

POWER OF TRUSTS

APPARENT IN NEARLY EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS.

Commercial Independence No Longer Exists—How the Rich Escape Taxation—Stocks and Bonds Can Be Hidden, Not Houses, Lands or Live Stock

Nothing for the People. It is strange how dead Mr. Dingley and the other Republican leaders are to the significance of contemporary facts. At the very juncture when the Supreme Court of the United States has struck an astonishing and shattering blow to the organization of business on the plan of conspiracies to prevent competition, we see the newly restored party putting all its powers at the service of the trusts, and devoting its energies openly to the framing of a scheme of taxation which is obviously and notoriously based on the undemocratic and nefarious principle of public taxation for private profit.

The party, apparently without the slightest consciousness of what it is really about, is sentencing the protective system to death and committing suicide. The people are swiftly coming by evolution to the point where they will determine whether they are to rule the trusts or permit the trusts to rule them, and the Republican party in Congress is going ahead in the sight of all men doing its best to strengthen and arm the trusts for the battle with the people.—New York Journal.

Every intelligent person is aware that corporations control not only our railroads and banks, but almost every form of manufacturing and mercantile adventure. They organize themselves in trusts, which, under the pretense of reducing the cost of production of articles, crush out competition and impose what prices it pleases them to impose on articles of general consumption. Everybody knows what the methods of operation of these corporations are, as everybody has to a greater or less extent suffered from them. Not only are they crushing out competition, they are crushing out the independent spirit of Americans.

Supposing, for example, that a grocer in the city of New Orleans were to insist on selling sugar at a figure below that quoted and dictated to him by the sugar refinery combine (the sugar trust), what do we suppose would be the result to him? He would be inconspicuously ruined by the trust, which would undersell him on every hand until it had forced him out of business and driven him to the wall. And there can be no commercial independence, of course, where this state of things prevails.

Readers are equally well aware that the poor or humbler section of the community is taxed for more heavily than the rich. The law takes only reality, which cannot be concealed, but it touches not personality, which belongs almost exclusively to the wealthy. The wealthy thus escape taxation on one-half of their accumulated property, while the poor are taxed on all of theirs. Comptroller Roberts, of New York, put himself on record the other day to the effect that in 1895 the taxable value of realty in the Empire State was close upon \$4,000,000,000, and that the taxable value of personalty was less than \$500,000,000 in the same year, but he declared that the value of the personalty in the State was at any rate quite equal to the value of the realty.

Now, as ex-President Harrison said, "five-sixths of the voters of the country favor a revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds and putting other restraints upon them. An even larger proportion of our people would give their emphatic support to the proposition that tax burdens should fall equally on all property. They do not now, as every one knows. Lands, houses, live stock and implements of trade cannot be hidden. Stocks and bonds can be, and the assessor has no way of checking the list."

But while the injustice of corporation legislation and tax legislation is to be fought and fought strenuously, it must be fought discreetly and intelligently, not as a red rag is rushed at by a bull. The ex-President suggests seven cardinal points to be borne carefully in mind when such legislation is to be attacked:

- First—The people have not only authorized, but invited, the organization of and the investment in these corporations.
- Second—That the bankruptcy of any legitimate business is a public injury.
- Third—That we must take these things as our own, or that of our fathers, has made them. As to the past, we can do little more than mend.
- Fourth—That the work of reforming our corporation laws is not for apprentices.
- Fifth—That corporation law should be general. It is neither wise nor safe to assume that a particular case is a representative one, and to administer the remedy promiscuously.
- Sixth—That in public affairs the best attainable good is the thing to be sought.
- Seventh—That the legislation must be just.

The reason that corporation law and tax law reform has not appreciably progressed, although legislation has been enacted both by the Congress of the United States and by a number of State Legislatures, is that the legislative bodies are not of much account, according to the ex-President, and that, being untrained in great measure, they bungle their legislative work and leave it in a condition easy to be picked to pieces by corporation counsel, who, Mr. Harrison says, are about the brightest intellects in the United States.

Sherman's anti-trust law of 1890 has been all but a complete failure. There never has been a conviction, as far as we have heard, obtained under it, although trusts have doubled in number since its enactment, until this last week, when the Western Joint Traffic Association—the most innocent of all combinations—was pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be illegal. The State of New York has various laws on its statute book making the formation and operation of such illegal combinations of capital penal offenses, but the combinations flourish and flaunt their operations in the face of the public as if the laws against them did not have existence.

These views of ex-President Harrison

are sound, sensible and practical, and whether they are thoroughly approved or not they will have the result of making people think on the subject—which is the initial step toward the remedying of evils.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Care of Pupils' Eyesight—Advantages of Scrap Books—A Father's Idea of What Should Be Taught His Son Sampson—Educational Intelligence.

Protect the Eyesight. Take care of your pupils' eyesight. You are morally and professionally bound to guard it from ill use, abuse or neglect. Remove all conditions that tend to strain, blur or obscure it. Do not permit anything in the furniture or surroundings of the room even though it was introduced and sanctioned by some one else, who perhaps had more experience than you, and is supposed to be a great deal wiser upon the subject than you are, to remain if it proves to be a source of annoyance to your pupils' sight. Change it at once. Don't fancy that you have no responsibility in the matter since some one else placed it there. Duty has to do with the present, not the past. If the situation is not wisely chosen for the battle, the officer who is in charge will be governed by events; and in the light of subsequent knowledge correct the mistake and strengthen his position. Each is held responsible for the trust he assumes. It may have been the rule in the school you are teaching, to use a stentile instead of the old-fashioned white crayon, and the same article may still be furnished by the board. Do not use it without making a protest. Clear your skirts at least from the pernicious practice of snuffing out your pupils' eyes like so many candles. What, if there are bits of chalk dust breathed? These particles of mineral matter are readily thrown off from the system before they are permitted to lodge and work harm. Better to work in a little extra chalk dust and have plain white lines on the board than to ruin in short measure the eyes, and in consequence the happiness of a whole lifetime by compelling pupils to decipher faint lines in an obscure light, at improper angles and all kinds of distances. Study your environments to protect the eyesight of your pupils. Let us drop the soapstone as a crayon for the blackboard.

Scrap Books. Scrap books carefully planned may be made very helpful. (Note the proviso—"carefully planned.") This is rendered peculiarly easy for the teacher, from the fact that the leading magazines and papers are given nowadays to illustrating in series. One scrap book in our possession contains views from "Waterloo" from the Cosmopolitan, another "Ottawa," and its environs. We will mention still others, and how they related to the work in hand.

While engaged in some general lessons on the Indians, we came across some views of the Zunil, Pueblos, also the Mission Stations of California in the days of Padre Junipero Soud. This gave just the help needed in showing certain types of Indian life. For other lessons we mounted views of cotton raising, orange and rice culture. To help in the Greek stories, all the stories relating to them that came in our way were laid aside as well as outlines of vase forms, statues, coins, etc.

"Gemina" in "Seven Little Sisters" was made more vivid by views of Sahara, the Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Nile. In the same way "Agoonack's" charm was heightened by pictures of Arctic life. If these pictures are intended for third year pupils they may be mounted on card board or drawing paper and tied in one corner by a ribbon that can be readily slipped from the punch-hole, if the views are to be passed about in the class. If these views are for younger pupils to have at their desks, perhaps the scrap book form is better.—Exchange.

London to Have a University. There is reason to believe that the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign is to be made memorable by the establishment in London of a great teaching university. The London university has existed since 1836, but its function has always been limited to the examination of candidates and the conferring of degrees. This restriction has made it an imperial rather than a local or metropolitan institution. Its examinations have, indeed, been characterized by thoroughness and fairness, and have commanded the confidence of teachers and students in all parts of the United Kingdom. Still, the feeling has been growing among scholars that London should have an organized university of its own, which should furnish help and guidance in other ways than by examinations, and for some twelve years a movement has been going on to make London a great seat of learning.

Want No Immigrant Teachers. The school teachers of England fear that the educational department will admit to employment in the elementary schools of Great Britain teachers holding the certificates issued by the Irish education board. They argue that this would lower the standard of the schools and increase the opportunities for theological discussions. The ordinary salary of teachers in Ireland is about \$200 less than that of the English teacher of corresponding grade, and this leads many to believe that a considerable immigration may be expected.

His Idea of Education. A teacher once received the following laughable letter from the father of one of her pupils: "Respected Madam: It is neither my desire nor my wish that my son Sampson peruse the study of grammar nor any of the other dead languages. He see git along with plain English, and

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Care of Pupils' Eyesight—Advantages of Scrap Books—A Father's Idea of What Should Be Taught His Son Sampson—Educational Intelligence.

Protect the Eyesight. Take care of your pupils' eyesight. You are morally and professionally bound to guard it from ill use, abuse or neglect. Remove all conditions that tend to strain, blur or obscure it. Do not permit anything in the furniture or surroundings of the room even though it was introduced and sanctioned by some one else, who perhaps had more experience than you, and is supposed to be a great deal wiser upon the subject than you are, to remain if it proves to be a source of annoyance to your pupils' sight. Change it at once. Don't fancy that you have no responsibility in the matter since some one else placed it there. Duty has to do with the present, not the past. If the situation is not wisely chosen for the battle, the officer who is in charge will be governed by events; and in the light of subsequent knowledge correct the mistake and strengthen his position. Each is held responsible for the trust he assumes. It may have been the rule in the school you are teaching, to use a stentile instead of the old-fashioned white crayon, and the same article may still be furnished by the board. Do not use it without making a protest. Clear your skirts at least from the pernicious practice of snuffing out your pupils' eyes like so many candles. What, if there are bits of chalk dust breathed? These particles of mineral matter are readily thrown off from the system before they are permitted to lodge and work harm. Better to work in a little extra chalk dust and have plain white lines on the board than to ruin in short measure the eyes, and in consequence the happiness of a whole lifetime by compelling pupils to decipher faint lines in an obscure light, at improper angles and all kinds of distances. Study your environments to protect the eyesight of your pupils. Let us drop the soapstone as a crayon for the blackboard.

Scrap Books. Scrap books carefully planned may be made very helpful. (Note the proviso—"carefully planned.") This is rendered peculiarly easy for the teacher, from the fact that the leading magazines and papers are given nowadays to illustrating in series. One scrap book in our possession contains views from "Waterloo" from the Cosmopolitan, another "Ottawa," and its environs. We will mention still others, and how they related to the work in hand.

While engaged in some general lessons on the Indians, we came across some views of the Zunil, Pueblos, also the Mission Stations of California in the days of Padre Junipero Soud. This gave just the help needed in showing certain types of Indian life. For other lessons we mounted views of cotton raising, orange and rice culture. To help in the Greek stories, all the stories relating to them that came in our way were laid aside as well as outlines of vase forms, statues, coins, etc.

"Gemina" in "Seven Little Sisters" was made more vivid by views of Sahara, the Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Nile. In the same way "Agoonack's" charm was heightened by pictures of Arctic life. If these pictures are intended for third year pupils they may be mounted on card board or drawing paper and tied in one corner by a ribbon that can be readily slipped from the punch-hole, if the views are to be passed about in the class. If these views are for younger pupils to have at their desks, perhaps the scrap book form is better.—Exchange.

London to Have a University. There is reason to believe that the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign is to be made memorable by the establishment in London of a great teaching university. The London university has existed since 1836, but its function has always been limited to the examination of candidates and the conferring of degrees. This restriction has made it an imperial rather than a local or metropolitan institution. Its examinations have, indeed, been characterized by thoroughness and fairness, and have commanded the confidence of teachers and students in all parts of the United Kingdom. Still, the feeling has been growing among scholars that London should have an organized university of its own, which should furnish help and guidance in other ways than by examinations, and for some twelve years a movement has been going on to make London a great seat of learning.

Want No Immigrant Teachers. The school teachers of England fear that the educational department will admit to employment in the elementary schools of Great Britain teachers holding the certificates issued by the Irish education board. They argue that this would lower the standard of the schools and increase the opportunities for theological discussions. The ordinary salary of teachers in Ireland is about \$200 less than that of the English teacher of corresponding grade, and this leads many to believe that a considerable immigration may be expected.

His Idea of Education. A teacher once received the following laughable letter from the father of one of her pupils: "Respected Madam: It is neither my desire nor my wish that my son Sampson peruse the study of grammar nor any of the other dead languages. He see git along with plain English, and

ne be aint' ever likely to be a Physickan be aint' no need to peruse the study of fizzyology either, and I don't think their skillens is a proper thing for children to study and I pefer that Sampson be kondred to rhythmic, readin, goggerly and ritin and the names of the Presidents of our country."

Educational Intelligence. Oxford University consists of twenty-two colleges.

The students of Johns Hopkins University are not permitted to publish any periodical.

The Washington State Board of Education, as announced by Governor Rogers, is W. J. Hughes, H. B. Walker, J. H. Morgan and Mrs. Rice. The new bell and clock for Mount Holyoke College is to be provided by the gift of \$1,000 by George Outler, Jr., in memory of his sister, Mrs. Susan Cutler Jones.

The Indiana House has passed a compulsory education bill, with the small maximum of twelve weeks' required schooling annually for children between the ages of eight and fourteen.

Nine Juniors of Yale University were last week brought to account by the faculty for sending a letter to Corbett, the pugilist, extending Yale's best wishes. The signers of the letter announced their willingness to retract the objectionable sentiment.

The new library at Princeton will cost \$600,000 and will accommodate 2,200,000 volumes, besides a large number of recitation rooms for such classes as require special library facilities. This structure, Gothic in architecture will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in this country.

The Educational Club of Philadelphia, has unanimously adopted a resolution, offered by Public School Superintendent Brooks, urging the Philadelphia members of the House and Senate to vote for House bill No. 53, increasing the minimum school term in the State from six to seven months.

Prof. Jebb, M. P., has been nominated by the crown a member of the Senate of the University of London. This is a very happy nomination, as although the Senate of the University of London contains many specialists, Prof. Jebb will be a distinguished addition to the few members who are cognizant of the subject of education generally.

Many business men and educators are signing a petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature to repeal the compulsory vaccination law, or to amend it so as to have it inflict less hardship upon those school children who are not susceptible to the virus. Under the present law a child that is not susceptible to the virus has its arm kept in a state of irritation because of the constant and repeated attempts to make the vaccine take.

One of the most interesting features of the last report of the President of Johns Hopkins University is the statement that about 800 of the University's graduates, nearly one-half of the total number of graduates, have become teachers. Chicago University has employed 23; University of Wisconsin, 16; Bryn Mawr College, 18; Leland Stanford, Jr. University, 17; University of Pennsylvania, 16; Cornell, 14; Columbia, 13; Harvard, 10.

The Des Moines Summer School of Methods will hold its eight annual session at Drake University, July 5th to 30th. It is the largest and oldest summer school in Iowa. During the last seven years it has given training during the summer vacation to hundreds of teachers of Iowa and ten other States. Its corps of instructors are selected from among the best specialists of five different States. It is not only a great school of methods, but it offers opportunities for the most thorough instruction in the common and high school branches and provides for an examination for State certificates at the close of the session.

What a Small Boy Could Do. A lad in Boston, rather small for his age, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little for being so small, and said to him: "You will never amount to much, you can never do much, you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them. "Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something that neither of you can do." "Ah, what is that?" said they. "I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that neither of them were able to do. "I can keep from swearing," said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four faces, and there seemed to be no anxiety for further information.—Ex.

Salaries of Rulers. The King of Bavaria receives \$1,412,000. The King of Saxony has a salary of \$750,000 a year. The King of Italy receives \$2,858,000 as salary, and \$180,000 for his family. The President of the United States gets \$50,000 per annum, house rental and expenses thereof. The King of Spain receives \$1,400,000 a year, and \$600,000 a year for expenses, making a total of \$2,000,000. The Emperor of Austria manages to make both ends meet with an annual allowance of \$3,875,000. His Majesty of Portugal, in consideration of size of kingdom, contents himself with \$635,440 a year. The King of Greece has a salary of \$260,000 a year, and receives \$90,000 besides. The annual salary of the Queen of England is \$1,925,000. The Prince of Wales gets \$200,000; rest of royal family the same. The Czar of Russia receives no salary. His income arises from 1,000,000 square miles of land which he inherits from the crown. His average income is a trifle more than \$33,000 a day.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

A Skillful Combination of Brilliant Hues—Plaids Are to Be Very Popular This Season—Correct Styles in Jackets and Capes.

Dame Fashion's Decrees. New York correspondence:

ESPTIE all that has been said about the garishness of the currently fashionable colors, examination of the dresses into which these brilliant hues go discloses that they are so skillfully combined with softening shades as to leave them entirely free from such criticism. To be sure, if some careless woman rushes into purple, scarlet or bright green, she will likely enough devise a dress that will make the observer's eye ache to the back of her head, but occasional examples of bad taste are always on hand and never yet condemned a tasteful fashion. Very strong color effects are even now risked only for the boudoir by women of good taste, and while outdoors the bright colorings are plentiful enough good management kills all danger of loudness.

A fine example of this treatment of a bright color came in a dress of bright billiard green escape cloth. Its texture was so soft, it was so closely covered with tiny crepe wrinkles that did not seem to ridge the surface, that the color took on a thousand lights and made the green harmonize with any shade of

collar matched the basque, a small button trimming each tab and a lace collar showing from beneath. As yet there is no reason to doubt the truth of last winter's prophecy that foretold high collars and neck swathings for summer dresses.

The plaids now offered are an attractive lot, and because of the current standards in coloring they may be much more freely used than in the case in some seasons. Plaids, of course, stand for brilliancy, for, plentiful as the quieter sorts may be, there are sure to be many of the striking sort. But the hideous ones that fairly give out an echo are happily few on the counters, and are even fewer on women. It was a very pretty combination of green, red and blue that in light weight cloth gave the original of the artist's third contribution here. A piping of green cloth finished the skirt at the hem, and a sleeveless green cloth jacket was worn outside the simple gathered bodice. The medall collar was in one with the jacket, which fastened with large gilt buttons, and was confined at the waist by a handsome belt composed of gilt links. While a liking for elaborations of all sorts prevails in dresses made from most spring and summer stuffs, plaids escape this fancy, being considered, apparently, sufficiently removed from plainness, to make lightly wrought effects unnecessary.

A favorite resort of those who are a bit fearful of overdoing bright colors is to mask them with a sober but semi-transparent material. This method of making is highly fashionable, as by it the two chief characteristics of the sea-

green put with it, and with any other color, too, as a leaf does on a rose-tree. The skirt was made over black satin, the breadths rounded short at waist, and hem to show the satin. A deep facing of plaid silk reached the knees on the under side of the skirt, the plaid showing dark-blue, dark-green, and lines of scarlet and light-green, a tiny streak of daffodil yellow striping here and there as inconspicuously as a streak of sunshine on a lily pad. One bodice for this skirt was plaid silk, crossed in a lot of folds over the front, and fastening under a big frill from shoulder to belt. The belt was wide, fitted, and from black satin. A green cloth bolero, that fastened also at the side with a series of straps between which the frill of the silk bodice showed, was for wear over this silk bodice. The trick can be done, too, when the variety of colors is not great, and when the dominant one is very brilliant. Scarlet was the color of the dress goods of the costume pictured in the initial. The skirt was serge, and had a row of applique black braiding at the hem. The bodice was cerise taffeta, was tucked between the bretelles, gathered at the waist, and held by a belt of scarlet foulard. The bretelles of scarlet silk were trimmed with applique braiding, and a full ruching of black chiffon finished the neck. Even when worn with a scarlet hat of turban shape trimmed with black tips, this dress will not seem too striking or

son—bright colors and elaborateness—can be combined in one dress. Besides this point, it has much to recommend it. Beauty of result is strongly on its side, and then it affords a fine chance for her who is ingenious as well as of sound judgment in dress matters. From the standpoint of economy there is, perhaps, less to say in its favor. True, there is a host of beautiful transparent fabrics that are stylish and inexpensive, but what of saving is scored up by these is all wiped out by the outlay necessary for the silken lining. In these circumstances it is some comfort to remember that new styles are very seldom favorable to economy, and after taking all possible solace from this fact the next thing is to consider how to do the trick inexpensively. There are many models that tend toward this end, and a very pretty one is chosen for the fourth illustration. Its skirt was black grenadine over salmon silk lining, three small ruffles of the silk trimming it near the foot. Shirring on the back and front of the bodice supplied a yoke effect, and from this hung a pleating of salmon chiffon. The sleeves were gathered to the elbows, ending in chiffon frills, salmon chiffon and black chiffon were combined in the collar, and very handsome figured salmon ribbon gave the belt and the bows at the shoulders that saved the outlines there from bareness. Tight sleeves may be coming; indeed, they can be seen not infrequently, but seldom without some elaboration at the shoulders to take the place of the departed puffs.

A WHIRLIGIG FASTENING.

A NEW MODEL FOR PLAIDS. too high-colored, so effective is a little black in softening the brilliancy of reds.

The proportion of black is much greater than this in many cases, and Copyright, 1897.

worn a who are fond of quiet effects will be pretty sure to use more. They need not, however, for scarlet is to be so abundant that a dress like that just described will not seem assertive. With greens, too, the softening trimmings are often of considerable quantity, and the second picture is an illustration of this point, as it shows a jacket bodice of almond-green taffeta, froely trimmed with applique black velvet. The cut of this handsome bodice, however, was the source of its originality. The vest was plain green silk, and sailor collar, revers and the oddly slashed basque were of the same material. The



BRILLIANCY SUBDUED BY MASKING.

collar matched the basque, a small button trimming each tab and a lace collar showing from beneath. As yet there is no reason to doubt the truth of last winter's prophecy that foretold high collars and neck swathings for summer dresses.



IN TABS AT THROAT AND WAIST.

green put with it, and with any other color, too, as a leaf does on a rose-tree. The skirt was made over black satin, the breadths rounded short at waist, and hem to show the satin. A deep facing of plaid silk reached the knees on the under side of the skirt, the plaid showing dark-blue, dark-green, and lines of scarlet and light-green, a tiny streak of daffodil yellow striping here and there as inconspicuously as a streak of sunshine on a lily pad. One bodice for this skirt was plaid silk, crossed in a lot of folds over the front, and fastening under a big frill from shoulder to belt. The belt was wide, fitted, and from black satin. A green cloth bolero, that fastened also at the side with a series of straps between which the frill of the silk bodice showed, was for wear over this silk bodice. The trick can be done, too, when the variety of colors is not great, and when the dominant one is very brilliant. Scarlet was the color of the dress goods of the costume pictured in the initial. The skirt was serge, and had a row of applique black braiding at the hem. The bodice was cerise taffeta, was tucked between the bretelles, gathered at the waist, and held by a belt of scarlet foulard. The bretelles of scarlet silk were trimmed with applique braiding, and a full ruching of black chiffon finished the neck. Even when worn with a scarlet hat of turban shape trimmed with black tips, this dress will not seem too striking or

son—bright colors and elaborateness—can be combined in one dress. Besides this point, it has much to recommend it. Beauty of result is strongly on its side, and then it affords a fine chance for her who is ingenious as well as of sound judgment in dress matters. From the standpoint of economy there is, perhaps, less to say in its favor. True, there is a host of beautiful transparent fabrics that are stylish and inexpensive, but what of saving is scored up by these is all wiped out by the outlay necessary for the silken lining. In these circumstances it is some comfort to remember that new styles are very seldom favorable to economy, and after taking all possible solace from this fact the next thing is to consider how to do the trick inexpensively. There are many models that tend toward this end, and a very pretty one is chosen for the fourth illustration. Its skirt was black grenadine over salmon silk lining, three small ruffles of the silk trimming it near the foot. Shirring on the back and front of the bodice supplied a yoke effect, and from this hung a pleating of salmon chiffon. The sleeves were gathered to the elbows, ending in chiffon frills, salmon chiffon and black chiffon were combined in the collar, and very handsome figured salmon ribbon gave the belt and the bows at the shoulders that saved the outlines there from bareness. Tight sleeves may be coming; indeed, they can be seen not infrequently, but seldom without some elaboration at the shoulders to take the place of the departed puffs.



A WHIRLIGIG FASTENING.

son—bright colors and elaborateness—can be combined in one dress. Besides this point, it has much to recommend it. Beauty of result is strongly on its side, and then it affords a fine chance for her who is ingenious as well as of sound judgment in dress matters. From the standpoint of economy there is, perhaps, less to say in its favor. True, there is a host of beautiful transparent fabrics that are stylish and inexpensive, but what of saving is scored up by these is all wiped out by the outlay necessary for the silken lining. In these circumstances it is some comfort to remember that new styles are very seldom favorable to economy, and after taking all possible solace from this fact the next thing is to consider how to do the trick inexpensively. There are many models that tend toward this end, and a very pretty one is chosen for the fourth illustration. Its skirt was black grenadine over salmon silk lining, three small ruffles of the silk trimming it near the foot. Shirring on the back and front of the bodice supplied a yoke effect, and from this hung a pleating of salmon chiffon. The sleeves were gathered to the elbows, ending in chiffon frills, salmon chiffon and black chiffon were combined in the collar, and very handsome figured salmon ribbon gave the belt and the bows at the shoulders that saved the outlines there from bareness. Tight sleeves may be coming; indeed, they can be seen not infrequently, but seldom without some elaboration at the shoulders to take the place of the departed puffs.