



GOOD ROADS

Some Fertile Pointers. The following hints on how to make "Roads Better" are selected from a neat little pamphlet sent out by the Juniata Limestone Company, Limited, Cove Forge, Pa.:

The system of working out road taxes is a most vicious one, and is responsible for the failure which has marked the past construction and repair of roads.

Since it seems to be a necessary evil, however, let us not despair in that it is evil—evil works its own reward.

First see that your road can be drained on both sides—a drain in the middle of a road, while quite common, does not help the road much.

After making sure the road can be drained, find out how much of the surface must come off. Dig down deep enough to determine whether or not it has a bottom—this side of China. Often you will find as much as eighteen or twenty inches of mud, sticks and stray stones, the collection of some eight or ten supervisors, gathered at great expense to the taxpayers during as many years.

Their removal may injure a few theories, but will benefit the road, and "that's what we're here for."

Right here too many road-makers (?) make their great error—they stop entirely, or, worse yet, cover the stone with mud.

Why do they cover it with mud? Well, bless your honest heart, didn't the supervisor purchase a road plow as he was instructed, and what do you suppose a road plow is for if not to plow mud from the sides of a road and heap it on the middle?

Then throw it away, you say? Not much! Do you suppose our taxpayers can stand such unheard-of extravagance?

If he didn't cover it with mud he probably went over it with a hand hammer and gave it a lick and a promise—commonly known as "breaking it down."

We imagine the recording angel was kept busy for some seven months and three days keeping tab on the language of those who were forced to use the road—forced, we say, for there many who saw an advantage in driving three miles further to get around it.

Incidentally, what did the road-maker (?) get?—re-elected, most likely.

We have known as low as seven votes to elect a road supervisor; he proved to be worth about that much to the township.

We know a township in Pennsylvania which was turned topsy turvy by a supervisor who "supervised."

It now possesses the proud distinction of being the possessor of the best roads in the State.

There's a moral here—probably two. Let the whole road be covered to the depth of at least six inches with limestone screenings.

Now look over your road. Is it level? Oh, it is, is it? Well, you are all dead wrong. Didn't we tell you to make it higher in the middle? A road that is level when made will soon sag, and you will find it is easier to drain a road which is high in the middle than one with a sag in it.

When the State made roads, roads were made. When each township makes its roads, why—the "tax is worked out;" as for the roads, that does not matter so much; in the summer they are usually dry, and in winter covered with snow, while in the spring and fall—

Too many roads have been built by stories told from the top of a rail fence. The mismanagement displayed in road-making would wreck any business enterprise.

It seems as if money collected as road tax was made of counterfeit or had a hole in it, else why is it thrown away?

If our school tax had been expended like our road tax the Chinese would have been sending missionaries to civilize us long ago.

Now give your road a chance and note results. Do it again next year? Not on your life. Do it once, and that time well and "there you are."

The moral is plain, dear reader. The mass of our people need education along this line badly. We stand ready to give our assistance in the matter of making roads better that we may all enjoy better roads.

The Cook's Mistake. A Prairie avenue capitalist who gained the larger part of his wealth in the sawmill and lumbering industry in Northern Wisconsin is noted for the vigilance with which he watches the small details of his big business. As an example of this characteristic a story is told of a tour of inspection made by him to his logging camps in the pine woods.

On this trip the Chicago lumberman was grieved to notice that some of his teamsters used too many oats in feeding their horses, and was shocked by a few other evidences of petty extravagance, but what pained him most was the amount of provisions consumed at the camp. He believed that this was due to the wastefulness of the cooks, though such waste is difficult to detect. But the Chicago man soon hit upon an ingenious detective scheme by which

he was able to tell whether or not the cooks were economical in the use of supplies.

At all the camps a pig was kept and fed on the scraps from the woodmen's tables. After a visit to the pig pen he approached the cook with a friendly smile, and remarked:

"Ah, Antoine, that's a fine, fat pig you have there. Couldn't you just as well feed another?"

As Antoine was wise he replied: "No; we can't keep more than one. We haven't enough scraps."

At the next camp the same question was asked the unsuspecting Peter, and he promptly replied:

"Why, yes! We could feed another pig just as well as not. Send us one."

Then the lumberman found the camp foreman and said: "O'Brien, you will have to discharge that cook of yours. He can feed too many pigs."—Chicago Chronicle.

Funny Advertisements.

Curiously worded advertisements, which are funny without intent, are common in the London papers, it would seem. An English periodical offered a prize the other day for the best collection of such announcements, and the following is the result:

"Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Furnished apartments, suitable for gentlemen with folding doors." "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzler."

"Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday." "For sale—A pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."

"A boy wanted who can open oysters with reference." "Buildog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—An orphan and a boy to blow the same." "Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Wanted—For the summer, a cottage for a small family with good drainage." "Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons." "Wanted—Good boys for punching." "To be disposed of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable headpiece as good as new."

The last is a copy of an inscription painted on a board which adorned a fence in Kent: "Notis: If any man's or woman's cows gets into these here otes, his or her tail will be cut off as the case may be."

No Proof of His Powers.

"Ethel!" "Yes, papa."

"I believe you told me once that young Litewait claimed to be a hypnotist."

"Oh, he is one, papa. I know he is."

"He's proved it to your satisfaction, has he?"

"Yes, papa."

"Was he trying to demonstrate it when I saw him kissing you in the conservatory?"

The beautiful girl blushed.

"Yes, papa."

"You considered that satisfactory proof, did you?"

"Yes, papa."

"And you're sure it was hypnotism?"

"Perfectly certain, papa."

"You wouldn't try to deceive your poor old father in a matter of that sort, would you?"

"No, indeed, papa."

The old man shook his head doubtfully.



MRS. STEVENSON, PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the wife of Vice President Stevenson, who has been elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is fitted in every way for the signal honor that has been conferred upon her by her patriotic friends.

The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington in 1890, and has a membership of 10,000 in forty-two States. It is one of the most important women's patriotic societies in the country.

Its conditions of eligibility to membership are as follows: "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18 years and who is descended from an ancestor who with unflinching loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as civil officer in one of the colonies or States or of the united colonies or States."

provided the applicant be otherwise acceptable to the society. Mrs. Stevenson was married to Mr. Stevenson in 1863. She was Miss

Letitia Green, of Danville, Ky., the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, who was the president of Center College, in Danville. Mrs. Stevenson is one of the most popular women in Washington society, and new honors will add little to the high esteem in which she is already held.

Cute Trick of a Girl.

"Have you ever noticed," said a young man about town, "the foxy game that some girls work in the crowded street cars for the purpose of getting a seat? No? Why, they've worked it on me several times during the past month. The first time it happened was one night around Christmas time. I boarded a car and got a seat. The car soon filled up, with women principally, the majority of whom carried Christmas bundles. I was very tired, and, of course, I became interested in my paper to the exclusion of everything else. A moment or two later, however, I glanced up from my paper and looked around the car. A rather pretty young woman, who stood just in front of me, bowed very sweetly and said: 'Why, how do you do? I tipped my hat, but for the life of me I couldn't place her—didn't know her at all. But she seemed to know me, and, of course, it was only proper that I should give her my seat. I did it, making some idiotic remark about the weather as she took my place. 'Oh,' she said, looking at me, critically, 'I'm afraid I've made a mistake. I took you for an acquaintance.' She turned away with a look of well-forgotten embarrassment. But she had my seat and kept it."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Case for Laces.

Many ladies possessing rare and valuable laces, which perchance have been handed down to them from one or two generations, prize them as highly as the most costly jewels, and to them a dainty lace case in which to fold away their treasures would be invaluable. A very lovely one could be made of fine bolting cloth and satin. A double piece of white satin, fourteen inches long, and five and one-half inches wide, should be filled with one or two layers of perfumed cotton and afterwards bound about the edges with fine white silk cord, thus forming a pad, around which the lace could be carefully folded. This pad should be placed within the bolting cloth, folded in book form. The bolting cloth should be embroidered all around the edges in button-hole stitch, with fine white floss, and upon one side, the word "Laces," as well as a few flowers scattered about, should be embroidered in white or delicate shades of washing silk. The two sides could be gracefully fastened together by means of narrow white ribbons, tied in a bow.—Womankind.

Sleeps Without Pillows.

The Queen of Serbia is one of the few examples of royalty who have a royal bearing. She eschews soft beds and down pillows. She sleeps on a narrow divan with a hard and unyielding mattress and without the vestige of a head rest; the consequence is that her figure

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

is perfect and the carriage of her head stately and natural. The royal family of Serbia has never been permitted, as children, to indulge in the pillow habit, and consequently the absence of it is no deprivation to the beautiful Queen.

The First in India.

Native women of Hindostan when taken ill must be content with such medical attention as is furnished by members of their own sex. The richer the sufferer the more imperative is this rule, which is by no means universally observed among the poor people. When an aristocratic native woman becomes ill a physician is, of course, called in, but the information he gets does not come from personal observation, being furnished by the husband or personal attendants of the sufferer. Of course, proper ministrations to the sick is impossible under these circumstances.

Miss Alice Maude Sorabji, a young woman of remarkable scientific attainments, has determined to change this. Miss Sorabji, the first girl bachelor of science in all India, is the daughter of the late Rev. Sorabji Kharsodji of the Church Missionary Society, and of Mrs. Sorabji, so well known in Western India for many educational charities. Her earlier education was obtained at the Victoria high school, Poona, whence she matriculated at the age of 15, appearing nineteenth in a list of candidates who were drawn from the whole Bombay presidency. Miss Alice Sorabji is a sister of the distinguished Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first girl graduate of Western India, who was at Oxford, England, not long ago.

Peace in a Dentist's Chair.

The high-pressure existence of a woman of the world, who, like many of her kind, is fashionable, cultured and philanthropic, and at the same time a conscientious wife and mother, seems to an onlooker simply bewildering in its rush from one engagement to another, and from duty to duty. No wonder that so many of our women break down and become victims of nervous prostration! "I have been so driven lately," said a society woman the other day, "especially now at the end of the season, that I positively enjoyed a couple of hours' seance at my dentist's yesterday, and actually found the experience soothing to my overstrained nerves, and the concentrated attention I was obliged to give to the really severe pain almost pleasant."

Afternoon Tea Costume.

Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose 80th birthday was publicly celebrated a few months ago, has decided to take music lessons. Mrs. Stanton plays with much expression the simple marches and waltzes she learned when a girl, but this does not satisfy her. She is anxious to have her musical selections up to date. So, like the pioneer progressive woman that she is, she is about to begin to study new music under a capable instructor.

Target for Tradesmen.

The news that Miss Hetty Green has contracted the habit of dressing well has had a marked effect upon her mail. She is in receipt of circulars from dressmakers, milliners, shoe merchants and other tradesmen who had long ago reached the conclusion that the richest woman in America was not a target for their shafts. It is said that even London and Paris have already heard of Mrs. Green's change of habits.

Attend Law Lectures.

Some of the society women of New York have been attending a course of lectures this season, given by a celebrated jurist and dealing with matters of law which are of possible moment to women especially. Property-owners in particular need to be informed on many such points, and many of them have embraced the opportunity.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearied Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

PRING makes so many demands on purse and taste that it takes a lot of courage to consider furs at the present time, but fur collarettes are now selling for about a third of what they cost early last winter. They will serve nicely with the spring gown, and they will also find usefulness in the summer over a thin dress for party occasion, when he wants to show you the moon.

You know. The fashion of collarettes is not going to change so arbitrarily that one carefully selected now will not serve next season; on the contrary, if you really buy a stylish one now it will be just so much money in your pocket next autumn. Still, it is possible to be stylish and trig without one. If you can only invent or induce your dressmaker to devise some novel jacket bodice of a sort that no one else is wearing, there'll be no need of fur accessories to make it cause envy in all beholders. It's safer and surer to do the inventing yourself, and it's really not a difficult matter, so great are the possibilities of the jacket bodice for

and the high wired collar that stops just in front of the ears are of black velvet, and the vest is finished with a draped stock collar. The puffed sleeves have long points over the hands. This model could be made very pretty in light weight cloth, in which case the braiding would be better if of silk.

On the third dress shown the braid is soutache, and yards and yards of it are employed. The bottom of the skirt has a series of tucks, and these are headed by wide bands of braiding that form ornaments at regular intervals and run up either side of the front breadth. The fitted jacket bodice has a short ripple basque and slanting pockets on each side. It fastens in front and is trimmed all around with soutache braid and cord ornaments, and the tucks that appear on the bottom of the skirt are repeated on the bottom of the jacket. On the sleeves there is trimming that corresponds with that of the skirt.

Summer hats are going to be laden with flowers and be as big as ever a woman can stand. When a woman puts her mind to it and fashion sanctions it, it is a wonder how big a hat she can get under. For the mid-season, hats with soft tan velvet crowns and wide brims of straw or of openwork, lace and chenille, all weighted with flowers, lace and plumes, and if your dress seems to need it, a touch of fur, are to be the vogue, and a vogue that deserves consideration, for a hat of such plan will serve as well in the early fall of next year as in the present late

adaptation to ingenious devices of cut and embellishment. But if your mind doesn't turn to something novel, then become a copier, with this first pictured model as a guide.

It's new enough, for it is sketched from the only one of its sort yet made, but it is jaunty enough to soon be reproduced many times. In the original it was made of dark-brown woolen suling and was worn with a moderately wide godet skirt. The bodice had a short plented basque, and was cut away in front to show a plented vest of brown silk, with a center boxpleat of brown velvet that narrowed toward the bottom and was decorated with three brass buttons. Rows of small buttons bordered the fronts, which were edged with black silk braids. A touch of fur appeared at the throat, but this may be replaced with chiffon, lace or any other desired finish. As to lace it is as serviceable a trimming as it ever was. It is still safe to use all of it you can afford, and to put it everywhere you can find a place to stick it on. Whole gowns are made of ribbon and lace insertion, and the more insertions used the prettier, so say many. Little lace frills are as much in vogue as ever and the picking out of the outlines of a gown by edges of lace is as stylish now as it was when it was first introduced some seasons ago.

Mohair has taken a fresh start, and for the coming season appears in all sorts of pretty stamped and woven designs, Dresden figuring and colors. The material wears well, and makes up prettily in conventional gowns, its stiffness—which in the right place we may

call crispness—makes it unsuitable for very elaborate effects, but, on the other hand, no goods better stands the requirements of the seashore and damp weather. The stuff comes forty-four inches wide and adapts itself to

wide skirts very nicely. It is sometimes made up with lace and chiffon, but it is not a good idea. Better let it be self-trimmed, or combined with stiff, crisp ribbon or a touch of softening velvet. For a skirt to take the place of a silk or a brocade one it is advisable. It has almost the dressy effect of silk in the lighter coloring, and it wears much better. It comes in designs and color that duplicate the silk effects, and for general dressy wear and to save the launderer and more delicate skirt it is to be advised. For an entire gown of gray figured mohair, an excellent model is presented in the next picture. Here the full, stiffened skirt is trimmed with black braid frogs and cord at either side of the front. The blouse waist has jacket fronts garnished with the same military braiding, and the silk vest, is laid in folds from neck to waist. Belt

and the high wired collar that stops just in front of the ears are of black velvet, and the vest is finished with a draped stock collar. The puffed sleeves have long points over the hands. This model could be made very pretty in light weight cloth, in which case the braiding would be better if of silk.

On the third dress shown the braid is soutache, and yards and yards of it are employed. The bottom of the skirt has a series of tucks, and these are headed by wide bands of braiding that form ornaments at regular intervals and run up either side of the front breadth. The fitted jacket bodice has a short ripple basque and slanting pockets on each side. It fastens in front and is trimmed all around with soutache braid and cord ornaments, and the tucks that appear on the bottom of the skirt are repeated on the bottom of the jacket. On the sleeves there is trimming that corresponds with that of the skirt.

Summer hats are going to be laden with flowers and be as big as ever a woman can stand. When a woman puts her mind to it and fashion sanctions it, it is a wonder how big a hat she can get under. For the mid-season, hats with soft tan velvet crowns and wide brims of straw or of openwork, lace and chenille, all weighted with flowers, lace and plumes, and if your dress seems to need it, a touch of fur, are to be the vogue, and a vogue that deserves consideration, for a hat of such plan will serve as well in the early fall of next year as in the present late

adaptation to ingenious devices of cut and embellishment. But if your mind doesn't turn to something novel, then become a copier, with this first pictured model as a guide.

It's new enough, for it is sketched from the only one of its sort yet made, but it is jaunty enough to soon be reproduced many times. In the original it was made of dark-brown woolen suling and was worn with a moderately wide godet skirt. The bodice had a short plented basque, and was cut away in front to show a plented vest of brown silk, with a center boxpleat of brown velvet that narrowed toward the bottom and was decorated with three brass buttons. Rows of small buttons bordered the fronts, which were edged with black silk braids. A touch of fur appeared at the throat, but this may be replaced with chiffon, lace or any other desired finish. As to lace it is as serviceable a trimming as it ever was. It is still safe to use all of it you can afford, and to put it everywhere you can find a place to stick it on. Whole gowns are made of ribbon and lace insertion, and the more insertions used the prettier, so say many. Little lace frills are as much in vogue as ever and the picking out of the outlines of a gown by edges of lace is as stylish now as it was when it was first introduced some seasons ago.

Mohair has taken a fresh start, and for the coming season appears in all sorts of pretty stamped and woven designs, Dresden figuring and colors. The material wears well, and makes up prettily in conventional gowns, its stiffness—which in the right place we may

call crispness—makes it unsuitable for very elaborate effects, but, on the other hand, no goods better stands the requirements of the seashore and damp weather. The stuff comes forty-four inches wide and adapts itself to

wide skirts very nicely. It is sometimes made up with lace and chiffon, but it is not a good idea. Better let it be self-trimmed, or combined with stiff, crisp ribbon or a touch of softening velvet. For a skirt to take the place of a silk or a brocade one it is advisable. It has almost the dressy effect of silk in the lighter coloring, and it wears much better. It comes in designs and color that duplicate the silk effects, and for general dressy wear and to save the launderer and more delicate skirt it is to be advised. For an entire gown of gray figured mohair, an excellent model is presented in the next picture. Here the full, stiffened skirt is trimmed with black braid frogs and cord at either side of the front. The blouse waist has jacket fronts garnished with the same military braiding, and the silk vest, is laid in folds from neck to waist. Belt

and the high wired collar that stops just in front of the ears are of black velvet, and the vest is finished with a draped stock collar. The puffed sleeves have long points over the hands. This model could be made very pretty in light weight cloth, in which case the braiding would be better if of silk.

On the third dress shown the braid is soutache, and yards and yards of it are employed. The bottom of the skirt has a series of tucks, and these are headed by wide bands of braiding that form ornaments at regular intervals and run up either side of the front breadth. The fitted jacket bodice has a short ripple basque and slanting pockets on each side. It fastens in front and is trimmed all around with soutache braid and cord ornaments, and the tucks that appear on the bottom of the skirt are repeated on the bottom of the jacket. On the sleeves there is trimming that corresponds with that of the skirt.

Summer hats are going to be laden with flowers and be as big as ever a woman can stand. When a woman puts her mind to it and fashion sanctions it, it is a wonder how big a hat she can get under. For the mid-season, hats with soft tan velvet crowns and wide brims of straw or of openwork, lace and chenille, all weighted with flowers, lace and plumes, and if your dress seems to need it, a touch of fur, are to be the vogue, and a vogue that deserves consideration, for a hat of such plan will serve as well in the early fall of next year as in the present late

adaptation to ingenious devices of cut and embellishment. But if your mind doesn't turn to something novel, then become a copier, with this first pictured model as a guide.

It's new enough, for it is sketched from the only one of its sort yet made, but it is jaunty enough to soon be reproduced many times. In the original it was made of dark-brown woolen suling and was worn with a moderately wide godet skirt. The bodice had a short plented basque, and was cut away in front to show a plented vest of brown silk, with a center boxpleat of brown velvet that narrowed toward the bottom and was decorated with three brass buttons. Rows of small buttons bordered the fronts, which were edged with black silk braids. A touch of fur appeared at the throat, but this may be replaced with chiffon, lace or any other desired finish. As to lace it is as serviceable a trimming as it ever was. It is still safe to use all of it you can afford, and to put it everywhere you can find a place to stick it on. Whole gowns are made of ribbon and lace insertion, and the more insertions used the prettier, so say many. Little lace frills are as much in vogue as ever and the picking out of the outlines of a gown by edges of lace is as stylish now as it was when it was first introduced some seasons ago.

Mohair has taken a fresh start, and for the coming season appears in all sorts of pretty stamped and woven designs, Dresden figuring and colors. The material wears well, and makes up prettily in conventional gowns, its stiffness—which in the right place we may

call crispness—makes it unsuitable for very elaborate effects, but, on the other hand, no goods better stands the requirements of the seashore and damp weather. The stuff comes forty-four inches wide and adapts itself to

wide skirts very nicely. It is sometimes made up with lace and chiffon, but it is not a good idea. Better let it be self-trimmed, or combined with stiff, crisp ribbon or a touch of softening velvet. For a skirt to take the place of a silk or a brocade one it is advisable. It has almost the dressy effect of silk in the lighter coloring, and it wears much better. It comes in designs and color that duplicate the silk effects, and for general dressy wear and to save the launderer and more delicate skirt it is to be advised. For an entire gown of gray figured mohair, an excellent model is presented in the next picture. Here the full, stiffened skirt is trimmed with black braid frogs and cord at either side of the front. The blouse waist has jacket fronts garnished with the same military braiding, and the silk vest, is laid in folds from neck to waist. Belt

and the high wired collar that stops just in front of the ears are of black velvet, and the vest is finished with a draped stock collar. The puffed sleeves have long points over the hands. This model could be made very pretty in light weight cloth, in which case the braiding would be better if of silk.

On the third dress shown the braid is soutache, and yards and yards of it are employed. The bottom of the skirt has a series of tucks, and these are headed by wide bands of braiding that form ornaments at regular intervals and run up either side of the front breadth. The fitted jacket bodice has a short ripple basque and slanting pockets on each side. It fastens in front and is trimmed all around with soutache braid and cord ornaments, and the tucks that appear on the bottom of the skirt are repeated on the bottom of the jacket. On the sleeves there is trimming that corresponds with that of the skirt.

Summer hats are going to be laden with flowers and be as big as ever a woman can stand. When a woman puts her mind to it and fashion sanctions it, it is a wonder how big a hat she can get under. For the mid-season, hats with soft tan velvet crowns and wide brims of straw or of openwork, lace and chenille, all weighted with flowers, lace and plumes, and if your dress seems to need it, a touch of fur, are to be the vogue, and a vogue that deserves consideration, for a hat of such plan will serve as well in the early fall of next year as in the present late

adaptation to ingenious devices of cut and embellishment. But if your mind doesn't turn to something novel, then become a copier, with this first pictured model as a guide.

It's new enough, for it is sketched from the only one of its sort yet made, but it is jaunty enough to soon be reproduced many times. In the original it was made of dark-brown woolen suling and was worn with a moderately wide godet skirt. The bodice had a short plented basque, and was cut away in front to show a plented vest of brown silk, with a center boxpleat of brown velvet that narrowed toward the bottom and was decorated with three brass buttons. Rows of small buttons bordered the fronts, which were edged with black silk braids. A touch of fur appeared at the throat, but this may be replaced with chiffon, lace or any other desired finish. As to lace it is as serviceable a trimming as it ever was. It is still safe to use all of it you can afford, and to put it everywhere you can find a place to stick it on. Whole gowns are made of ribbon and lace insertion, and the more insertions used the prettier, so say many. Little lace frills are as much in vogue as ever and the picking out of the outlines of a gown by edges of lace is as stylish now as it was when it was first introduced some seasons ago.

Mohair has taken a fresh start, and for the coming season appears in all sorts of pretty stamped and woven designs, Dresden figuring and colors. The material wears well, and makes up prettily in conventional gowns, its stiffness—which in the right place we may

call crispness—makes it unsuitable for very elaborate effects, but, on the other hand, no goods better stands the requirements of the seashore and damp weather. The stuff comes forty-four inches wide and adapts itself to

wide skirts very nicely. It is sometimes made up with lace and chiffon, but it is not a good idea. Better let it be self-trimmed, or combined with stiff, crisp ribbon or a touch of softening velvet. For a skirt to take the place of a silk or a brocade one it is advisable. It has almost the dressy effect of silk in the lighter coloring, and it wears much better. It comes in designs and color that duplicate the silk effects, and for general dressy wear and to save the launderer and more delicate skirt it is to be advised. For an entire gown of gray figured mohair, an excellent model is presented in the next picture. Here the full, stiffened skirt is trimmed with black braid frogs and cord at either side of the front. The blouse waist has jacket fronts garnished with the same military braiding, and the silk vest, is laid in folds from neck to waist. Belt

and the high wired collar that stops just in front of the ears are of black velvet, and the vest is finished with a draped stock collar. The puffed sleeves have long points over the hands. This model could be made very pretty in light weight cloth, in which case the braiding would be better if of silk.

On the third dress shown the braid is soutache, and yards and yards of it are employed. The bottom of the skirt has a series of tucks, and these are headed by wide bands of braiding that form ornaments at regular intervals and run up either side of the front breadth. The fitted jacket bodice has a short ripple basque and slanting pockets on each side. It fastens in front and is trimmed all around with soutache braid and cord ornaments, and the tucks that appear on the bottom of the skirt are repeated on the bottom of the jacket. On the sleeves there is trimming that corresponds with that of the skirt.

Summer hats are going to be laden with flowers and be as big as ever a woman can stand. When a woman puts her mind to it and fashion sanctions it, it is a wonder how big a hat she can get under. For the mid-season, hats with soft tan velvet crowns and wide brims of straw or of openwork, lace and chenille, all weighted with flowers, lace and plumes, and if your dress seems to need it, a touch of fur, are to be the vogue, and a vogue that deserves consideration, for a hat of such plan will serve as well in the early fall of next year as in the present late

adaptation to ingenious devices of cut and embellishment. But if your mind doesn't turn to something novel, then become a copier, with this first pictured model as a guide.

It's new enough, for it is sketched from the only one of its sort yet made, but it is jaunty enough to soon be reproduced many times. In the original it was made of dark-brown woolen suling and was worn with a moderately wide godet skirt. The bodice had a short plented basque, and was cut away in front to show a plented vest of brown silk, with a center boxpleat of brown velvet that narrowed toward the bottom and was decorated with three brass buttons. Rows of small buttons bordered the fronts, which were edged with black silk braids. A touch of fur appeared at the throat, but this may be replaced with chiffon, lace or any other desired finish. As to lace it is as serviceable a trimming as it ever was. It is still safe to use all of it you can afford, and to put it everywhere you can find a place to stick it on. Whole gowns are made of ribbon and lace insertion, and the more insertions used the prettier, so say many. Little lace frills are as much in vogue as ever and the picking out of the outlines of a gown by edges