

SUICIDE OF GEN. JONES.

A VETERAN SOLDIER AND LAWYER DROWNS HIMSELF.

CAUSED BY MISFORTUNES.

Was in Command of the Sixty-Sixth Regiment, United States Colored Troops and Was Mustered Out With the Rank of Major General of Volunteers—Was a Noted Lawyer.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Some time ago the body of a suicide was found in the Hudson river, off Yonkers, and was declared to be that of a Mr. Jones by the coroner and the police. Now it has been found that it was that of Major General Blackburn Jones, a commander during the civil war, and subsequently a lawyer in St. Louis, Chicago and this city.

General Jones was in command of the Sixty-sixth regiment, United States colored troops, and was mustered out with the brevet rank of major general of volunteers. He received several wounds in battle and was awarded a pension, which he had made arrangements to collect through William A. Harding of this city at the time of his suicide. He stopped the practice of law about three years ago and accepted the proposition of several mining companies to become their confidential agent in Europe. He arranged to float their bonds and stocks in foreign markets. He had a wide acquaintance in London, Paris and Berlin, and made several trips abroad and was at first greatly encouraged by his success. He finally became more especially interested in the Queen City Iron Mining company and devoted most of his attention to that corporation. Then the hard times affected all American securities abroad, and he became despondent, as one of his old wounds was troubling him. He called on Mr. Harding two weeks before his suicide and told him that his head was troubling him greatly. He continually heard ringing noises and he said that he believed his mind was becoming affected.

General Jones committed suicide on the day Mr. Harding received his pension certificate, with the request that he collect the money. He belonged to the celebrated Blackburn family of Kentucky. He had three brothers; one of them, Colonel John Wesley Jones of this city, was postmaster of Brooklyn and is still very prominent.

LAST APPROPRIATION BILL

The House Committee Reports the General Deficiency Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House committee on appropriations to-day reported the general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation measures for this session. The total amount carried by the bill is \$4,791,340. The principal deficiencies are Treasury department, \$1,074,000; District of Columbia, \$115,000; War department, \$607,000; Navy department, \$199,000; Interior department, \$304,000; Department of Justice, \$251,000; government printing office, \$100,000; House of Representatives, \$104,000; judgments of the court of claims, \$143,000; Indian deprecation claims, \$40,000; admitted claims, \$79,000; out of postal revenues, \$1,421,000. In addition to this, the urgent deficiency act, passed early in the session, carried \$6,305,436, making a total for deficiencies this session of \$11,096,776. In to-day's bill is a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the city of Atlanta the buildings erected for the government exhibit at the Cotton States exposition and an item of \$10,000 to be paid to the Italian government for indemnity to heirs of three of its subjects who were killed and two others injured by mob violence in Colorado. In making the appropriation for Indian deprecation claims, the committee provides that none of the judgments shall be paid until the attorney general shall have certified to the secretary that he has caused to be examined evidence presented to the court of claims and such other evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud has been done to the United States or exorbitant sums allowed.

The total appropriations by the House during the session are \$505,027,405.

British Preparing to Advance.

ASSOUF, Egypt, April 20.—At present there are about 10,000 men on the Soudanese frontier, out of which there are gathered at Akashah three battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of six guns under Hunter Pasha. The latter force, as soon as sufficient camels have arrived on the spot for purposes of transport, will push on to Souda.

An Evangelist Too Violent.

BARABO, Wis., April 20.—The Rev. Morrill Twins, whose meetings have been broken up by persons who did not like their peculiar style of evangelism, has been ordered out of town by the mayor. His violence in denouncing Catholics and other opponents led to a riot at the church Thursday evening.

Union Not a Candidate.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 20.—Congressman W. S. Linton denies that he is or has been a candidate, and says that the use of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for president is unauthorized, and that his name will not be presented to the St. Louis convention with his consent, and that he will not be a candidate on an independent A. P. A. ticket.

Theatrical Manager Stolen Dead.

BOSTON, April 20.—John Stetson, the well known theatrical manager, died at 1:30 this morning.

MAY BE A SPLIT.

Sound Money Democrats Talk of Bolting If Silver Men Rule the Convention.

NEW YORK, April 20.—New York Democrats have about made up their minds that there will be two Democratic parties after the Chicago convention. During the great fight for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, "Silver Dick" Bland was continuously predicting, in his peculiar, dramatic way, that the Democratic party had arrived at "the parting of the ways." A great many laughed at Mr. Bland at the time, and some of his own followers even were not inclined to take him as being entirely serious. Now an alarming condition of affairs has arisen within the Democratic party, and the sound money men begin to realize that Mr. Bland's prediction is to be verified.

Leading Democrats in this state, like Mr. Whitney, Senator Murphy and ex-Governor Flower, are now fearful that the "parting of the ways" that Mr. Bland talked about will materialize during the Chicago convention. President Cleveland and the sound money Democrats are now only hoping against hope that a free silver platform will not be adopted in Chicago. They are perfectly well aware that the chances are in favor of the triumph of the silver Democrats, and they are preparing to act accordingly.

It is said that as a result of their plans the Cleveland, or sound money men, will, in the event of the capture of the National convention, bolt, organize another convention, and nominate a ticket. The sound money people have figured that cities situated in the Southern and Western States would elect sound money delegates. While this might prove true, although the silver Democrats have just won big victories in several large cities, like St. Louis, it would not count for anything in the convention. In the Democratic National convention the unite rule is well established.

THE LAMBORN HEARING.

Preliminary Examination of the Murdered Man's Children.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 20.—Justice of the Peace W. H. Bond and the attorneys on both sides are expediting matters as much as possible to-day to conclude the preliminary examination of Charles and Annie Lamborn and Thomas Davenport, accused of the murder of John T. Lamborn, which occurred two months ago last night.

The trial was begun at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon before as many spectators as could crowd into the hall. A large number of witnesses have been heard, but no case whatever has yet developed against either of them.

"Detective" Charles Schaeffer arrived here this morning and will probably go on the witness stand.

POPULISTS WILL NOT FUSE

Chairman Roselle of Missouri Declares That Bland Will Not Be Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Chairman A. Roselle of the People's party state committee, declared to-day that the Populists of Missouri would not support ex-Congressman Bland if the latter should be nominated for the Presidency on a silver platform. He did not think that the adoption, in advance of action taken by the Populist convention, of a silver platform by the Democrats at Sedalia the other day would affect the Populist vote in this state. He said: "The 45,000 Populists of Missouri are going to stand firm, no matter what the Democratic does at Chicago. We will get at least 10,000 votes from the Republicans in this state, and with the accessions from the Democratic ranks we are going to mix things mightily in Missouri this year."

Broker Chapman's Appeal Allowed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The district court of appeals has allowed the writ of error to the United States supreme court asked for by counsel for Elverton R. Chapman, the New York stock broker convicted of having refused to answer questions propounded by the Senate trust investigation committee. The case will probably be heard by the supreme court next term as a motion to advance it on the docket has been made.

Alger as a Dark Horse.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Many stories are set afloat in Washington about the schemes of the anti-McKinley people to make breaks in the McKinley front. The latest is that encouragement is being offered to Alger in the hope of drawing from McKinley the Michigan delegation. The story is that Platt and Quay are inducing Alger to believe that New York and Pennsylvania will vote for him at the proper time.

Connecticut Will Indorse McKinley.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—From a careful review of recent events in the Republican field in this State it can be stated now that the Republican State convention, which is to be held in the Hyperion Theater in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis convention will instruct for McKinley for president.

Indiana Pops for Debs.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 20.—Prominent Populists in this state propose to send an Indiana delegation to St. Louis instructed for Eugene V. Debs for president. The probabilities are that the movement will receive no opposition unless from Debs himself, who has announced in an open letter that he will not be a candidate.

Downpour in Central Kansas.

SALINA, Kan., April 20.—An immense rainfall occurred over Central Kansas at a late hour last night. A light shower fell at 7 o'clock, but later in the night the rain came in torrents. Inspection trains were sent out over the various lines of the Union Pacific about midnight and in many places the track was under water. The rain was accompanied by a light fall of hail, but not enough to do any damage. Several lines of telegraph are down.

THOSE FROM KANSAS.

WILL M'KINLEY HAVE THE FULL DELEGATION.

There is Some Talk That the A. P. A. Organization Will Go Back On the Ohio Man—Statements as to Existence of a Revolt—The Names of Those Thus Far Chosen to Seats in the St. Louis Convention.

The Kansas Political Situation.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—The members of the A. P. A. of Topeka show signs of making a fight on McKinley because he refuses to say how he stands on the question of appropriating public money in aid of sectarian schools, as on other questions in which the organization is especially interested. Whether the Kansas delegates to the Republican National convention, who are members of the A. P. A., will violate their instructions and vote against McKinley, they will not say; but they hint at it broadly and try to convey the impression that those delegates would violate their instructions before they would violate the oath taken in the lodge room. They claim that of the sixteen delegates who have so far been chosen by the Kansas Republicans, only two are not members of the order. Who the two are they will not say.

A prominent Republican who is unwilling to get into a controversy with the A. P. A., and for that reason will not permit the use of his name, said this morning: "The fact that some of the delegates are members of the A. P. A., will not affect their support of McKinley. They will vote for him just the same in obedience to their instructions."

"So far elected, we have as delegates to the national convention: Cyrus Leland, T. J. Anderson, C. A. Swenson, A. P. Riddle, Nat Barnes, M. M. Murdock, W. C. Hook, John Schilling, John Randolph, E. G. Dewey, I. E. Lambert, J. S. Dean, T. D. Fitzpatrick, George W. Higginbotham, H. J. Bone and Frank Vincent—sixteen in all, with the Second and Sixth districts yet to elect. Now, I know to a certainty that Anderson, Swenson, Schilling, Fitzpatrick, Bone, Vincent, Higginbotham, Riddle and Leland are not members of the A. P. A. I am satisfied also that I could name others, but it is not necessary to do so. The only delegate that I know is an A. P. A. is Nat Barnes. Possibly Marsh Murdock is, too. He is regarded as a sympathizer, but I doubt that he is a full-fledged member."

Major Thomas J. Anderson, one of the delegates at large to the national convention, said: "I have heard nothing of a revolt against McKinley in Kansas, and I do not think there will be any. This State is for McKinley, and I am sure I am for him. I made my campaign on that issue, and I have been instructed for him. I propose to stay with him and vote for him, the A. P. A. or the world to the contrary notwithstanding."

BLUE SCORES GOV. SMITH

The Kansas Soldiers' Home Manager Roundly Denounced.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At the close of the morning's business in the House to-day, Representative Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the resolution relating to the appointment of a board of managers for the national soldiers' homes, and Mr. Blue of Kansas secured the floor and requested that he be allowed two hours for debate. Mr. Crowther of Missouri insisted that he demand three hours, but no agreement was reached.

Mr. Blue said that 2,000 old soldiers of Kansas and Missouri, who were incarcerated in the semi-prison at Leavenworth, Kan., demanded just treatment at the hands of this Congress, and time should be allowed for a proper presentation of the condition of things at Leavenworth. He then moved an amendment to the committee report that the name of General O. Howard be substituted for that of W. B. Franklin as one of the members of the board of managers. He denied that he had any personal interest in the fight on Governor Smith, but said that his only desire was to secure humane treatment for the soldiers who were now being abused by the "brutal and drunken tyrant Smith." "He has not only been drunk," he said dramatically, in reply to a question, "but he has been vomiting drunk, and he is unfit to be in charge of men."

Mr. Blue read letters from prominent citizens of Leavenworth who testified that they had seen Smith in a state of intoxication repeatedly. He said that Smith was proprietor of the biggest saloon in Kansas, and that the man who ran it was president of the Keeley League, with the saloon and the league meeting place occupying adjoining rooms.

Mr. Blue read the testimony of a man named Williams, who said that Smith, as president of the National Keeley league, got a salary of \$1,200 a year, and that Keeley got \$5 for every man in the home to whom the treatment was given, while the management of the home got \$20 from the patient, with \$7.50 more for dues, badges, etc. The witness said that he had been compelled to take the treatment three times, paying for the same out of his meager pension.

More Money for Kansas.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Baker has offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$100,000 for improvements at Fort Riley, instead of \$50,000, as the bill provides as it passed the House. The Senator also offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 to be applied to erecting the United States penitentiary building at Fort Leavenworth, the total cost of buildings not to be over \$1,500,000.

Aimed at Race Gambling.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Platt yesterday introduced a bill to prohibit the transmission of the reports of results of bets on prize fights or races from one State to another, and making such transmission a misdemeanor to be punished by fine or imprisonment.

MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

All the City Officials of Juquila, Mexico, Killed.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—A telegram from Oaxaca City, states that the rebel Indians at the town of Juquila killed all the town councilors, school teachers, local priests, chief of police and the telegraph operator—in fact, every one holding a government place. The people are in terror.

The Indians began their plotting in holy week, instigated by Indian lawyers, who informed them that the new state taxes were unconstitutional, but the authorities paid no attention to the excitement among them, considering they were engaged in their usual drunken celebration of the season. But, procuring arms and cartridges, they made a rush for the town hall, and the prefect hastily closed the doors, which they soaked with petroleum and burned, thus effecting an entrance. They sacked the place, penetrated into the private apartments of the prefect, grossly maltreated the women of his family, and then, turning attention to the officials and armed servants, killed and wounded several.

The scene was a horrible one, as the assault took place in the early evening, and the excitement of the mob was indescribable. The mob of drunken Indians, after sacking the town hall, went to the federal stamp office and assaulted it, burning down the outside door with petroleum, which also communicated fire to the entire house, placing Collector Gradacina, who was on the roof with his clerks, in a most perilous situation, but they managed to escape by the rear jumping for their lives.

Many shops were burned after being sacked, and the Indians decorated themselves with fiery. They all fled on the approach of the soldiers, and are now in the hills. The revolt is local and will be suppressed, and the instigators of the Indians will be severely punished, as they took advantage of their gross ignorances.

MR. ALDRICH'S FIGURES.

The Reed Boomer Claims 111 Delegates for the Maine Man.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, gives out a statement of Mr. Reed's strength, as compared with other candidates, as follows:

State	McReed	McKinley
Alabama	2	2
Arkansas	0	0
Florida	2	2
Georgia	12	7
Illinois	0	12
Indiana	0	12
Kansas	0	16
Kentucky	0	4
Louisiana	0	0
Massachusetts	25	0
Minnesota	0	10
Missouri	0	13
Nebraska	0	0
New Hampshire	8	0
New York	0	30
Ohio	0	0
Oregon	0	8
Pennsylvania	0	0
Rhode Island	8	0
South Carolina	8	0
South Dakota	0	0
Texas	0	0
Virginia	2	0
Wisconsin	0	24
Oklahoma	1	0
District of Columbia	1	0
Total	111	169

"There have been 169 delegates elected," says Mr. Aldrich, "who are divided among Morton, Allison, Quay, Cullom and Bradley and forty-eight who are properly classed as doubtful. The summary, therefore, is as follows: Reed, 111; McKinley, 169; the field, 166; doubtful, 48; total, 494. We make no note of the four delegates recently elected in South Carolina, because the legality of that convention is questioned, and in any event they would belong to the doubtful column."

Domestic economy consists in cutting down house expenses and smoking 10 cent cigars.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Commodity	Price
Butter—Creamery separator	15 @ 17
Butter—Fair to good country	13 @ 14
Eggs—Fresh	8 1/2 @ 9
Poultry—Live hens, per lb.	8 @ 9
Turkeys—Per lb.	10 @ 12
Lemons—Choice Wisconsin	2 7/8 @ 4 00
Oranges—Per box	2 60 @ 3 75
Honey—Fancy white, per lb.	3 50 @ 4 50
Apples—Per bushel	3 50 @ 4 50
Potatoes—Good, per bushel	2 25 @ 2 50
Peas—Per bushel	20 @ 25
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bushel	1 40 @ 1 50
Cranberries—Jersey, per bushel	4 50 @ 5 00
Hay—Upland, per ton	4 70 @ 5 00
Onion—Per bushel	35 @ 50
Broom Corn—Green, per bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Hops—Mixed packing	3 45 @ 3 55
Flour—Heavy W. wheels	4 40 @ 3 45
Beeswax—Stockers and feeders	2 75 @ 3 85
Reef—Steers	4 00 @ 3 85
Veal—Per bushel	1 40 @ 1 50
Milk—Per bushel	20 @ 25
Silks—And springs	20 @ 25
Stags	3 00 @ 3 25
Calves	3 00 @ 4 75
Iron—Per bushel	2 75 @ 3 25
Cows	1 50 @ 3 55
Helfers	2 60 @ 3 20
Western	3 25 @ 3 35
Sheep—Lamb	2 75 @ 3 35

CHICAGO.

Commodity	Price
Wheat—No. 2, spring	64 @ 64 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	19 @ 19 1/2
Pork	6 55 @ 6 80
Lard	4 95 @ 4 97
Cattle—Feeding steers	3 15 @ 3 15
Hogs—Average	3 50 @ 3 65
Sheep—Lamb	3 80 @ 4 00
Sheep—Western	3 60 @ 3 75

NEW YORK.

Commodity	Price
Wheat—No. 2, red winter	74 @ 74 1/2
Corn—No. 2	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2	20 @ 20 1/2
Pork	9 50 @ 9 50
Lard	5 25 @ 5 30

ST. LOUIS.

Commodity	Price
Wheat—No. 2, red, cash	69 @ 70
Corn—Per bushel	27 @ 27 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	18 @ 18 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 50 @ 3 55
Cattle—Native steers	3 35 @ 3 35
Sheep—Natives	3 25 @ 3 25
Lamb	3 50 @ 4 75

KANSAS CITY.

Commodity	Price
Wheat—No. 2, hard	72 1/2 @ 73
Corn—No. 2	24 @ 24 1/2
Oats—No. 2	18 @ 18 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	3 75 @ 3 85
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 40 @ 3 50
Sheep—Muttons	2 90 @ 3 60

A Scientific Director Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Proctor, chairman of the committee on agriculture, was to-day authorized by that committee to make a favorable report on a bill to provide for a director-in-chief of the scientific bureau of the Agricultural department.

Reed Will Not Retire.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The report that Speaker Reed intends to retire from public life at the close of his present term in Congress, regardless of the outcome of his political hopes, is positively denied by his friends here.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes—Turban in Emerald Green—Cardinal Red—The Gray Lady—Married Men as Usbers—The Household.



HERE are plenty of women built with the air demure, just the correct air for Lenten wear, and when they are gowned in one of the subdued costumes "prescribed" by the fashionable couturiers one might imagine them saunters going about in smart clothing. Somehow we always associate violets and gray gowns with the Lenten season, and from their former favoritism they are very good evidences. But this year brilliant colors are by no means de trop in the churches. No, not even red, that most glaring of all colors. One effective gown is worn by a bonny little bride, belonging to the cream of the smart set; she is a blonde, too, but just the pale, pure style to whom red is infinitely becoming. Her gown is smart from beginning to finish, and yet there is nothing obtrusive.

Turban in Emerald Green.

Trig and trim are the jaunty spring hats the Frenchmen have sent us as models. Becoming, too, to an astonishing degree, when their plainness is fully considered, for to most faces a generous allowance of fullness of the hat is necessary. One of the most swagger hats of the season is a small affair of roughly woven chenille in dull

Married Usbers at Weddings.

Married men as usbers are now so common at weddings as to no longer excite comment. "Matron of honor," too, is a new term that is scarcely new any more, so often is it heard and exemplified in the attendance at the altar of some close friend or relative of the bride, of a woman who has already been there as chief actor herself. At the wedding recently in Brooklyn of Miss Dike, her only sister, Mrs. Murray Boocock, was her first attendant, and nothing could have been more appropriate. Her place then, if ever, was by her sister's side, and the fact that she has been for two or three years entitled to write Mrs. before her name did not mar her right in youthful or charming appearance to the role of first bridesmaid.

The Gray Lady.

And now we have the fin de siecle Lenten girl, swager from top to toe, in all her pretty finery, which is neither too gay for church nor too dull for the small tea which is to follow. It is built of an oddly mixed goods, showing a blending of two soft shades of smoke gray, the lighter shade predominating. The gown is made with a very full, flaring skirt, having no less than ten godets. It is all lined with soft violet taffeta, and is utterly devoid of decoration.

The bodice is a dainty conceit, combining a blouse and Eton effect. The main part of the body, namely, the blouse, is made of creamy white mull, set on very full and allowed to droop perceptibly over the narrow silver girde. Over the back fits a corset of gray velvet, outlined at the top with a glittering silver braid. This extends smoothly under the arms and halfway across the front in Eton jacket style. It has a facing of velvet. There are semi-light sleeves of velvet, finished at the waist by a long, loose point, resting

PRETTY PETTICOATS.



black, with a thick brim rolled up at the sides to touch a rather high, square crown of the same stuff. A twisted scarf of yellow lace encircles the crown and stands aloft at one side in stiff, wavy loops. A lot of small choux of Dutch blue velvet tip the hat slightly at one side, giving an exceedingly jaunty effect. With this smart chapeau the coiffure is arranged quite high at the back, so as to tip it well over the forehead and eyes, in the latest approved mode.

Another genuinely smart hat is made of silver gray Neapolitan, as transparent as gauze. The brim is wide and flaring, tilted at the back in a series of careless knots, into which are tucked masses of crimson roses, mignonette and pale purple violets. Through the twisted rope of scarlet velvet encircling the crown is run a huge bow of brownish lace, caught by glittering rhinestone ornaments. A similar twist of velvet forms a bandeau under the brim. Emerald green, a remarkably vivid shade, is in high favor in millinery. A very modish little turban of black satin straw has an oval crown and a flatly rolling brim—that is, a brim well set out from the crown, then rolling up almost to the height of the crown. Between the crown and the brim is arranged a thick rope of emerald green velvet, stuck through here and there with bunches of deep purple parma violets, and big wings, thick with rhinestones.

well over the hand. A most fetching cape finishes this rig in a bewitching way. It is made of the goods of the gown, in flaring style, coming just over the hips. A five-inch wide band of velvet sets all along the edge finished by a full cord of silver. The oval velvet



yokey is finished by a smart flaring collar, wide enough to stand up over the ears.

Over the shoulders set out wide loops of the velvet, well stiffened, so as to emphasize the broad effect. The hat has a rather narrow brim, and is of satin smooth violet straw, trimmed flatly across the front with a wide, pulled-out bow of violet velvet, run through a rhinestone buckle. Smoke-gray suede gloves and garters of the same tint are worn with it. Very many of the early spring capes, are interlined with a rich Persian fur, to make them sufficiently warm. Especially is this the case when the material is of the light weight preferred for spring gowns.—Chicago Chronicle.

Household Hints.

The "instantaneous" chocolates and eccans are greatly improved by being brought to the boiling point.

To remove a grease spot from wall paper, hold a piece of blotting paper over the spot with a hot flatiron for a few moments.

Small cakes are no longer in demand at evening parties. Dainty fruit sandwiches have taken their place. Bread is cut very thin and lightly buttered and then spread with raisins, dates or candied cherries that have been chopped fine and moistened with orange juice, sherry or madeira. Roll and tie with baby ribbons. Lemonade or punch is served with these.



The trimming is perfectly flat, and yet it has the most chic and finished effect. Emerald green, in small touches, is seen on many of the hats, even when the trimming is entirely of another color. It seems to be the basis of color this spring, just as black has been for so long.—Ex.