn the cuffs, and the girdle is of the same material. Another house gown is for a young girl. The ground is of pale pink and the pattern is in the inc color, black and white. The skirt is pleated in such a manner as to give a whole plain pink front, save where the flounces border the foot, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The waist is treated in like manner, and there is no trimming whatever on the gown, save a black velvet ribbon, which threads a little white color.

A NEW FASHION FAD.

One of the latest discoveries is the shoe-string belt. That a smart touch could be evolved out of just an ordinary shoe-string sounds almost incredible, doesn't it? But the shoe-string belt, nevertheless, has all the airs and graces of an imported novolty, and in addition to this it fits the figure to perfection, and there is no end to its wearing qualities. Black and white linen shoe-strings are generally used for this street belt. The shoe-strings are braided, and the number chosen depends upon the width of the belt you desire, and incidentally on the number of strands you know how to beald. At the ends of the belt the shoe-strings are tied in hard little knots, then left long enough to be fringed so that they look like tassels. The linen shoe-strings when braided make a very plable belt—one which fits the waist line prettily. In addition to the black-and-white belts there are others in brown and an, brown and white, as well as h black-and-white plaid. Baby ribbon in two or more colors braided in the same way as the shoe-strings also makes an effective shirt waist belt—Woman's Home Companion.

MILADY'S NEW NOTE PAPER.

There is noticeable an increased use of small sizes in writing papers. Milody's note is now a very tiny, delicate lifair, possibly a way she has of excusing herself for writing brief letters. "My paper is all used," she scribbles, and signs herself, "Yours devotedly," with a thankful sign there is room to write no more.

and signs herself, "Yours devotedly," with a thankful sigh there is room to write no more.'

Pure white is the favorite color, though we see no end of all manner of hues in stationery; but white is the vogue, and, though fads in stationery come and go, this always has a sure following. Linen, lawn and cambrie are also still the popular papers.

In the matter of engraving the Berin block still seems to lead. There is something so distingue about it, and as there is too difficult handlwork about it for it ever to become cheapened it is likely to remain long in fashion's favor. A point noticed about the season's cards is the centreing of the address under the name and also the placing of the reception days in the centre instead of the lower corner as formerly. Shaded old English divides honors with the Berlin block. This style of engraving is a great "avorite, for it has a certain individuality that appeals to many. For misses' cards the black old English is used, and the card is much smaller, about two inches square.

Washington Star.

A PERILOUS PASTIME.

Mme. Brassard, a French woman who keeps a small corner shop at Lyona, lays claim to being the mast noted Alpinist of the fair ext in Europe. This poor woman, who gains her living by following the French Alpine troops during their maneuvers in the Alps in order to sell her cocoa, has accomplished during these marches fome remarkable Alpine feats.

This year she joined the Ninety-ninth Battalion, and marched with them into Savoy, after which she exchanged to the Ninety-seventh, which she followed in all its marches. In a space of a few days this extraordinary woman climbed the Mont Jovet (2500 metres), crossed the Col de la Vanoise, which was covered with two feet of

snow at the time, ascended Mont Froid (2800 metres), one of the most danger out mountains in the French Alps; accompanied the soldiers to the summit of Mont Cenis (2200 metres), and finally reached the top of the Frejus (2700 metres), where she wifted the Ninety-seventh Regiment o join the grand maneuvers in Savoy During her travels Mme. Brassard constantly carried a basket containing nearly thirty pounds of cocoa and her provisions, wore ordinary shoes without nails, and was armed with an ordinary walking-stick. Many soldiers "fell out" with fatigue during these difficult marches; not so Mme Brassard, who finished up by walking among the soldiers another hour or two in order to sell her cocoa. A paltry 150 francs represented the profit at the end of the maneuvers.—Chicago Chronicle.



There are now in Ireland more than 00 women graduates of universities.

Mrs. L. Goodman, aged ninety, is the oldest living woman artist. She has pointed over 1200 portraits.

A Massachusetts woman has made a success of market gardening and advises others to go into the business. In England the women employed in libraries receive from \$250 to \$300.

A year. In the United States women in libraries receive from \$500 to \$300.

Mrs. Hugh Reed Griffin has just been re-elected President of the Society of American Women in London. The object of the society is to create a social centre for Americans in London.

Two young women of Rhode Island, college graduates, have gone into business to supply Newport with spring lamb, young geese, hothouse grapes, etc., getting fancy prices and making large profits.

Mrs. Houghton is considered one of the best oil experts in the country. She was in the oil business in Pennsylvania for twenty-five years, and is now interested in the new oil wells of the Gulf State.

The marriage of Russian peasant girls is purely a business arrangement. If they abhor their bridgerooms or husbands, as they often have good reason to do, and run away, they are almost invariably captured and cruelly beaten in public.

The first woman lawyer to appear in a Swiss law court is Mile. Mackenroth, who recently acted for the defendant in a case at the Assize Court at Zurioh. Her elequent defense on behalf of her client surprised even the judges, and the jury, without restring, found for the defendant.

A young woman named Ella Kellogg is seeking to be appointed a game warden in Colorado, and if she succeeds in her quest will probably be the only game warden in the country. She has quite a hunting record, having ridden on the back of a wild elk which treed her, and on which she dropped with easy grace. After putting the somewhat excitable animal through his paces, she leaned over and cut its throat with her faithful pocketknife.



work designs are among the newest trimmings.

A walking skirt of mohair in sunburst pleats is a novelty, but it is not likely to become popular.

Tailor gowns of voile, etamine or any open-weave stuff will far outsine those of broadcloth this spring.

A coarse net, embroidered in straw and appliqued with strawberries and leaves, is used for hat crowns.

Painted balls to match the top, natural wood or large crystal balls are among the most desirable parasol handles.

A modish way to use the popular

s ural wood or large crystal balls are a mong the most desirable parasol handles.

A modish way to use the popular wide cluny insertion is to insert it in gquares surrounded by a double row of heavy French knots.

Some of the new dotted slik mousseline veils have gally embroidered borders, two or three inches deep, in the popular strawberry design.

Colored laces are having great vogue, not only the lases dyed to match gowns, but coarse filet darned in patterns in blue, reds or browns.

The hats will bear fruits in and out of season. One supports a spray of small oranges, another is a strawberry bed, a third is lussious with cherrics.

Handkerchiefs exactly matching the frock in celer are a present fad and same women go to the length of having werthers died to match each of their gowns.

For the woman who loves the weird there are the new snake girdles and chains of white metal. These snakes are wonderfully and fearfully floxible and their jeweled eyes gleam effectively.

White roses and purple illacs, tied in little alternating sprays on a length of narrow light blue velvet ribbon, make a graceful chain to wear with a decollete bodice. A longer chain to match is festooned about the skirt of the frock.



Cockroaches in South Africa, where they exist in such numbers as to be a serious public inconvenience, have been held in check by the inroads of a parasitic fungus. Captive roaches are inoculated with the fungus and then liberated. The spread of the disease among their colonies in this manner has been found to be the most effective way of controlling their spread and multiplication. The same fungus also served a similar purpose with the African locust.

served a similar purpose with the African locust.

The common earthworm has held the attention of scientists ever since Darwin pointed out the wonderful part it plays in the formation of soil. The chemical role of the earthworm has been the subject of the latest investigation. In some wonderful manner the soil in passing through the short length of the worm becomes totally changed in character, and much better fitted for the nourishment of plant life. Such soil undergoes nitrification more rapidly than soil ordinarily does, and the solubility of the phosphoric acid is increased, while the percentage of carbonate of lime becomes larger.

The skeletons of sixty mastodons have been found in the State of New York distributed along certain well marked beits, as follows: Thirty-four in Eastern Now York from Albany south through Nowburg; thirteen from Bochester south through Livingston County; two mear Chautauqua Lake and two near Ithaca. Outside of these beits the State is barren. It would appear, therefore, that the beasts were living in a time not very remote. Their skoletons are now usually found resting on the boulders of old streams in a comparatively thin layer of peat. No specimen of the mammoth has yet been found in the State.

A French investigator has been experienced.

A French investigator has been experimenting with the electric current to produce anaeshesia. After duly foreitying himself with a number of experiments upon animals he extended his researches to the human body, experimenting at first upon himself. He fields by applying a current, the exact character of which is not stated, to the body, through moistened electrodes, placed one on the forehead and the other over the small of the back, that with a voltage of fifty complete inhibition takes place. The faculty of speech is first lost, followed finally by the inhibition of the functions of the other motor senses. It is asserted that its only disagreeable feature is that which accompanies the gradual loss of the faculties, resulting in a sensation of a nightmare. The heart is said to be unaffected, but the breathing is somewhat obstructed. The current strength is gradually applied, about five minutes being occupied in reaching the maximum. When the current is switched off the subject awakens at once, and with a "feeling of invigoration."

off the subject awakens at once, and with a "feeling of invigoration."

Plants may be poisoned just as well as animal organisms. A lack of oxygen will result in asphysiation just as surely as it does in man. The effect may not be so quickly attained, but it is none the less sure. An experimenter at the Imperial Agricultural University of Tokyo has recently been studying the poisonous effects of caffein and antipyrin in high dilutions on plants. Ohion and calery plants were the subjects of the investigation. It was found that the former plants remained allve for "nearly four weeks in a solution containing one part of caffein in 1000 of the nutrient solution." In other experiments on celery plants these same alkaloids proved fatal in about two weeks, the death of the plant being heralded by the wilting of the leaves. It is quite remarkable that the tea plant, which contains a comparatively large amount of caffein in the leaves, should also be susceptible to poisoning from caffein when fed to the plant along with nutrients. It is surmised that the caffein found in the tea leaves is so surrounded as to protect the cells from injury. is so surrounded from injury.

Danger Near the Ground.

At present the Street Cleaning Department of New York is investigating the air in the city streets, with a view of showing the influence of clean gutters upon the health. Gelatine plates have been exposed in certain districts to collect bacilli, and these are being examined in order that scientific proof may be had that certain disease germs flourish in dirty surroundings, and that whatever the citizen may be taxed to keep his thoroughfares clean he will finally save in his doctor's bills. The microbe colonies developed on plates exposed in a neighborhod of light traffic, wide streets and asphalt pavements average five, while those taken in a region of heavy traffic down-town averaged over 7000, and those in the temement district on the East Side over 9000.—Woman's Home Companion.

Hew the Cabinet Officers Sit.

The order in which the members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet sit around the Cabinet table, says a Washington correspondent, is simply the crystallization of a practice which has been followed so long that nobody ventures to question it. The Cabinet table is arranged thus:

Sec. of War. Attorney Gen. Postmaster Gen. Sec. of Navy. Sec. of Interior. Sec. of Agricu



WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST. styles and are exceedingly become the very attractive May Manton shown is made of pages stitched

New York City.—Shirt waists made with wide box pleats at the centre and with tucks running from the shoulders make notable features of the latest

nor dropped out of sight, as is usually the case. Fine deep chenille fringe outlining a very shallow shaped yoke is becoming to very good figures.

Simple looking, but far from cheap or easy to make, is a gown copled from one Lady Sybil Primrose wore at the coming-of-age ball Lord Rosebery recently gave his son. It is of creamwhite accordioned chiffon, the skirt in sun-ray effect, bordered with ruche-like frillings and falling from a perfectly fitting yoke of the loveliest duchesse lace. Over the finely-pleated blouse is a boiero of the lace, which comes down to the skirt yoke at the centre front. It covers the front of the low, square-cut bodice entirely. The snug elbow sleeves are also of the lace, ending in a small flare at the elbow. A large chou of white slik ribbon is at the back of a gracefully draped girdle.

gracefully draped girdle.

French Walsts.

White cloth gowns are very smart, and for the moment what is known as champagne-colored cloth, somewhat darker than Ivory white, is the favorite color, trimmed with lace and embroidery of the same color or with a touch of pale blue to make it more becoming. There is also a return to the fad for black, and there are dozens of smart black gowns with a round or pointed lace yoke and high stock collar all in one, and with elbow sleeves of the black finished with big puffed undersleeves of lace.

The separate waist, that most useful and practical garment which is so often prophesied to be going out of fashion, and which each succeeding season takes a new lease of life, appears in an



FASHIONABLE BLOUSE WAI ST AND THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

tive.

The quantity of material required for medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over for stock and cuffs.

cuffs.

New Finery For the Fair.

There never was a time when so many evening dresses suitable for restaurant feasting and resort wear were to be seen, and even bought ready made. White broadcloth is so far the smartest thing, though velvet, lace and more or less spangled fabrics have played a conspicuous part. From this on canvas, etamine, voile, barege, nur's veiling, grenadine and lace will be more in evidence. And lace and handwork will be most favored as trimmings. They tucks, ajour stitchings and any amount of embroidery, all these go to make the success of these lovely dresses. Add to these lace, any amount of it, and there you are. Such dresses are high at the neck, with or without a stock, though the sleeves and yoke are often transparent.

cotton fabrics equally well. Plain collar and cuffs can be substituted for the lace when the material requires such treatment and the lining can be used or omitted at will. The arrangement of tucks is peculiarly satisfactory, as the shorter groups provide fulness and stoft folds over the bust. The plain back is seen in the greater number of new models and always is becoming. The fitted lining extends to the waist line only and is closed at the centre front, but separately from the outside. The waist itself consists of the back had fronts, both of which are arranged in gathers at the waist line. The back is drawn down smoothly, but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. At the centre is the regulation box pleat through which the closing is made. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs. The stock is novel and attractive.

The quantity of material required for medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three



Power of TIE Incomens

nense Amounts of Money Are Son

trolled by the Compan

trolled by the Companies.

Probably very few people who live and work outside the money markets have ever paused to consider the tremendous monetary force wielded by the insurance companies of the United States. The amount of money that these concerns handle is enormous. One may read that at present the 67 leading life insurance companies of the leading if insurance companies of the leading life insurance companies of all kinds that aggregate more than \$1.500.000.000. Imagination fails to grass such figures. It is equivalent to saying that there are 1.500 banks in the country, each of which has \$1,000.000 which it must keep invested. Striking as these figures are, they do not include the holdings of the lesser insurance companies, and they pay no heed to the money controlled by the multitude of large and small fire insurance companies. Of course the bulk of the money hold by an insurance company has to be invested; that is to say every dollar not needed for running expenses and for the prompt payment of claims. It is like a fairy tale of finance when one reads what use is made of the millions on millions paid to insurance companies. During the year 1901, for example, the total of the incomes of the 67 leading life insurance companies was something like \$75,000.000. Of this money, about \$175,000.000 was Jud to policy holders or to their heirs. More than \$120,000.000 was left. Some "economists" have figured that such facts show a "surplus" in which policy holders do not participate.

Big Price for Farm.

George H. Vanderbilt has just added

Big Price for Farm.

George H. Vanderbilt has just added to his estate at Asheville, N. C., a small tract of land for which he paid the owner, a negro named Joshua Moore, \$2,250. The land would have been dear at \$50, but the negro refused to seil at a less price than the amount he finally received. Moore's wife was the real engineer of the deal with the multi-millionaire. The nine acres which the modern David coveted were deeded to her 20 years ago by Erwin Hardy, a white man, in whose employ ahe had been for many years. She had one child—o girl—before she married Moore, and the land was to go to her children. This daughter has just become of ago and she wanted the money. Moore would no doubt have sold long ago if he could have made title. He said he got only a small portion of the money, he wife and her daughter gotting the lion's share.

Great Bank's Small Start.

The Bank of England began operations on January 1, 1696, ax Grocers
hall, Poultry. In 1696 it stopped payment altogether for a time. In 1745 it
had to pay claims in sixpences in order
to keep afloat.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and wrs ex-tremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all tanning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilis, and was soon feeling all right again." Mrs. J. W. Flale, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you been ill, nor how No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

S1.00 a battle. All dengthes.

Alk your doubt, which his blakes of Ayer's



DROPSY NEW DIPCOYERY; cirres
cases. Box of testimosaics and 10 deeps' irrestments
bros. Dr. M. M. GREEN'S GONG Deep Atlanta, Ga-

P. N. U. 15, '08.

If mattered with Toomson's Eve Water

Khartoum's Paper.

Khartoum is very shortly to possess its own paper. The native journal, Al Mokattam, has, by agreement with the Government of the Soudan, establishment at Khartoum, where all official documents will be printed. Most of the work will be in Arabic and French. There is also to be, in connection with the undertaking, a new journal—the first in the Soudan. At first it will be printed in Arabic, but later it is hoped to add an English section.

FITS permanently sured. No fiver nervous-ness after first 4ay's uses of Dr. Kilne's Great NerveRestorer, 4ayrial botheand treatheafter Dr. R.H. Kanra, Lie., 191 Arch St., Phila., Pa. After a man is married he begins to lose his conseit.

Mrs. Winciew's Soothing Syrap for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, carse wind solic, 25c, abottle The United Kingdom spends \$4,400,000 a year on raisins.

lamsure Pise's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago. — Mrs. Tromas Ros-bins, Maple St., Norwice, N. I., Feb. 17, 1900. The chronic borrower is usually out on a

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfac-tory.