

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

HOW WOMEN MAY ADD TO THEIR BEAUTY.

Dress Does It If Cut in the Proper Manner and From Becoming Fabrics - Some Fetching Ideas That May Help Out in the Hot Weather.

"I want," said the summer girl to herself, "a gown that I can wear upon a variety of occasions—one not too elaborate for the street and yet appropriate for house wear." And fashion straightaway devised the costume.

The illustrated costume is decidedly chic both in color and cut, and is designed for out of door service. It is of a soft wool material of an odd shade of light blue, and is relieved by black and white. The godet skirt is banded about the lower edge with three narrow folds of the blue material. The corsage has a narrow vest of white cloth, ornamented with four big gilt buttons, the turnover collar being also of the white. The puffs forming the upper part of the sleeves have on the under side an inserted piece of cloth laid in folds corresponding with the bands on the skirt. The entire sleeve is of the



blue, and the close fitting cuff fastens at the wrist with four small gilt buttons. The black appears in broad satin ribbon, a twisted breadth of which is drawn across the bodice front at the waist line, belt fashion, ending on either side in a lengthwise bow. In the back the bodice flares out in an abbreviated skirt, edged all about with black satin. The light yellow straw bonnet worn with this gown is of the popular sharp pointed, brimless species, and has pink roses and a black aigrette by way of trimming.

The inevitable crepon appears in the second costume. This time it is brown in color, and the pattern confines itself to the simple wave. Except for the large scallops about the lower edge formed by the godet plait, the skirt is entirely plain. At the waistline there is a graceful zone, double pointed in the front and having big loops in the back that extend earwise at the sides. The zone is of blue miroir velvet edged with passementerie over paler blue satin. Velvet also forms the bodice yoke, which



is deeply slashed along the lower edge. Lengthwise bands of the passementerie extend from the yoke slashes to the zone, and in between is finely plaited brown chiffon. The sleeves hang in big balloons of the crepon from shoulder to elbow, the upper point of a deep buff of the velvet indenting the puffs at the elbow. The cuffs are finished off with the illuminated passementerie. The collar is of the velvet with loops at the back. The broad brimmed peaked crown hat is of brown straw faced with the velvet. It is ornamented with pale blue plumes.

From the present indications, orchids and irises are the coming flowers in millinery. One thing may be said in their favor, that cheap imitations will not interfere with their popularity. An orchid, particularly one of the small, rare varieties, is not an easy flower to imitate, and to do so in cheap material and by unskilled hands is simply impossible.

FASHION NOTES.

What are called "French zephyrs" are fine soft ginghams made on Scotch looms.

Pique dresses for small girls are made with the plain round waist and skirt with a wide hem and worn over a white guimpe.

Collars and revers of cream white open work embroidered batiste over white satin are a novel and showy trimming for black satin capes.

Feathery horse-chestnut blossoms look very pretty on pale yellow straw hats trimmed with bronze-brown velvet ribbon rosettes and yellow lace.

New beautiful creamy French ba-

tistes are used by many dressmakers in the fashioning of poetic-looking toilets for summer, in preference to the less durable chiffon textiles.

Dresden china patterns are in new dotted Swiss muslins that have very light grounds wrought with tiny dots of the same color. Pretty Dresden ribbons trim these gowns.

New French outing cloths, light of weight and pleasant to the touch, are selected for mountain and sea-side dresses in preference to the more woolly outing flannels so long popular.

All capes, if they are fashionable, are very short and show the waist line below, unless they are made in a latter style, which is fitted down to the waist at the back and front, with long stole ends reaching to the knee.

A waist model for a gray crepon dress has a short jacket, pointed in front, with draped revers of gray velvet and ecru lace lapels underneath, worn over a pink silk vest made with a box plait and belt and collar of the same with two lace points, while points of guipure trim the sleeves at the elbow.

A pretty model for soft silk is gauged in a circular yoke and filled into a belt of silk covered with lace. The folded revers and square collar in the back are of the silk edged with lace insertion and satin ribbon.

Mauve and rose shot taffeta makes a charming gown for afternoon wear, and white embroidered batiste and violet velvet form a harmonious trimming. The batiste may be used for a guimpe or yoke effect with full epaulettes of the embroidery falling over the sleeves or for the entire waist over rose-colored silk.

Brown holland, trimmed with white or ecru embroidery and colored ribbon, makes very stylish looking costumes for young girls.

Golf and bicycle costumes give the young girl of the period a chance to make herself almost as conspicuous as the pyramids of Egypt.

The lace collar, now so fashionable, cannot be too wide or too deep. Additionally the more costly the lace the better the collar.

In leather belts for summer wear there are new colors and styles. They are wider and have more ornamentation than last season.

White crepe Chinese shawls with a deep silk fringe will be among fashionable wraps for summer evenings. They are held to be "very dressy."

Since an American sculptor in Rome declared a woman to be a fool who, with beautiful ears, wears earrings, the fashion of sporting them has declined.

India blue china is in use by all who happen to possess the kind no longer made. People who know its value enjoy most a dinner that is served on it.

Jet and bead bodice front are reviled in great elegance. Some of the designs and patterns are sufficiently intricate to be really interesting.

The white cord, tailor-made cloth jacket is about as "smart" a garment as Flora McFlimsey ever donned. Paper on the wall is a poor fit in comparison.

A Canine Nurse.

"Jack," a rough-haired fox-terrier of quiet disposition, but a good ratter, and an inveterate enemy to strange or neighboring cats, of whom, to my sorrow, he has slain at least one, became without effort the attached friend of a minute kitten introduced into the house last November. This friendship has been continued without intermission, and is reciprocated by now the full-grown cat. She, unfortunately, got caught in a rabbit trap not long ago, but escaped with no further injury than a lacerated paw, which for some time caused her much pain and annoyance. Every morning "Jack" was to be seen tenderly licking the paw of the interesting invalid, to which kind nursing no doubt her rapid recovery may be attributed; and though she is now more than convalescent and able to enjoy her usual game of play, he still greets her each morning with a gentle inquiring lick on the injured paw, just to see if it is all right, before proceeding to roll her over in their accustomed gambols. This seems to me a marked instance of individual affection over-coming race antipathy.

A Ridiculous Custom.

But there is nothing more amusing, perhaps, in all the quaint and curious "customs" of the House of Commons than the strange ceremony which marks the termination of its every sitting. The moment the House is adjourned, stentorian-voiced messengers and policemen cry out in the lobbies and corridors: "Who goes home?" These mysterious words have sounded every night for centuries through the Palace of Westminster.

The performance originated at a time when it was necessary for members to go home in parties for common protection against the footpads who infested the streets of London. But, though that danger has long since passed away, the cry of "Who goes home?" is still heard night after night, receiving no reply and expecting none.

The Power of Eloquence.

History teems with examples of the power of eloquence. A good story of an incident which occurred the other day in a Cardiganshire chapel, where the congregation was made up largely of seafaring men, is now going the rounds. A figure used by the preachers related to a captain at his wit's end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow, winding channel, abounding with rocks and strong currents. The faces of some of the listeners were perfect pictures as the preacher eloquently described the details and the difficulties of the voyage. He believes that the result would be a prodigious development of trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the great mass of the people of both countries.

The ancient Chinese and Japanese frequently used to draw pictures with their thumbnails. The nails were allowed to grow to a length of some eighteen inches, and were rared to a point and dipped in vermillion or sky-blue ink.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In Argentina the preservation of meat by electricity is to be tried on a large scale by an English company that owns the patents. It will set up six establishments in Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental to kill 3,200 head of cattle a day.

The Salvation Army now numbers among its officers the smallest man in the world. Gerrit Keyzer, the celebrated Dutch dwarf and the legitimate successor of Gen. Tom Thumb, may now be seen in Amsterdam and The Hague parading the streets in uniform and leading the army meetings, in which he is said to have been singularly successful.

The best tea in Japan is raised in districts where the snow often falls to the eaves of the houses. Many will survive under such snow that are not hardy even in the Southern States. By the same rule some varieties of Japanese lilies will survive Vermont winters that are not hardy in Missouri.

PARIS has the greatest number of tailors, paperhangers, dressmakers, wigmakers, lawyers and authors; London has more hackdrivers, engineers, printers, booksellers and cooks than any other city; Amsterdam has most "cranks collecting anything" and users of any city; Brussels is the town of rogues and smoking children; Naples the town of "Lazzaroni"; Berlin of soldiers and beer-drinkers; Vienna of musicians; Florence of flower girls; Lisbon of porters; St. Petersburg of adventurers; Constantinople of idle officials.

It is a significant sign of the times when a grandmotherly little old lady boasts of being a feminine nimrod. That is, however, what Mrs. Wallihan, of Colorado, a white-haired, gentle little woman, well past middle life, can claim to be. She is a deer-slayer of renown. Thirty-two deer have fallen before her fire and she enjoys deer stalking with her husband as much as the ordinary white-haired old lady enjoys sitting before the fire with her consort and reading the religious weekly.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the preparations being made for the Cotton States and International Exposition which opens at Atlanta, Ga., in September next. The project is receiving the practical endorsement of the leading industrial interests throughout the country. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the three great commonwealths which head the lists of manufacturing States, have already made provisions for exhibits, and will show the latest achievements in industrial arts. Several departments of the National Government are making arrangements for very interesting exhibits. The United States Geological Survey will make its entire economic exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition in the mining building. This exhibit has been planned to include a statistical column showing the total product of each mineral in the South for a limited period of time. Another feature of the Government's exhibit will be instruments for testing structural materials, and it is hoped that this machinery will be in daily operation. The South's resources in road material will be similarly shown, and another feature will be a collection of typical ores from the regions which can furnish the most characteristic specimens. The exhibit will be made by the Department of State will be practically the same as at Chicago. This exhibit will be quite interesting, and will illustrate the principal period in our country's history. The exhibit to be made by the War Department will include many rare relics of Revolutionary times and of the early days of the Republic. All forms of army wagons, pack mules, ambulances, etc., many of them used on historic fields, will be shown. There will also be models of harbors and river work, and a complete field signal outfit, including field telegraphic and telephonic instruments. The Art Department of the exposition promises to be the most notable one that has been shown in America. It will not be too large to be properly seen, and the variety of exhibits will possibly exceed any exhibition that has yet been attempted.

The main features of the Chicago World's Fair are a mass of ruins. The Transportation, Women's, Fisheries and Horticultural buildings have been completely destroyed, and in their places the visitor finds many signs telling of "Kindling Wood for Sale at \$1 per load." The iron framework of the Machinery Building constitutes the most imposing ruin that remains standing, and in the meshes of the gigantic network of beams and braces the sparrows and orioles have built their nests. Another standing skeleton is the Government Building, never noted for any beauty of design, and now more ugly than ever. The Mining and Administration buildings have so completely collapsed as to bear no sign of their original outlines, and it will be a relief to the eye when their wreckage is finally cleared away. In the entire park there are few beautiful spots left. Only the natural features of the landscape, such as the wooded island and the lagoons, retain their former attractiveness.

"CANNOT we have a cable penny post?" Mr. Henniker Heaton, Member of Parliament, asks and answers this fascinating question in the North American Review. He is the father of a resolution which stands on the Order Book of the British House of Commons declaring that it is advisable, at all costs, to put an immediate end to the cable monopolies and operate them hereafter as a Government enterprise for the general good, charging only such rates as are necessary for the cost of maintaining and extending the service. It is estimated that the total capital invested in the existing transatlantic cable companies is \$60,000,000. Nominally there is competition between them, but actually there is none except between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company. The former company controls nine cables and the latter company three. There are three other cable lines in existence, but they have been abandoned. According to Mr. Heaton the cost of laying a transatlantic cable is about \$2,500,000. The total cost of the twelve working cables and the three which have been abandoned was, therefore, about \$37,500,000. Yet the capital of a single company is stated at \$35,000,000, and the aggregate capital of the twelve at nearly double that sum. Mr. Heaton proposes that the British and American Governments shall jointly acquire the property and rights of the existing cable companies at a fair valuation and establish a common State monopoly in cable communication. Then he would have them establish a tariff of one penny per word. He believes that the result would be a prodigious development of trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the great mass of the people of both countries.

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Our Foreign Population.

The Germans number 3,000,000 of our population.

Bohemia has furnished us with 118,000 people.

Poland has furnished us with 147,000 immigrants.

Austria has sent to our shores 123,000 of her population.

China has given us 106,000 men, mostly laundrymen.

Italy and Russia have each furnished about 182,000 emigrants to America.

Hungary has sent to our shores 62,000 descendants of the followers of Attila.

According to the eleventh census there are 2,000,000 of Irish among our people.

The total immigration from France to this country has slightly exceeded 113,000.

The immigrants from the Scandinavian Peninsula and Denmark exceed 1,000,000 in number.

CHARLES E. SCHAFER, who has

just been elected President of the Altruria Co-operative Union of Oakland, Cal., thus describes it: "This is the first union of the kind in the United States. Whether we will start a department store, a planing-mill, a brickyard or laundry, or all, depends upon the amount of capital we have. While they would be very acceptable, we do not expect any gifts from any one. You see, each member pays \$1 a month dues, and when you have 500 members this amounts to a very neat sum. Here we have a co-operation without colonization, and that is going to make a great difference. I can see no reason why our scheme should not be eminently successful. Oakland Council, No. 3, of which I am the president, will be back of the Union to nurse it along. We expect to have these unions started in all the towns in the State before a great while. We propose to get things in running order here and then hold Oakland up as an example to the State, showing what can be done by co-operation without colonization. We want to establish manufacturers, ranches, laundries, and the like. We want the money to remain among the wealth producers. The preamble to our constitution gives a few points on that idea. It says: 'Corporate greed and vicious legislation have built up colossal fortunes for the few and a plutocratic power which practically dispossesses the wealth producers and threatens the very life of the nation. The time has come for the wealth producers to unite in one solid compact for their own protection and the salvation of the Republic. The subscribers unite and organize into an economic phalanx, to be known as the Altruria Co-operative Union, based upon justice, equity and fraternity.'

"Eighty-one per cent. of tramps

A Lecture on Tramps.

Prof. John J. McCook, of Trinity College, in a recent lecture in New Haven on "The Pathological Aspect of the Tramp Problem," gave the following interesting facts about the knights of the road:

"New Jersey was the first State to

pass a law punishing the professional tramp, and at the same time to define what he was. This was in 1876. Rhode Island was the next, and Connecticut came third. A recent writer asserts that there are about 60,000 tramps in the United States. This number is a trifle large, although it is safe to say that there are over 40,000. This is larger than the army of Wellington at Waterloo. We look on tramps as human wrecks and driftwood, and yet the majority of them are in the prime of life, and in better than the average health. Only 8½ per cent. of the tramps from whom my statistics were gleaned claimed in the dead of winter, while the grip was raging, that they were in bad health. They are robust, and will fill you with envy, malice and all other jealous feelings when you hear them snoring at midnight.

"Eighty-one per cent. of tramps declare that they took to the road because they were out of a job, and only one man because machinery took his place. Over sixty per cent. of the English tramps are given as taking to the road because of vagrant habits.

"The majority of our tramps are of American birth, sixty-five per cent.

of 1,842 being of American parentage,

and 272 Irish, who come next.

Over 100 out of 1,788 tramps could read and write, and they all spend money on the daily newspapers.

Out of 1,889 only seventy are married, fifty-seven are widowers and eighty-four have children. Thirty-eight per cent. say that they work for their food, twenty-four per cent. beg it, and 56 per cent. steal it. Over 400 sleep at cheap lodging houses and nearly 800 in police headquarters. About 100 sleep in boxes."

Electrical Treatment for Sunstroke.

An interesting electrical plant has been installed in the sunstroke ward of a New York hospital. The old treatment for sunstroke included warming drinks and hot applications to the body, with a view of drawing the heat from the head, as well as local applications to the head.

The patient is immersed in very cold water, and kept there until the abnormal temperature abates.

The new apparatus for transferring the patient to the bath is worked entirely by electricity. A hammock, suspended by chains, is lowered and receives the patient, who is gently slid in from the stretcher. A turn of the motor wheel lifts him, and he is carried smoothly, along to a bath filled with cold water. Into this he is lowered by the machinery until only his face remains above water. Ice is packed around his head and he is left until his temperature has lowered to the desired point.

The machinery then quietly lifts him and transfers him to a pallet at the side of the room.

This method of handling not only

causes less jarring to the patient

and nurses much exhaust

work, particularly in the case of

heavy patients.

It is interesting to

note, as showing that the medical

profession is alive to the mechanical

as well as the therapeutic advantages

of electricity, that this apparatus

was designed by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, the attending surgeon of the hospital.

In Days of Tallow Dips.

In these days of cheap and universal illumination we almost forget the humble tallow