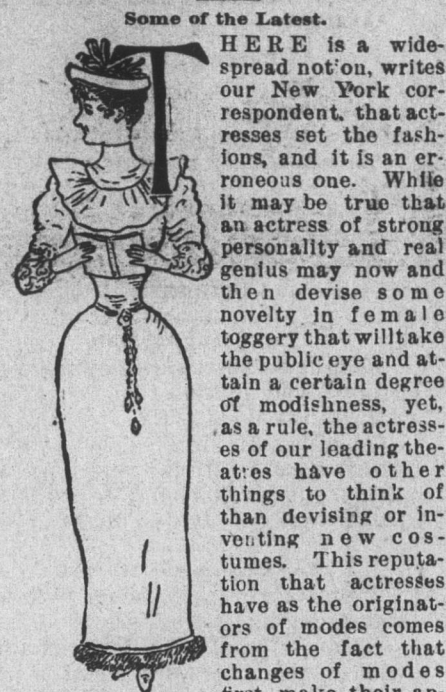


FANCIES OF FASHION.

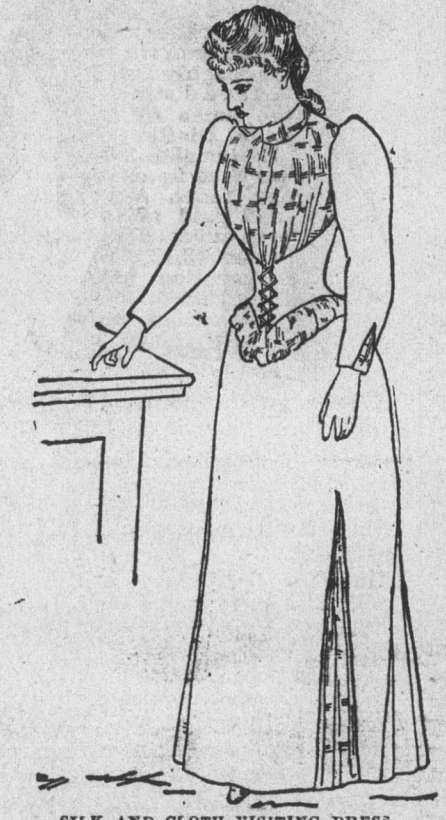
ACTRESSES RARELY ORIGINAL MODES.

The widespread notion that actresses are set by popular footlights favorites in an erroneous one. No marked changes in style for this season.



Some of the latest. HERE is a wide-spread notion, writes our New York correspondent, that actresses set the fashions, and it is an erroneous one. While it may be true that an actress of strong personality and real genius may now and then devise some novelty in female togethery that will take the public eye and attain a certain degree of modishness, yet, as a rule, the actresses of our leading theatres have other things to think of than devising or inventing new costumes. This reputation that actresses have as the originators of modes comes from the fact that changes of modes first make their appearance on the stage. The actress of to-day courts notoriety and public attention, and what better way than to apply to some well-known designer of costumes for a novelty in apparel when she is about to assume a new role? No; actresses very rarely originate mode, but actresses very frequently are the animated frames upon which designers hang their creations in order to try the effect of them on the public. And it's a good scheme, too.

To turn from general to particulars, I think I hear you ask, as the stockbroker does concerning the market: Well, how do modes stand to-day? My reply is that I don't note any marked change. There's a fat in those lofty sleeves, which have held their own for so long. Skirts are still quoted as cut bias, close and tight-fitting at the top, and full at the bottom with large folds. There is not the same demand for caboching; their popularity has a downward tendency. As a prime favorite, I might quote moire antiques in dull colors, either in satin stripes or with floral figures. For dinner dresses straw color, sea-green, silver-gray, Parma, violet on black, ground are great favorites. Rough-surfaced plushes and velvets are much worn. In making up these materials, you use no skirt foundation but line it with flannel and thin silk to give it more body. Velvet appliques promise to be very modish trimming for evening costumes, either plain or open work.



over tulle and sown with jet, the effect of which so used is altogether charming. Velvet, too, will enter largely into the makeup of cloth dresses. For instance, if you will observe the costume which figures in my initial illustration, you will see what I mean. Here is a very stylish gown in suede colored cloth, the deep cuffs and collar being of dark velvet, producing a very pleasing effect.

One of the handsomest of these cloth and silk gowns that have come to my notice is the one which I set before you in my second illustration, an altogether refined and stylish garment fitted for calling and afternoon reception purposes. Let me describe it for you. The dress is a gray, Vienna cloth and has small pleated panels of plaid silk, silk skirt foundation with a false hem and a drawing-ring, the skirt being plain in front and fan pleated at the back. The pleating of the panels grows finer toward the top. The corse has basques in man's dress style, without any trimming. The fronts of the lining hook in the middle, and they are covered with a full gathered plastron of the silk. The corselet starts from the sides of the corse and is so laced as to display the plastron below its legs—much like sleeves and straight collar of the silk. You may, if your fancy so dictates, make up this dress in black or brown material.

In my third illustration you'll find another very pretty silk and cotton combination costume for a young person. The color of the cloth is quite a matter of taste, while the blouse should be either in foulard or pongee. The dress is made up princess style, the corselet



lacing in front over some thin lining. It closes either with hooks or pearl buttons on a band of the same material. If you use hooks, you must make two small pleats to conceal the opening. The straight collar is set off with a bow

made of the silk. The skirt foundation has a small ruche at the bottom. The front breadth, which extends only to the waist line, is bias on both sides and has a small hem which conceals the seam. The front of the corselet is boned its full length. It runs somewhat to a point at the back and is piped. A very pretty color to choose for this dress would be cafe au lait, with a straw-colored bias.

Before leaving this subject of woolen stuffs, I might say that the dress materials most in vogue have broad stripes in light tones, plaids in two shades, spotted effects or large or small flowers in relief. Swanskins, plain or striped, and printed flannels are much used for wrappers and morning negligees. Trains hold their places very obstinately, varying in length according to the hour of the day and the style of the costume. For walking dresses the skirt grazes the ground and the wearers are expected to display her grace in lifting it by laying hold of the back folds. Harmonious combinations of colors show the artistic taste of the wearer, and are now-a-days the touchstone of real style. For instance, steel-gray and eggplant purple go well together, and so do dove-color and wood-brown, mouse-gray and silver, ash-gray and steel, iron gray and steel, gray and heliotrope, gray and green, beige and cream, Nile green and moss.



green, lilac and plum color, heliotrope and gold, pansy and mauve, eggplant and ivory, pansy and white, lavender and Van Dyke brown, reddish-brown and coral, straw, chamola, light-blue, corn and copper, blue and black, lustrous-blue and silver, cornflower blue and moss-green, dark-blue and cream, marine and yellow, sapphire and silver, turquoise-blue and white, pale blue and gold, sweet-flag-green and pink, emerald-green and white, green and gold, pink and garnet, wood-brown and silver, cream and gooseberry, putty and white, cherry and gooseberry with pearl-gray, glycine, pale-blue and gold.

As for the ribbons used for hat trimming, I may say that they run in every color of the rainbow and still keep in delicate tones, forming most pleasing effects. Nothing could be more stylish than those tiny capotes in colored chenille without any other garniture than a large velvet bow set in a crumpled crest-like fashion in front, with broad stripes in the same color. I have two stylish bits of modish headgear to set before you. The first one, which is pictured in my fourth illustration, is a light-gray felt edged with black velvet turned sharply up at the back and trimmed with a bow of light-gray ribbon brocade with pink, the ends of which are brought around to the front and hide the crown. The other is a very elegant hat in coral velvet and black passe-montee. I should add that the small theater hats are made up of bright, sparkling material. All capotes have strings rather broad and long. In one instance I saw that instead of the bow tied in the middle there was a bunch of ribbon on one side and from it there were hanging two long ribbons quite to the knee. Round hats are certainly smaller. One of the most stylish and striking shapes is the Marquis, which is in black velvet, has a fine feather border and is set off by a tall tuft of feathers, and at the back there are two bunches



A FASHIONABLE HAT.

of bright-colored satin ribbon standing out in bold relief.

One of the prettiest visiting costumes that I have seen this season was made up in reddish-brown—a very modish color—and the skirt and cuffs were bordered with black fox. There was a sort of figaro jacket corsage, gathered all the way down the front and opening on a plastron of white peau de soie, of which the standing collar was made.

I have noticed that it is quite a common thing this season to make up undershirts in black tulle or mervellous, garnatured with lace fancies or ruffles or bias bands of velvet.

An old fashion has been revived for young misses, namely, the use of ribbons tied around the neck, necktie like. The tying is done on the neck in full knot. It is quite the thing to tuck your tailor made with a loose cape of the same material, which may or may not be richly embroidered. As I have already warned you, don't overdo this cabochon garniture. It is not near so modish as it was. The bell skirt will no doubt hold its place very effectively. It should, in all cases, be lined with a place silk, and not made up on a foundation. In this way you can keep it light in weight and easy to pick up on the street. For walking dresses, two s and serges will be popular, although thick cashmere, vicuña, and camel's hair will divide the honors. Trim them all with velvet appliques, passementeries, or braid. Now and then there is a feeble protest against the trained skirt for walking dresses, but I see no signs of its being modified or disappearing. The effect is graceful, and for the novice we must sacrifice the practical to the beautiful.

THE CARPET INDUSTRY.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Brilliant Promises End in Failure—Wage Reductions—McKinley and His Bill—Wages and Profits—Tariff Shock, Etc.

What Carpet Men Think.

According to their own admissions the carpet manufacturers raised a fund of \$300,000 to assist in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency. In return for this benevolence they were promised additional protection. Some of them wanted free wool, others lower duties on carpet wools which are not raised in this country, and all were in favor of higher duties on carpets.

A fact which in part explains their desire for higher duties was this, that at that time they were making arrangements to form a cast-iron agreement to limit production and raise prices, and in this way get back from consumers the money they had raised for campaign purposes.

Those who asked for lower duties on carpet wools were disappointed, for the duties on carpet wools were raised so high and such onerous restrictions were imposed on their importation that many kinds could no longer be imported. In this way the cost of the materials used in carpet manufacture was largely increased. McKinley, however, granted the carpet men a liberal advance in duties on their products, the purpose of which was to give them full control of the home market.

Now, what has been the result? The carpet manufacturers have been forced to pay higher prices for their wool, all of which has to be imported. As a result, they had to raise the prices of their carpets. The price of a good quality of this advanced prices, preferring to follow the advice of Jay Gould to the farmers and workmen in regard to their clothing, "to get a long with one suit where they would otherwise have two." The old carpet men of the floor.

The result of this is that one of the largest carpet firms in the country, that of Alexander Smith & Sons, has been forced to sell its stock of over \$2,000,000 at auction at what it will bring. At the opening of the sale Walter W. Law, the seller's representative, said to the gentlemen of the carpet trade:

"The Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company offer you to-day an unparalleled opportunity for supplying yourselves with their fabrics at their own price. We have had a great deal of trouble in inviting you to put your own value upon every piece we have in stock, excepting only the few patterns which we have prepared for the spring of 1892. With the removal of these accumulations, we have only one problem with which carpet manufacturers will have to contend is the high price of wool caused by the McKinley bill and the still more severe interpretation of its meaning by the Treasury Department. Remember, high prices for wool, mean high cost to manufacture carpets. Gentlemen, this is your day, ours will come later."

Nor are Alexander Smith & Sons alone in showing the blighting effects of the McKinley tariff on the carpet industry. The actual situation could not be shown better or clearer than does the following from Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, the Treasurer of the Lowell Carpet Company, the largest establishment in New England. Mr. Lyman said:

"The McKinley bill increased the cost of carpets; that the price of carpets were increased in consequence of the McKinley bill; that they would not have advanced if the McKinley bill had not been passed; and that if wool had been made free the cost and prices of carpets would have gone down, a fact that cannot be disputed by anyone who understands the carpet manufacture and trade and its conditions in 1890 and 1891."

In every industry there are four classes of persons interested:

- (1) The producers of raw material.
- (2) The manufacturers.
- (3) The consumers of the manufactured articles.
- (4) The workmen employed in turning the materials into finished products.

The McKinley tariff on carpets has certainly not been of any benefit to the first class in this country, for no carpet wool is grown, or would be grown, here under any tariff.

Instead of benefiting the manufacturers, it has positively injured them by their own testimony shows.

The third class, composed of the consumers of carpets, did not ask for increased duties, but resented the enforced increase in the price of carpets by refusing to pay it. They have been benefited by this tariff.

And, finally, have the workmen employed in spinning the yarn and weaving the carpets been benefited by the McKinley tariff? Have more workmen secured employment? Have wages been raised? The answer to both questions is the same. There is no evidence of any increase in wages or opportunities for work. On the contrary, wages have been cut down.

When Alexander Smith & Sons had finished their auction sale, they went back to their factories and told their workmen that the men must accept a cut in their wages or the works would be shut down. The men preferred the former, and wages were reduced.

No interest, therefore, has been benefited by the McKinley tariff on carpet wools and carpets. Why, then, should it stand, since it does nothing but injury to all concerned?

The Glassware Industry.

Just as in its effect on the wages of workmen, on the prices of the finished products and on the trusts in other industries, the McKinley tariff is rapidly vindicting itself in the glassware industry.

We have shown how the manufacturers of glassware took advantage of the increased duties and formed a trust under the name of the United States Glass company last July; how this trust promised not to raise prices, but immediately did so, and at the same time threw many workmen out of employment, and now comes the announcement of another reduction in wages. The Crocker and Glass Journal publishes the following:

"A dispatch from Anderson, Ind., Nov. 10, says: The glass-blowers employed at the Pennsylvania Glass Works, which has been considered one of the most prosperous in the city, struck this morning and walked out of the factory because the Board of Directors at its meeting yesterday ordered a reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages. The company is a co-operative and non-union factory, and last year paid a dividend of 61 per cent. The claim made by the management is that the present estimate of the glass market comp is this step. The men didn't see it that way, so they quit. The works are now deserted, but the management will endeavor to replace the strikers with new men."

Surely the editors of the New York Press, the high tariff organ of New York, were right when they said some time ago that at the McKinley tariff was passed to make profits big.

While in Fall River the writer has learned one thing about the wages of carpet operatives that may be of interest to the public. In consequence of the English weaver, who has been several times across the ocean, has just returned from Burnley, England, one of the great

weaving centers. He says that a weaver in that town makes 612 yards of cloth, for which he receives \$7.04, or 21 1/2c. per week. The same weaver in Fall River has to run eight loom machines instead of four, as in England, sixty hours a week, and weaves 3,304 yards for a little more. In other words, nearly four times as much work is done in this city for one quarter more per week. To add to this difference, every weaver in England is allowed a helper.—New York Times.

Tariff Shock.

The period from 1846 to 1891 is the one in which the high tariffs of to-day refer as our "free trade" period. They do so because the tariffs during this period were revenue tariffs, the operation of which put all producers on a plane of equality and gave special privileges to none. The farmers therefore got the full value for all of their products, while the manufacturers were unable to combine and could not therefore exact a tariff bonus from the farmers. In speaking of this period, Mr. Blaine says in his "Twenty Years of Congress":

"The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 were the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates."

The reason why the people, especially the farmers, were satisfied with the tariff of 1846 and 1857 was because they got the full value of their products. The reason why they are not satisfied now is because they do not get the full value of their corn, wheat, oats and other produce.

From 1847 to 1861 the average price of corn in New York was 63.7 cents per bushel, represented by

After our years of high protection the price of corn in New York from 1877 to 1891 averaged 54.1 cents per bushel, or

During our revenue period from 1847 to 1861 the price of anthracite pig iron at Philadelphia, according to James M. Swank, of the Iron and Steel Association, averaged \$22.25 per ton, represented by

Under our revenue tariffs it took 37.6 bushels of corn to buy a ton of pig iron, or this

Under high tariffs, however, it has required 40.9 bushels of corn, or nearly 3 1/2 bushels more to pay for a ton of pig iron.

This comparison is not open to the charge that there have been great improvements in the machinery used in raising corn, and none in that used in producing pig iron. On the contrary, the reverse has been the case. The truth of this charge of shot is that the corn producers have not been, nor in the future of things could they be, protected, and the tariff on pig iron has kept out foreign competition and thus enabled the iron men to combine to keep up prices as high as possible. To this extent high tariffs have affected the corn producer in that it has required nearly three and one-half bushels more of corn to buy a ton of pig iron during the past fifteen years than it did from 1846 to 1861, a period which the high tariffs of to-day deviously call our "free trade" period.

McKinley and His Bill.

Last week Major McKinley was the principal guest and speaker at the banquet of the Home Market Club. In his address he made an eloquent and interesting address; but while he was deploring the condition of the country in the fourteen years of tariff for revenue only from 1846 to 1861, the Democratic Treasurer of the great Amoskeag Mills, who sat upon the platform and approved the proceedings, could have told the Ohio statesman that the period from 1846 to 1861 was not characterized by such unalloyed poverty and distress as some would have us believe.

In the Amoskeag declared dividends of 25 per cent. in stock and 10 per cent. in cash, in 1847 it declared 25 per cent. in stock and 5 per cent. in cash, and in 1849 it declared 20 per cent. in stock and 3 per cent. in cash, and there were but few half years from that time to 1860 in which it did not pay semi-annual dividends. A panic occurred in 1857, and the Bay State Mills at Lawrence failed; but so did a panic occur in 1873, and in 1890 some very important mills failed.

The following great textile corporations were started between 1846 and 1861: Atlantic Mills in 1849; Lyman Mills, at Holyoke, 1854; Neumkeag steam cotton mills, at Salem, in 1847; Peppercorn Mills, at Hildeford, in 1852; Bates Mills, at Lewiston, in 1855; Manufacturing Company, at Lewiston, in 1855; Franklin Company, at Lewiston, in 1857.

Furthermore the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has not been so prosperous since the passage of the McKinley bill, as it was for a year or two before that measure became a law. The great Merrimack Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, has recently reduced its semi-annual dividend to 2 per cent. It paid 3 per cent. semi-annual in 1890 and 4 per cent. semi-annual in 1889, and in 1891 the shares of the company sold for just half what they brought in 1881, viz., \$2,000 in 1881, and \$1,000 in 1891.

And yet in spite of this McKinley will go on asserting that the years during which we had revenue tariffs were disastrous, just as he continues to declare that "the foreigner pays the tariff tax—you don't," even though he knows that it is not true.

A YELLOW-PINE trust in New York State is the latest development in the trust world. The promoters of the enterprise are already calculating the exact size of the dividends they expect to declare. The fact that the lumber-buying community will have to pay these dividends is not especially dwelt on, it being considered immaterial.—Philadelphia Record.

BEALS' BABY BOY.

An Air of Mystery Surrounds Kansas City's Kidnaping Case.

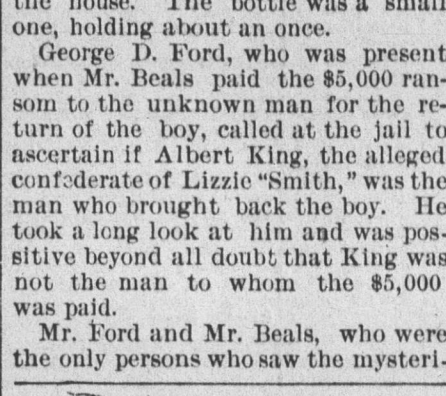
The abduction and subsequent recovery of Banker Beals' baby boy at Kansas City, Mo., was as much of a mystery as a sensation. People are now asking about the man who brought the child to the banker's home and received the ransom of \$5,000. Albert King, the suspect, and Lizzie Smith, the servant, are under arrest. King says nothing, and the woman claims to have been stolen with the child, and driven away in a carriage. It has been learned, however, that the pair are man and wife, and together served five years in the Colorado Penitentiary at Canyon City for horse stealing. The man says his name is Joseph Dennis, and the woman denies the relationship. The mysterious part of the story is that the Beals family will say absolutely nothing about the case, and will refuse to prosecute a search for the man who got away with the money. The woman has an autograph album in which the names of Laura M. Dennis and Sarah E. Dennis, of Mount Carroll, Ill., appear.



THE STOLEN CHILD. The cottage where the baby was concealed, and where the woman was arrested, had the appearance of a house that was rented for temporary purposes. Leading off from the room adjoining the front room was a closet, and here it is probable that the child was kept, as there was in it a feather bed and some clothes that would answer for bedding. In the adjoining room was a bottle of chloroform. It is supposed that the anesthetist was there for the purpose of keeping the child quiet should persons come into the house. The bottle was a small one, holding about an ounce.

George D. Ford, who was present when Mr. Beals paid the \$5,000 ransom to the unknown man for the return of the boy, called at the jail to ascertain if Albert King, the alleged confederate of Lizzie "Smith," was the man who brought back the boy. He took a long look at him and was positive beyond all doubt that King was not the man to whom the \$5,000 was paid.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Beals, who were the only persons who saw the myster-



BEALS' RESIDENCE.



ous man who got the money, refused, by reason of the terms of the agreement in the offer to pay the ransom, to give any description of him or to give out any information that might lead to his capture. Several other arrests were made, but no one was held, each being able to prove his innocence.

LUMPY JAW.

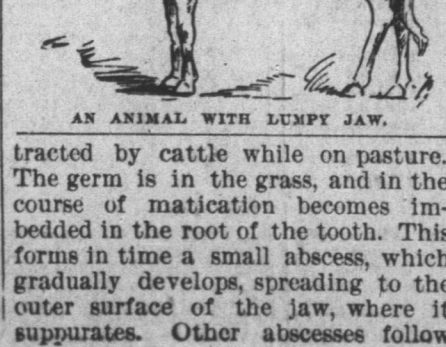
Something About the Cattle Disease Which Is Now Attracting Attention.

Actinomyces, or lumpy jaw, is the name of a cattle disease which has been brought prominently before the public by reason of a trial which has been in progress at Peoria, Ill. Among the witnesses placed on the stand there have been two or three skilled microscopists, as many veterinarians, several butchers, and a number of experts in the diseases of cattle. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a number of cattle infected with lumpy jaw were shipped from Peoria to Chicago and slaughtered for domestic purposes; but the main issue in the case was whether the disease is contagious, not among the cattle themselves, but whether it can be transmitted to human beings. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion.

Ziegler defines the disease as a progressive inflammatory affliction set up by a certain function, the actinomyces, attended with the formation of granulations and fibrous tissue and with suppuration, attacking human beings, cattle and swine, and communicable by inoculation. In almost every case the disease locates itself in the lower jaw. It presents itself as a tumor resembling a sarcoma, and from the swelling has obtained the name among cattlemen of lumpy jaw.

There are a number of well-defined cases of actinomyces mentioned in the medical journals, and it is claimed that the disease has been transmitted by inoculation from man to the lower animals. It is originally contracted from the same source, but in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the infection is spread from the lower animals.

Dr. A. Rouff, a prominent veterinarian, said in regard to the disease: "Actinomyces is primarily contracted by cattle while on pasture. The germ is in the grass, and in the course of mastication becomes imbedded in the root of the tooth. This forms in time a small abscess, which gradually develops, spreading to the outer surface of the jaw, where it suppurates. Other abscesses follow



AN ANIMAL WITH LUMPY JAW.

this, and before long the entire jaw becomes one mass of these running sores, and blood poisoning affects the entire body of the animal. Some animals get fat and some poor from the disease. Cooking destroys the germs, but so many people eat very rare meat that they are in danger of infection."

The Doctor knows of one case personally where the disease showed itself on a human being. It first ap-



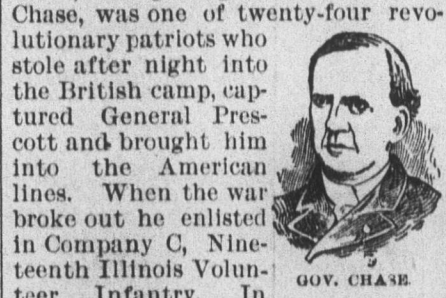
THE RESULT OF EATING DISEASED MEAT.

peared on the woman in the shape of a small abscess of the gum just above the molar teeth. It gradually developed, and when it burst she naturally thought it was nothing more than a gum boil. About two months and a half afterward she felt another small lump in precisely the same place, about the size of a pea. This was followed by the sudden growth of a number of others, similar to the first, until ultimately the entire inner mouth on the right side was filled with them. The illustration above is from a photo of the original.

INDIANA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Brief Sketch of Ira D. Chase, Now Chief Executive of the Hoosier State.

By the death of Governor Hovey, Lieutenant Governor Chase has become chief executive of Indiana. The new executive is 57 years old, a native of New York and of honorable lineage. One of his ancestors, Samuel Chase, was a signer of the declaration of independence. Another, his great-grandfather, Rufus Chase, was one of twenty-four revolutionary patriots who stole after night into the British camp, captured General Prescott and brought him into the American lines. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.



GOV. CHASE.

In 1862 he was discharged from the army on account of ill-health, and returning to Illinois, he entered upon a course of study for the ministry. In February, 1866, he was unanimously chosen by his Grand Army comrades as Chaplain of the Department of Indiana. Five months later he received the nomination as Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifth district of Indiana. He made a thorough canvass against Colonel C. C. Matson, but was defeated. In February, 1887, he was elected at the grand encampment of the G. A. R. Department Commander, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. His nomination as Lieutenant Governor in 1888 was unanimous. He is genial and energetic, a firm Republican, but not narrow in his partisan feeling.

WEATHER prophets in the countries of the torrid zone in this hemisphere, a region of exceedingly diverse climates and generally erratic conditions, have to work from very different data from the delings of the grocer and the chipmunk. In the vicinity of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, a city about twenty miles from the equator, yet having in sight eleven snow-capped mountain summits and possessing a climate like a New England spring, earthquakes are the weather sharps' stronghold. Quito is mainly noted for its luxurious crop of earthquakes. There was a very severe shock of earthquake there three or four weeks ago, followed by a still stronger shock. In the vicinity of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, a city about twenty miles from the equator, yet having in sight eleven snow-capped mountain summits and possessing a climate like a New England spring, earthquakes are the weather sharps' stronghold. Quito is mainly noted for its luxurious crop of earthquakes. 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