

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

OUR EXECUTIVES DOMINATED BY WALL STREET INFLUENCE.

For Twenty Years Gold Gamblers and Bond Syndicates Have Been the Real Power, the Presidents Their Instruments—A Change Foreshadowed.

Intrenched in the White House. The dealers in money, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, are naturally in conflict with the dealers in every other kind of property. They manipulate legislation in all countries in such a manner as to increase the value of money by lessening its volume. This cheapens the value of all other kinds of property. The boldest stroke ever made in this direction was the conspiracy which demonetized silver. Until then uncoined silver was worth just as much as the dollars into which it could be coined, and our silver dollars, because of their weight, were at a premium of 3 per cent. all over the world.

The price of silver withstood the shock of demonetization in Germany and in the United States, and only commenced to decline when the mints of France were closed against it. This was only twenty-two years ago. Great Britain demonetized silver more than eighty years ago.

Silver coinage would have been restored in the United States in 1875 but for the old legislative trick of appointing a commission to investigate the subject. The splendid report of that commission in 1877 prepared by its chairman, the Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, opened the great debate which broke down all opposition in Congress and would have resulted in the restoration of the free coinage of silver, but for another Wall street trick. This was the substitute of the purchase and coinage of a limited amount of silver instead of its unlimited coinage.

Congress would have fully restored silver at any time from 1879 until 1897 but for the baneful influence of Wall street, which dominated the executive. It has been the scandal of the period that the gold gamblers and the bond selling syndicates of Wall street and their European associates have been intrenched in the White House during the last twenty years. They have been the real power, while our presidents have merely been their instruments. Party organizations have been playing things in their hands, and the people have been amused with discussions of the tariff and election laws and everything else except the one question in which they were most interested.

The quarrel between the Republican stalwarts of New York and the Republican half breeds of Ohio made the election of Cleveland possible in 1884. He commenced his war against silver in a published letter a month before his inauguration. His ridiculous tariff letter of 1887 insured Republican success the following year, and Benjamin Harrison succeeded him as the representative of Wall street in the White House. Mr. Harrison's administration was perfectly faithful to its gold standard masters, but was only able to stem the flood in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the enactment of the Sherman purchase act, which doubled the amount of silver to be purchased monthly by the Government.

In 1892 protection ran mad, and the Carnegie riots at Homestead again swept the Republican party from power and returned Mr. Cleveland. His nomination was bought outright by his gold trust principles, and his election was merely a demonstration of the popular wrath against the Harrison administration. Installed a second time in the White House, he and the Republican servants of his Wall street masters co-operated together in the repeal of the Sherman purchase act. The distress brought upon the country by this crowning outrage resulted, as we know, in an uprising of the Democratic masses, his own virtual expulsion from his party by its national convention and the election of a Republican president by the general resort to intimidation of voters by many of the great corporations by which they were employed.

The spring elections throughout the Western Central States have given proof of the weakness of the Republican party when left to its own resources by the millionaires. Let us not be diverted in the months to come from the one great issue—the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver equally with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without consultation with any other nation. Our enemies refuse to meet us in a fair discussion on this great subject, but let us press it home upon them.

The contractionists offer us the bribe of an inflated bank currency. Irredeemable bank notes for borrowers, but gold coin for lenders. Let us teach them that it is not inflation we want, but only the restoration of the volume of money which they struck down. We want no "elastic" currency issued by the banks without any cost to themselves, but we want the sound money of gold and silver, and legal tender Government notes redeemable in either at the Government's pleasure.

Let the Republicans do the talking on the subject of the tariff and let them bring on prosperity by increased taxation and continued contraction if they can. But those who are not interested in upholding Wall street plans and policies will resume and continue the discussion of the money question and will make war upon the contractionists, by whose policy the country is being strangled.

Retirement of Greenbacks. The administration is evidently not going to be a unit upon the question of retirement of greenbacks. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are understood to be in favor of gradually substituting other forms of money for the greenbacks outstanding. Secretary Sherman, whose fame has been gained largely in the domain of finance, opposes retirement of the greenbacks, and has lately said that he should do all he could to keep them in circulation. While Mr. Sherman will be in the Department of State, it will be impossible for his views on this question to be either concealed or belittled. It looks somewhat as though the suggestion in the inaugural of a currency commission might have had its inspiration, not only in a common sense view, but as a result of arguments which made it desirable, even from the standpoint of the administration itself, that the best light obtainable should be thrown upon a question concerning which doctors of high renown disagree so positively.—Wall Street Journal.

The Case of Spaulding. Charles W. Spaulding, a few weeks ago president of the Globe Savings Bank and treasurer of the University of Illinois, was the other day locked up in the jail of this county. All the daily newspapers have joined with the 6,000 or more depositors of the bank in recounting his "terrible" failure, and acting in a vengeful spirit toward the man now with hundreds of others crowding to its capacity the Cook County jail. It follows close upon recent bank failures in this city, the suicide of Mr. Hammond, of the Illinois National Bank, and the scene of two weeks since, when several thousand stockholders of a building and loan association surrounded the house of the secretary and treasurer, demanding their money or the life of a fellow man. And not one daily paper in this city of mammoth has expressed a charitable word or called attention to the cause of this man Spaulding being to-day an inmate of a prison, as hundreds of other bankers will be, or suicides like Mr. Hammond, unless there comes a rise in values so that people in debt to banks can discharge their obligations. Mr. Spaulding tried "to make one hand wash the other" by using the funds of the University to tide the bank over to the day when promised prosperity would return—a day that will never come under the gold standard. It is said that when wolves are in pursuit of human prey, and the latter shoots one of them down, the remaining wolves fall upon the dead or wounded one and tear it to pieces. And so it may be said of men inspired by greed in pursuit of wealth. When one of their number falls they rend and tear him to pieces with no seeming intelligence as to the inciting cause that may number them among the victims of to-morrow. When those who are the debtors of banks cannot pay, when real estate and nearly all forms of securities have shrunk that it, too, is a debtor—to its depositors. And if our credit system is traced back to its source the creditors will be found in the international usurers who are sapping the life out of the United States.—Patriots' Bulletin.

The McKinley Kind. The Illinois Steel Company recently gave a striking object lesson in McKinley prosperity by locking out 4,000 workmen. The motive assigned is the desire to anticipate a strike. The company has been steadily reducing wages, and consequently expected the workmen to quit. So it seized them by the forelock and locked them out. The situation of these men is full of gloom. For several years they have worked on reduced wages. To save money for the future has been impossible. Now with their poor wives and helpless children they are turned out to beg, steal or starve.

This is McKinley prosperity. This is "opening the mills instead of the mints." This is restoring confidence. This is calming the excited capitalists' fears so that they may not insist upon denying us the right to live. Skilled workmen are locked out of their shops. They are denied the chance to toil on half pay for a gigantic corporation that has made millions with the aid of a robber tariff. No wonder the people who see these things are testifying their rage in the great Democratic gains that have come to rebuke the "advance agent of prosperity."—Kansas City Times.

Prosperity Notes. The First National Bank of Comanche, Texas, has suspended. The Allegheny Woolen Company, limited, has also made an assignment.

W. O. Drake, grocer, at Brockton, Mass., has applied for relief in insolvency.

Martin U. Crosson, agent, grocer, at Waterbury, Conn., has made an assignment.

G. Schomberg, jeweler at Columbus, Ohio, has given a chattel mortgage for \$25,000.

Augustus C. Traeger, hotel and restaurant proprietor at New Haven, Ct., has assigned.

F. A. Hoyt Company, a corporation, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Whittingill Bros., dealers in dry goods, at Louisville, Ky., have made an assignment.

M. B. Israel, dealer of clothing at Atlantic, Iowa, has given chattel mortgage for \$5,000.

W. E. Glascock, dealer in clothing, dry goods, and shoes, at Belt, Mont., has assigned.

Butler, Crawford & Co., wholesale dealer in coffee and spices at Columbus, Ohio, have made an assignment.

Calkins & White, manufacturers of children's shoes, at Rochester, N. Y., have given a chattel mortgage for \$8,000.

The Withrow Carpet Company, dealer in carpets and draperies, at Rockford, Ill., has confessed judgment for \$3,000.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

How to Successfully Cultivate Melons—Method of Furrow Irrigation—Applying Potato Fertilizers—Points and Suggestions About Live Stock.

Successful Melon Culture. Watermelons are excessive feeders, and many fail in attempting to grow them because they do not furnish sufficient plant food to supply the necessary strength for vigorous vine and fine fruit. Not infrequently watermelon vines turn yellow and die when they should be just in their prime, simply from plant starvation.

I prepare the ground as for corn. Lay off in rows twelve feet apart each way. I dig a hole about one and a half feet deep and perhaps three feet in diameter. In the bottom of this I put a peck or more of good stable manure, tramping it lightly. Next I put in a layer of soil and follow with a layer made up of equal parts of soil and fine rich manure thoroughly mixed, and lastly, where the seeds are to be placed, another layer of pure soil. Sow seeds thickly and cover about one inch. When the second or third leaf shows thin out to two or three plants in the hill. If exceptionally large melons, regular "prize takers," are desired, thin to but one plant in the hill. I cultivate about as I do corn, hoeing each hill after dry culture often, particularly about the hills. It is some trouble to thus prepare the ground, but it more than pays in the size, number and quality of melons produced; also in the increased length of time that the vines are in bearing, as they remain green and in good condition until killed by frost.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Furrow Irrigation. Having the water upon the land, it can be applied in various ways. Flooding or allowing the water to spread over the surface to the depth of from two to ten inches was formerly extensively used, but it is now employed only for grain and similar crops. The most common method for vegetables and fruits is to make furrows and run the water along in them so that it can soak into the soil. Professor Taft, in his article on irrigation incorporated in the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "If properly arranged, the water can not spread upon the surface, and by turning back the furrows as soon as the water has soaked in and cultivating the soil the moisture can be prevented from evaporating."

Care should be taken to so lay out the rows in the orchard or garden that the furrows for the water can be run at a very slight slope, two or three inches in 100 feet being all that is desirable, while one foot in 100 feet is an extreme slope. With a little care in laying out the furrows water can be used upon land that at first sight it will seem impossible to irrigate.

Potato Fertilizers. Fertilizers on potatoes have been the subject of exhaustive experiment at the Ohio State Station and numerous sub-stations. Phosphoric acid seems to have been the controlling element in increasing yield in all these tests, whereas, according to the "New England Homestead," in many of the Southern, Middle and Eastern States potash seems to be the more necessary element. In the Ohio test the lowest cost per bushel of increase was obtained by the use of superphosphate alone, but the greatest gain per acre was with 1,100 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Muricite of potash and nitrate of soda when used alone did not give profitable increase, but proved beneficial with superphosphate.

Live Stock Points. Did you begin 1897 by having a book in which to set down all your expenses and income for the year? If you did not, then you made a serious mistake. A farmer, no more than a merchant, can have any idea of whether he is making money or losing it unless he keeps a strict account of everything. There would not be half so many farmers groaning under debt or half so many mortgages on agricultural lands if the ruralist maintained a strict system of bookkeeping. You can never know whether either live stock or dairy pays unless you know exactly how much it costs to raise an animal or to feed a milk cow.

If you have not already done so, begin now to keep a stock book, in which the history and facts in regard to all the animals on your place are recorded. Register particularly the birth of an animal; also be particular to note down when to look for lambs or colts or calves to be born.

No way has been found by which rape may be kept for winter feed. It may, however, be planted very early in the spring, and at the same time outs are sown, and it will quickly spring up and furnish the first spring pasture for sheep and lambs. It will give them such a start that they will go ahead of sheep not thus provided and remain larger and finer throughout.

Artificial Comb. It is but a few years since the extractor was invented, artificial foundation contrived and the movable frame discovered. Now the world is set agog by a German, Otto Schulz, of Buckow, in the construction of artificial comb, all ready for the bee to fill with honey. Both wooden and metallic combs have been used for breeding purposes prior to this, but never for the reception of honey. The artificial comb is made of wax, and, according to the Farm Journal's description of it, the only objectionable feature is its heaviness. The

cell constructed by the bees is in thickness from two one-thousandths to four one-thousandths of an inch, but the Schulz is twenty-two one-thousandths. This would make it too expensive for practical purposes. This objectionable feature will doubtless be overcome, and the combs, fully drawn out into cells, will be confined to the business of propagating their species and gathering the nectar from the opening flowers.

Pruning the Evergreen. The question of pruning is an open one. Different people have different views on the subject, yet all alike may be successful. Then, again, the objects to be attained are often widely divergent, but on general principles, the deciduous trees mentioned should never be pruned or restricted in their growth. In order to keep them shapely a process of thinning should be adopted and by this means overhanging and overcrowding branches removed entirely, thus preserving an even distribution of light and air and maintaining the symmetry of the tree.

As to the time to do this, when the tree is devoid of foliage should be the best, for it is then easier of access, it makes less work in the removing of branches, etc.; there is no risk of bleeding and the chances of clumsy workmen tearing the bark when sawing away limbs are very much reduced. Evergreens should be treated somewhat differently; some of the kinds mentioned are frequently trained into hedges and in their good nature stand several clippings during the spring and summer. But to be absolutely correct pruning or thinning of these should be done in the brief interval in the spring when they are casting their foliage and making ready for their new effort. This period is of very short duration and usually happens in May. All dead branches should then be cut back and the remaining parts given a chance to break again. Summer pruning of these is not advisable, and fall pruning positively wrong, for at that date the tree needs all its energies to carry itself through the winter, and to that end has stored its strength.—American Gardening.

Millet a Dangerous Feed. Bulletin 36 of North Dakota Station gives results of several years' tests and observations in feeding millet to horses and other stock. These tests at the station show beyond doubt that millet fed to horses regularly for any considerable time produced an increased action of the kidneys, causes infusion of blood into the joints, puffing them and destroying the texture of the ends of the bones, so that the tendons (leaders) and muscles break loose and death follows.

Eminent veterinary surgeons of Minneapolis, New York, Illinois, Nebraska and Delaware sent letters to the station, which are published in the bulletin, showing that they have found in their practice that the same results follow the continued use of millet as horse feed, and two of them describe cases in which it was equally injurious to milch cows.

In view of the fact that millet is a staple human food in many parts of Africa, China and Japan, the above experiences are rather remarkable.—German town Telegraph.

Farm Notes. Butter that is washed until it is dry and hard usually lacks that quick, fresh taste that is in butter not so dry and hard.

If you have a shallow well do not neglect to clean it out at the first opportunity which presents itself. It is a large factor in the health of the family to have pure water.

Should a young lamb get separated from its mother for some hours be careful to milk her thoroughly before you let the lamb have access to her. The "peened" milk is apt to kill the lamb.

Weak and nonfertilized eggs are the stumbling blocks on which many a beginner falls. Early-laid eggs are apt to be sterile unless the hens have been kept warm and so fed that they will not get too fat.

Every neighborhood has a farmer a little more progressive than the average, one who always has the best of everything. These are the persons to whom to go for improved stock, for advice as to breeds, for lessons in the care of stock.

"I know nothing about general farming," writes a York State nurse-yrman, "my own particular business requiring all my time. I have no special advice to offer farmers, except that I do not think it a good idea to put a mortgage on the place in order to buy a grand piano, etc., as some farmers have done in our neighborhood."

There is an immense amount of butter sold every year that would have been salable if properly made. Although farmers have made butter for centuries, yet at the present day there are many of them who cannot put a good article on the market, even with modern appliances to assist them. The creameries produce better butter than farmers because of having skill and experience in the business. The farmer need have no fear of competition if he knows how to make butter of superior quality.

A great many persons take an interest in pure-bred poultry, probably because it costs but little to enjoy a small flock, while the numerous annual poultry shows stimulate competition for the prizes. It is a fact, also, that the farmer's boy who is given a flock of pure-bred fowls for pleasure is induced to take greater interest in pure-bred stock of all kinds. He learns the value of breeding and gains sufficient knowledge in the management of fowls to convince him that success can be best attained by using the best in every department of the farm.

STYLES FOR SUMMER.

WHAT WOMEN ARE TO WEAR IN HOT WEATHER.

Trimmed Skirts and Blouses Are Again in Favor—Correct Styles in Materials—Combination of Black and White Is Considered Very Modish.

Fads of Fashion.

LOUSES are more in favor than ever, so it was a useless scare women had a few months ago when told that blouses were going out. In looking over the newest models of a skilled designer it was disclosed that her handsomest garden dress showed a bloused lace bodice under an open jacket, the blouse being held in by a narrow belt pointed down in front, and her next prettiest one had a blouse piece set on the front of the bodice, turning under a rather wide dark belt. Her most stylish street dress showed a bloused effect for the front of the bodice, not very loose, but still not tight, and worn under an open jacket. Another attractive street dress had a bodice of distinctly bloused pattern. A few very successful blouses are made with the loose folds setting jauntily and sharply out at the back as well as at the front, and when carefully managed the effect is happy for almost any figure, and cannot fail to make the belt circle seem very tiny; or at least unexpectedly small.

Much the same effect that is secured on the front of a bodice by the drooping folds of a blouse is attained when the fit is really tight by jacket fronts ending about where the blouse fullness would. None of the numerous short

jacket trimmings will do this, but jackets are in almost innumerable sorts, and there are plenty of them that will accomplish this. A novel method of securing it is presented herewith in the small picture, a visiting or promenade dress of mauve chevrot. Beneath its unusual bolero was a white cloth vest with stitched edges. This was in two parts that met below the bust, above this being separated by a V-shaped piece of dark mauve velvet. White cloth lined the high collar and the epaulettes, a row of buttons and cord loops ran along the shoulder seams, and the dark mauve velvet supplied the girdle.

The quality of the goods put into blouses should still all doubts as to the stylishness of such bodices, if the numerousness of such models left any doubts. The materials of the costume of the second picture were certainly convincing as to this point. The skirt was maroon moire velour, banded at the hips with three bias velvet folds in the same shade. White satin richly embroidered with silver and gold was employed in the bodice. Velvet folds encircled the sleeves, their epaulettes were of the embroidered satin, the belt was moire velour, and a lace jabot ran from collar to belt on the left side. Frills of satin, chiffon or anything you like are put to very tricky use after this manner. The frill appears to follow an opening, and extends from the shoulder at the armhole to the waist line, to the top of the belt, or to the

edge of the garment on which the frill is placed. It is often cleverly graduated in depth, but the observer gets a notion that it isn't graduated, while admiring the handsome figure whose curve has been much enhanced by this unsuspected trickery. The frill should

be startling in color, and often there is no opening there, but the newest wrinkle is to have the bodice open on the side, and then the frill seems to come from some blouse or under bodice.

Women are so used to plain skirts that it seems like taking a lot of bother to go in for skirt trimming when the plain skirt is acceptable and always becoming. But it is well to make some concession to style. It is a very fussy job to set a skirt on a yoke, but that is one of the prettiest ways of varying a skirt's plainness. Trimming is then not necessary, but the present fashions permit very free trimming on skirts, so it is not amiss to add garniture. In the third picture the artist puts a carriage gown of white cashmere whose

skirt was set on a fitted yoke and trimmed with a wide band of heavy cream lace. White cashmere was used, too, for the bodice, but therein it was richly embroidered with narrow black silk braid. The bolero was furnished with sharp pointed revers in front, they extended into a sailor collar at the back, and a chemise of braided cashmere filled in the front. Lace ruffles finished the sleeves, a full bow of black chiffon set off the throat, and folded black satin furnished the deep girdle. These combinations of white and black are plentiful among new dresses, and are considered very stylish, just as if it were not but four years since white and black were considered the most fashionable companions possible.

To save the skirt from absolute plainness an easy way is to dab on a bit of braid here and there, but it is easy to go wrong in such recourse. A safer venture is a little bunch of frills somewhere, about the hips for instance, dipped in front and lifting jauntily at the back. The frills should be either narrow satin ribbon—black is a good choice for any colored skirt, and either white or black serves for a black skirt—or instead of ribbon you may make the little frills of tulle, chiffon or mousseline de soie. A cloth skirt so finished will go prettily with a chiffon bodice and extend its usefulness thereby. Ruffles that fall from bands of insertion are not infrequent on skirts, and when this trimming is matched or repeated on the bodice, the result is just now considered a very desirable one. Summer dresses will show much of this style of trimming, which is especially suitable for summer silks. A

pretty dress employing it is pictured here and was sketched in leaf green taffeta that had a dark green figure. The skirt was trimmed with a wide lace insertion, below which was a gathered lace ruffle. On the bodice, which was slightly bagged over its girdle of green ribbon figured with gold, a deep lace bertha ornamented the front, the epaulettes were tucked, and dark green faille supplied the stock collar.

In the concluding picture are two dresses in which this rule was followed, and its wisdom proved. The right-hand dress was scarlet serge, a vest of white cloth showing on its bodice. The jacket's sides and back extended into a basque of moderate length, but the fronts were double, the upper portions outlining a bolero. Narrow black braid was applied as indicated. The other gown was mastic-colored serge, and its white cloth vest was ornamented with two rows of tiny gilt buttons. The revers were faced with white cloth, which was almost hidden by gilt braid. White taffeta lined the loose fronts.

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If a woman wishes to be at the height of Parisian fashion she must tilt her hat over her nose, wear a twist of tulle under her chin, put on tightly fitting sleeves and innumerable little frills all over her gown.

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MATERIALS THAT PROVE STYLISHNESS.

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