

# FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

Women Are Cautioned that Present Coat Styles May Not Last Long—Many Spring Designs in Dresses Differ Little from Winter Fashions.

Styles of the Season.  
New York correspondence.

So much is being said about coat bodices, and so many of them in their various forms are being worn, that it is almost enough to make a woman forget that anything else is permissible. Let the accompanying illustrations, then, serve as reminders of the fact that there are other fashionable bodices besides coats. It may be as well to state here, too, that coat styles may not last long, just because they are already going the rapid pace that kills all stylishness by soon becoming common. Bodices that suggest a jacket in greater or less degree are plentiful and some of them are very handsome. The new ones are all marked by novelty, the elaborate sorts being frequently startlingly original. Then even the simple zouave jacket comes in for a new expression and is cut short and round under the arms and at the back, but instead of hanging open and

of admiration if only that device of elaboration be harmonious and reasonably new. In the bodice next pictured these requirements are fully met, and the result is so daintily modest that the dress will be sure to be noticed among gowns that are far more elaborate and expensive. The materials may be chosen to suit the wearer's taste, but suppose Nile green silk be taken. Then let the peasant bodice be of green velvet. It has long points in back and front and hooks on the side. The velvet extends in a point up to the collar and is richly embroidered with gold and

spangles. The full, fluffy yoke is of rose pink mousseline de sole, also the cuffs of the sleeves, but the puffs and plain stock collar are of the Nile green silk. Many of the best makers' designs for spring outdoor wear show but little change from the fashions that have prevailed during the past winter. It may, perhaps, be more accurate to say that the changes are slight structurally, but are yet quite sufficient to stamp the gown as brand new. A street dress of this type is depicted in the fourth sketch, and was found in a green novelty stuff showing a fine stripe of dark-green. The blouse waist was shirred along the shoulders both in back and in front. The fullness at the back was laid in pleats in the waist, and the front had a boxpleat of velvet and dress goods. Buttons that were of no service than ornamentation were distributed as indicated, and so far no departure from models of the winter is apparent. But the shirring of the sleeves at shoulder and waist gives a new effect, and the odd collar, with the extension of its green velvet upon the front pleat is entirely novel. Belt and turned back cuffs were of the same velvet. The skirt was full and plain, and the whole made a very tasteful promenade dress. Whispers of light breezes for summer are occasionally heard, but they are guesses from those that await a change, rather than prophecies from the powers that direct fashion's shifts. It is safe to say that very little stiffening will go into sleeves, but much ma-

loose in front, a deep point of the velvet of which the jacket is made extends to the waist and is one with the jacket across the bust line. One edge of the jacket fastens to it near the shoulder, the other edge being permanent with it. This sort of thing can be worn with any gown, and the point down the front and the holding in place of the jacket make it more becoming than the usual loose-flying zouave.

When the jacket effect is desired as part of a dressy costume, it often becomes only the faintest suggestion. Two bodices of this sort, though as different one from the other as they well could be, are shown in these first two pictures. The first one is of cravenette, draped over a silk foundation and accompanied by a plain godet skirt. The bodice fastens invisibly underneath the overlapping right side, which is edged with a band of iridescent passementerie. Fligro fronts of the passementerie banded with velvet lend the jacket effect. There are now in the stores a great many figured stuffs in a wide range of prices that will be suitable for this model.

In the next model the bodice's points are long and sharp, and the fastening for the lining is in the center, the gathered vest of sapphire-blue velvet lapping over and fastening at the side. Made in the original of gobelin-blue bengaline, the edges of the silk fronts were embroidered with vari-colored blue spangles, a narrow border running around the bottom, and the tiny revers and square collar were embroidered to match and were also edged with bead fringe. Above this were a velvet collar

lateral is still used. Sleeves that droop simply over the shoulder are abundant, and it may be that this outlining of the arm in drooping folds will in time lead to its being outlined by a tight covering. But it will certainly take considerable time to bring this about. The sloping effect is often given to sleeves by the insertion over the outside of a sleeve of a wide band of contrasting material. This band extends in a strap beyond the armhole, up along the shoulders to the neck band. It is possible to add such a band after the sleeve is made, merely letting the band extend from the collar right down over the shoulder and on to the sleeve to the wrist.

In the last bodice to be pictured the sleeves are capped by epaulettes of pansy-colored velvet, and the front and back of the bodice are of the same velvet. Lavender cloth is the fabric of the remainder, bib pieces of it rising from the belt front and back upon the velvet. These bib pieces and the epaulettes are edged with cream lace insertion, and collar, belt and wrist finish are of velvet with rosette ornamentation.

As to coat bodice models, every day brings more of 'em. They are now appearing in cloth. One of turquoise-blue had fluted tails that came almost frock-coat distance below the hip line. Copyright, 1896.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea; nineteen disappeared, being submerged, the others remain, and ten are now inhabited.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example.

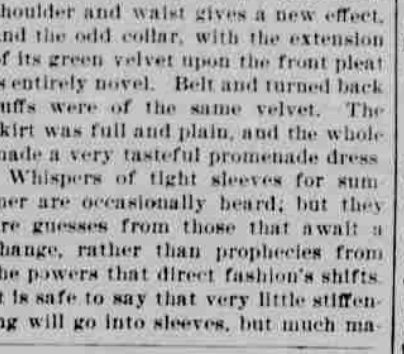
of admiration if only that device of elaboration be harmonious and reasonably new. In the bodice next pictured these requirements are fully met, and the result is so daintily modest that the dress will be sure to be noticed among gowns that are far more elaborate and expensive. The materials may be chosen to suit the wearer's taste, but suppose Nile green silk be taken. Then let the peasant bodice be of green velvet. It has long points in back and front and hooks on the side. The velvet extends in a point up to the collar and is richly embroidered with gold and



GREEN, IN WOOL, VELVET TRIMMED.



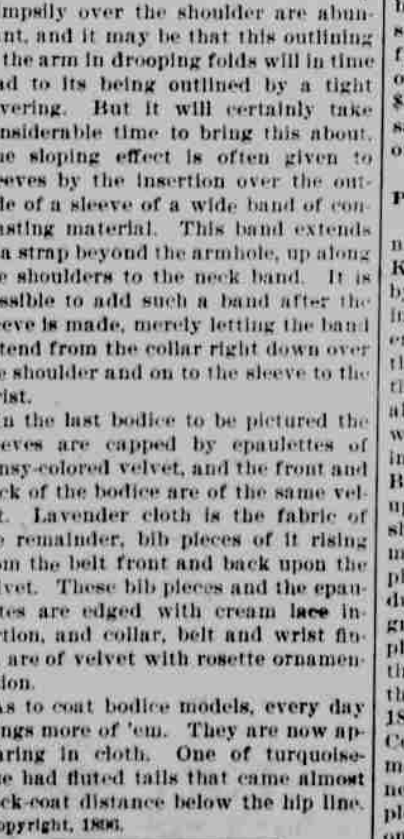
BLUE, IN SILK AND VELVET.



LAVENDER CLOTH AND PANSY VELVET.



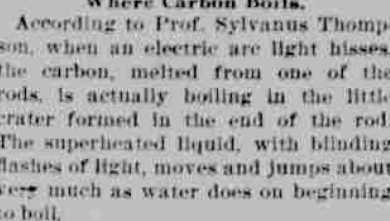
HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.



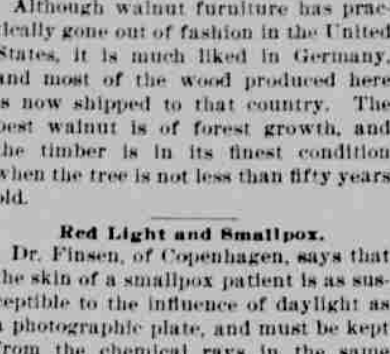
HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.



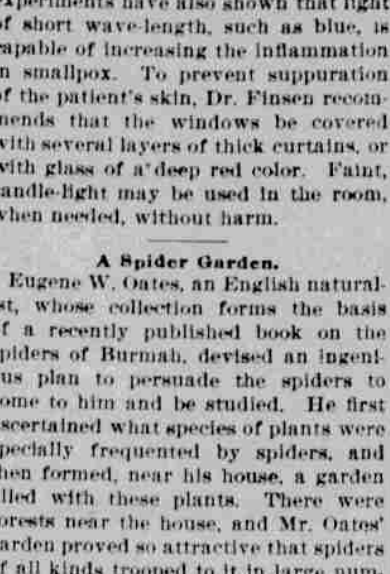
GREEN, IN WOOL, VELVET TRIMMED.



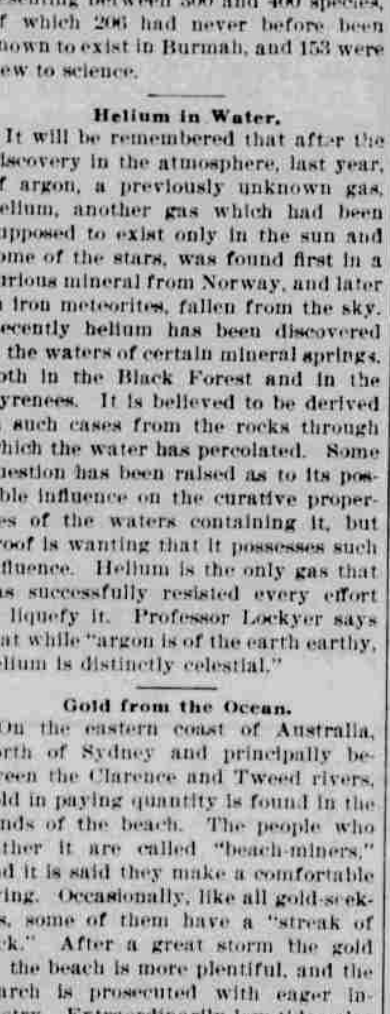
BLUE, IN SILK AND VELVET.



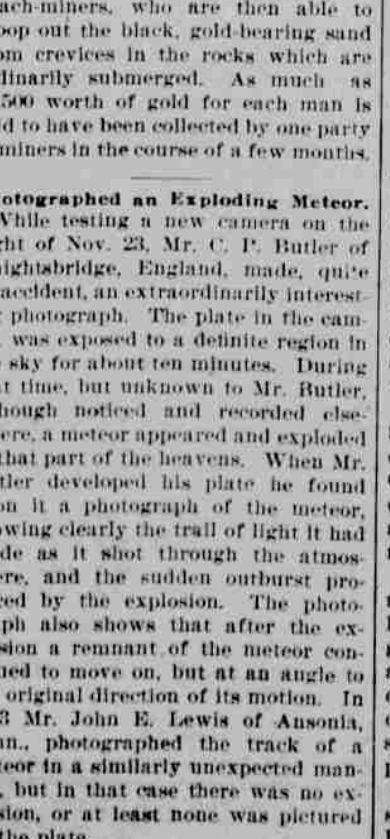
LAVENDER CLOTH AND PANSY VELVET.



HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.



HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.



HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.

the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed. When it passes out of the retorts the gas possesses an odor much less disagreeable than that of ordinary lighting gas, and resembles somewhat that of smoke from a fire of green wood or leaves. The works in use are small, turning out daily 540 cubic meters of gas, for the production of which about two tons of sawdust are required. A man and boy furnish all the labor needed at the works. The gas in an ordinary burner gives an illumination of about eighteen candle power. The best quality comes from resinous woods. A quantity of 100 kegs of sawdust leaves a residue of twenty kegs of charcoal.

## RAISING A POLE.

Some Suggestions that Come Handy in Campaign Times.

Raising a long, heavy pole is a difficult and often a dangerous work, unless suitable provision is made for the operation. Two plans are shown in the illustrations. In either of which, by the aid of a dozen men, a pole from sixty to one hundred feet in length is readily placed in an upright position. The plan in Fig. 1 is intended for a pole not over eighty feet in length, and then it should be a slender one. The center of the tripod of poles is about one foot to one side of the hole in which the pole is to stand. It is evident that the distance from the ground end of the pole to where the tackle rope is attached

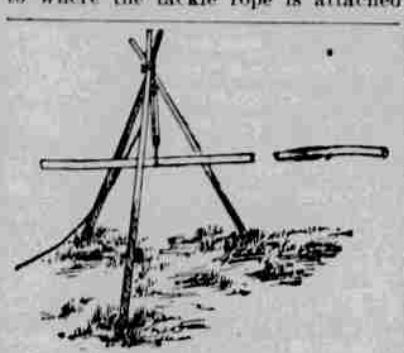


FIG. 1. RAISING A LIGHT POLE.

should be such that when the pole is pulled to the highest point it will swing clear of the ground when placed in an upright position, when it may be gradually lowered into the hole. Heavy weights may be fastened to near the bottom of the pole, allowing the tackle to be placed nearer the lower end, consequently shorter tripod poles may be used. In Fig. 2 the tripod is located eight or ten feet from the pole, which is dug in the form indicated by the dotted lines. An anchor rope, *a*, is secured to any tree, post, or building, located within twenty to a hundred feet, as the length of available rope may permit. The lower end of the pole is placed in the trough-shaped hole and the small end elevated to an angle of about twenty degrees, when the rope and tackle will readily elevate it. In both cases, the pulley and flag

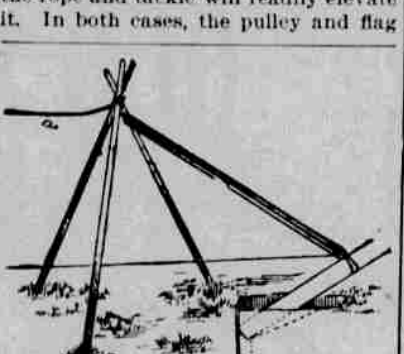


FIG. 2. RAISING A HEAVY POLE.

ropes are supposed to be in position. Guy ropes should also be placed about half way up the pole; if they are simply wound about the pole three or four times they will hold firmly, and when the pole is secured in an upright position, are easily taken down by simply walking around the pole with one of the ropes, unwinding the same. Use none but strong ropes, and attend to all details in a most careful manner. In the plan in Fig. 2, place a strong board upright in the holes for the end of pole to press against, otherwise much earth will be loosened and, falling in, will partly fill the excavation.

## By Intuition.

All writers agree that there is nothing more unnerving to the average human being than the shock of an earthquake. Individuals are sensitive to the thunder-storm or the wind-storm, but all the world is afraid of the earthquake, especially after one experience of it.

As Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says in his account of the recent Florentine earthquake, you may not be afraid at the moment, if you are new to it, but sooner or later the fear comes, and the oftener you feel the shock, the more of a quaking respect you have for it. This is as true in California, where there is scarcely preserved a tradition of a severe shock, as in countries where such a shock is almost an annual devastation.

A story told of an Indiana visitor to South America sums up the universal experience. The gentleman was at Quito, Quito is famous for its earthquakes; the houses are built to stand; and the thick walls, well-provided with niches of safety, are but a story high.

The Indian had just presented his note of introduction to the merchant he had called to see, and was struggling with their mutual ignorance of a common language, when the earthquake shock struck them. The merchant rushed into one of the niches, shouting to the stranger, "Pronto! pronto!" (Quick! quick!)

Said the Indiana man relating the story: "I didn't know no Spanish, and I didn't know what 'pronto' meant, but you bet I prontoed!"

## The First Peanuts.

The first appearance of peanuts in the markets was when a consignment of ten bags was sent from Virginia to New York in 1794. Over 2,000,000 bushels are now sold annually in the United States market.



## WOMAN AT HOME

SHE LIKES POLITICS.

WHILE there is a whole lot of talk about women going into politics, there are very few, so far, who have given much personal attention to the subject, outside of the professional agitators for the enlargement of "woman's sphere." In Kentucky, however, there is one notable exception to this rule in the person of Miss Corinne Blackburn, the youngest daughter of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn. This young lady has been with her father through some hard campaigns, notably the recent one in the Blue Grass State. She loves politics for the excitement, and is ever ready with suggestions and help. She is not a "new woman" in any sense of the word and despises that particular cult, but she is a first-class politician and has been of much assistance to the Senator.

Wherever he has gone she has gone also, and while he has been talking to the men she has been doing some valuable work in persuading the wives and sweethearts and sisters and mothers of voters that they should influence the male members of their families to cast



MISS CORINNE BLACKBURN.

their ballots for her father. She has a wonderful memory for faces and names, and this gift, so valuable in the game of politics, she has made much use of in her campaigning with her father. She has a very large circle of acquaintances, and those who know her are her friends ever after, for she has marvelous tact and a gracious manner which begets friendliness and confidence. Miss Blackburn is well informed on all the great questions of the day, but she knows better than to try to argue with men upon them. When a man begins to talk to her on the silver question, for instance, she says that she does not want that man to vote for her father because he takes a certain stand on the financial questions of the day, but rather because her father is honest in his convictions, a manly man and a true son of old Kentucky. Miss Blackburn is a great favorite in Washington society. She has made one or two trips abroad and has made some study of European politics and people.

## A Woman's Telegram.

"It is false economy to attempt to save money by abbreviating telegrams, and I found it out to my cost," said a woman several days ago. "It happened in this way. My sister and I went to Florida by boat, several years ago, when there was an outbreak of typhoid fever in several Florida towns. My sister, Mary, was sensibly all the way, and when we reached Jacksonville I telegraphed: 'Arrived, Mary ill. Return next boat.' We took the trip for the sea voyage, you know, and had no intention of staying in Florida. When our boat pulled in at the pier in New York I saw my brother-in-law and his whole family waiting for us. They looked solemn, and I said to Mary: 'Something's happened.' As we came down the gang-plank they rushed at us, and grabbing my sister, said: 'Why, Mary, is it safe for you to be up and dressed so soon?' 'Why not?' said my sister, in surprise. 'Why, because the fever is dangerous.' Then it came out that they had supposed from my telegram that they had typhoid fever. Why didn't you say sea sick, instead of ill, in your dispatch?' asked my brother-in-law. 'Because it would mean an extra word,' I answered. My brother-in-law had brought a carriage from up town to carry my sister home, and when he found that she wasn't sick he told me that, just as a lesson, I might pay for the carriage. It cost me \$7, and since then I have written out my telegrams in full."—New York Sun.

## New Woman as Elevator Girl.

The new woman has invaded another field of labor. She is going to be an elevator girl. Strange that some bright women did not think of it before. It is slow, conservative Philadelphia that introduces the elevator woman to an approving public. In the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, at Arch and 18th streets, are two young women pioneers at this line of work. They like it, too, and say it is not nearly so hard or so unpleasant as standing all day in a store. The association building is eight stories high, and there is a large amount of travel up and down the elevators. The restaurant on the eighth floor is patronized not only by the permanent and transient boarders of the association, but also by crowds of noonday shoppers.

## Car Spotters in Petticoats.

On the Philadelphia car lines many register spotters are women, and the men are constantly on the lookout for them. As soon as they are known the tip is passed along the line, and the conductors point out the women to each other, and then take especial delight in forgetting to ring up fares and then making a note of the fact, and turning it in to the division superintendent. One woman spotter used to work the pin racket. She would stick a pin in a cushion in one pocket and another pin in another cushion in an opposite pocket when the register bell rang. One conductor with a too highly developed sense of humor was discharged for jumping off his car to buy a paper of pins, which he presented to her.

## Moody's Tribute to His Mother.

At the funeral of his mother in East Northfield, Mass., the other day, Rev. Dwight Moody, the evangelist, moved a large congregation to tears by the touching tribute he paid to her life of self-sacrifice and devotion. He recounted the story of their early life of privation. "She made our home, poor though it was," said he, "the best place on earth to us. She taught us



MERCEDDES TOVAR DE PANTING.

their minds invariably add the attractiveness of personal beauty. There are few ugly ones in the country. It may be the effect of the climate, or merely the perpetuation of the graces of their great-grandmothers of far away Andalusia. The blondes are few and are almost always of Anglo-Saxon parentage.

## New Woman as Elevator Girl.

The new woman has invaded another field of labor. She is going to be an elevator girl. Strange that some bright women did not think of it before. It is slow, conservative Philadelphia that introduces the elevator woman to an approving public. In the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, at Arch and 18th streets, are two young women pioneers at this line of work. They like it, too, and say it is not nearly so hard or so unpleasant as standing all day in a store. The association building is eight stories high, and there is a large amount of travel up and down the elevators. The restaurant on the eighth floor is patronized not only by the permanent and transient boarders of the association, but also by crowds of noonday shoppers.

## Car Spotters in Petticoats.

On the Philadelphia car lines many register spotters are women, and the men are constantly on the lookout for them. As soon as they are known the tip is passed along the line, and the conductors point out the women to each other, and then take especial delight in forgetting to ring up fares and then making a note of the fact, and turning it in to the division superintendent. One woman spotter used to work the pin racket. She would stick a pin in a cushion in one pocket and another pin in another cushion in an opposite pocket when the register bell rang. One conductor with a too highly developed sense of humor was discharged for jumping off his car to buy a paper of pins, which he presented to her.

## Moody's Tribute to His Mother.

At the funeral of his mother in East Northfield, Mass., the other day, Rev. Dwight Moody, the evangelist, moved a large congregation to tears by the touching tribute he paid to her life of self-sacrifice and devotion. He recounted the story of their early life of privation. "She made our home, poor though it was," said he, "the best place on earth to us. She taught us