

FASHIONS FOR FALL

New York correspondence.



HYNESS and demerity are characteristic of this fall's fashionable young woman. This means a complete change for only last season she was snappy and vivacious, crinkly in silken petticoats, and swishy of skirts. Now she has on her baby expression again, and with the clinging gown and the romantic hat comes a suggestion of shrinking in her manner and of childlike dreaming in her eyes. These points will be noted in the costumes of the accompanying pictures, though they showed a wide range of material and treatment.

Of course, the romantic girl hasn't it all her own way, though she is in a majority. The girl with tipped nose, crinkly curls and eyes that are their best when shooting slanting glances is disdainful of dreaminess. She has a lot of smart fashions to suit her own make-up, too. The newmarket of the second picture in the group is one of these. It was a stunning affair of the oddest cut. Its dark green heavy broadcloth was slit up the side to show an under waistcoat turned back its velvet collar over the cloth, as you see. Maybe such a newmarket can be worn closed above, but who would think of wearing it so when it looks so stunning with a billowy white net scarf bursting forth and sweeping almost to the feet? Romance is left out of the hat, too, which was perkiness itself. It was dark red trimmed with black velvet loops, pink roses coming under the brim.

For the house the assumption of soft and drooping fashions is to be commended. In other dresses it may seem a bit like a response to a fad, but this suggestion is not created within doors. Embroidered nets over silks are especially suited to these arrangements, and the one shown here was of ivory net over pale yellow silk. Its wearer, the maker explained, should be a red blonde. The net was fashioned into a robe that hung loosely over the yellow silk bodice by shoulder straps. It was cut out well under the arms and held to the figure by a turquoise blue velvet belt. Below the belt the robe fell softly. A valanced flounce added to

evening dress use, the white straps passing over the shoulder for sleeve, and the finish at the neck being very severe. But severity best suits the gown as it is for calling or other afternoon wear.

Yokes abound in bodices, and now that skirts are elaborated the lower portion of the skirt often matches the yoke. This is stylish and tasteful for the figures suited to it, but the short woman must not surrender to the attractions of such costumes. She must remember that in thus cutting her figure into three parts, she loses a good deal of it, lengthwise, and is likely to gain some in breadth. Quaint gowns of old fashioned printed wools, the kind dear to our mamas, in plum color, dark red and dark blue, with isolated little figures in bright colors bestrewn upon the ground are made along these lines and are very becoming to tall, slender women. The figured stuff is used for the polonaise portion, yoke and lower skirt being of solid color to match the ground of the dress and either wool or silk. The outside yoke arrangement in the pictured dress is



THE LATEST OF BOLEROS.

pretty. Its colors were plum, the wool figured with a bright red flower, with natural stem and leaf. The general plan does not demand a figured goods for the polonaise, and the design is entirely suitable for the employment of plain stuffs.

This doesn't seem just the time to advance a new sort of bolero, but that feature was embodied in the last of the illustrated models. The gown was brown mohair, its bolero was outlined by black braid and was covered all over with black stitching. Epaulettes to match were set on the shoulders, and the trimming of the skirt allowed a point front and back trimmed to match the bolero. You see, the skirt must be actually in two portions, or division somewhere must be suggested by the trimming.

Promise of comfort comes in some of the



DEMURITY OUTNUMBERS THE STUNNING THREE TO ONE.

the romantic draping, and the under skirt of yellow silk showed where the robe opened from the belt. White baby ribbon was run in the net very prettily. The blue belt sounds a little sudden, but the designer insists that the eyes of the wearer will be as blue as the belt, and has no fear of consequences.

The last dress of this group is one of the most striking models of the season. Its blue gray cloth was a wonder of silky finish, and just the shade to take brilliancy at night, yet not be staring in the day. The bodice was simple, and except for the close sleeves and undorned collar might be a last season's model. The management of the dress frill was clever, as was the arrangement of the waves in the three lines of white broadcloth straps. The perfectly plain very long sleeves added

new collar fashions. These appear on house gowns and afternoon dresses and turn away from the throat, but the tailor linen collar is higher than ever. There is a stock linen collar, buttoning in the back, that is as high as the chin can possibly allow it in front and that slopes up still higher at the sides. In it one is clasped as in a vise, but it looks lovely, and the soft lawn scarf that winds about it is held up to the admiration of beholders. This keeps the wearer from looking uncomfortable—always had taste—because its soft pleats hide the awful stiffness of the band beneath. For wear with tailor dresses the collar is high and turned back. It laps in front so hardly any space is left between, and what is left is a misery for the choked throat slips into it under the chin and gets pinched. If men are half as uncomfortable in their clothes as women are, we have our revenge for their criticisms on our wear.

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Chinese Dialects.

While in other countries, such as Germany, France, etc., where there are various dialects, those who speak these dialects can understand each other as soon as they drop their dialectic peculiarities and make use of the common literary language of the land, this is not at all the case in China, for the simple reason, says M. Lebering, that such a common literary language of the land does not exist. The various Chinese dialects have developed such peculiarities that they have practically become independent tongues. Thus the average Chinaman from Peking cannot understand his compatriot from Canton. Although both employ the same sign for the same idea, each pronounces it in his own way, and he cannot be understood by the other unless he reduces what he desires to say to a written form.

While the wedding service is proceeding in Japan the bride kindles a torch and the bridegroom lights a fire from it and burns the wife's playthings.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the losses were about 5 per cent. of all engaged, and were divided pretty evenly between battle and disease.



LET SHORT WOMEN BEWARE.

greatly to the suggestion of height the whole costume gave. The cloth overskirt followed exactly the slope of the bodice in the side frill. Here again the management of the waves was clever. The startling feature was the unexpected white broadcloth petticoat that showed only at the right side, a very handsome applied design, cut from cloth like the skirt, enriching it. This design is being applied to

BEAT THE TOM-TOM.

REPUBLICANS RAISING CRIES OF ALARM.

G. O. P. Managers, with Few Exceptions, Admit that the House of Representatives is Lost to the Gold Ring—People Will Repudiate Trickery.

So despondent are the Republican leaders and their newspaper organs that they scarcely try to conceal their dependency. Their efforts are mainly directed to an explanation, in advance, of the causes of their defeat. They tell us that the voters are apathetic. The order has gone forth from their headquarters to sound the hewgaw and beat the tom-tom. Cries of alarm are to be raised for the purpose of arousing disgusted Republicans from the slulks in which they are indulging. Republican spell binders are to say but little concerning the war. This is because the war is still as unpopular in the higher Republican circles as it was with the administration itself until it was begun.

The friends of the people can safely rely upon the doleful predictions by the Republicans that the House of Representatives is lost to the gold ring. This must not, however, cause a relaxation of any efforts by the silver men. The Republican chiefs will make a superhuman effort to excite interest among their followers. The way to win is to fight. There are two reasons which if constantly kept before the people will give us a greater victory than has been anticipated by the most sanguine. The first of these reasons is the disgraceful acknowledgment by Republican conventions in the States that the St. Louis platform of 1896 was a mean swindle. Its declaration in favor of bimetallicism alone saved McKinley from defeat. It was a bitter pill to the Wall street contributors to be compelled to keep silence when a Republican platform declared for free silver coinage. Their confidence in McKinley was rewarded, however, when he boldly declared himself in favor of the Indianapolis gold standard program and sent a message to Congress to that effect just in time to prevent the reopening of the mints in India to silver coinage, and just in time to prevent the consummation of the international agreement, which would surely have followed. This year the Republican administration, speaking through the State conventions of its party, throws away the mask and confesses the cheat. They say to the people who remained in the Republican party because of the bimetallic plank in the St. Louis platform: "We tricked you out of your votes by a false pretense. We freely admit it. We can now get along without you, and we serve notice upon you that the Republican party is in favor of a gold standard. If you do not like it you can leave the party. Your places will be taken by Cleveland Democrats."

Upon the insolvent avowal of the Republican party conventions that bimetallicism was only a decoy to enable them to bridge over the Presidential election of 1896, and that hereafter the gold standard is to be the party shibboleth and the party test, the gold standard party will meet with a crushing defeat in the campaign of 1900.

The other reason for counting on Republican defeat is the shameful abandonment and cruel neglect of the private soldiers of the army, 20,000 thousand of whom carried our flag in triumph in the Santiago campaign, while many times that number served in camps in various parts of the country awaiting orders. There is hardly a village or a hamlet in the country where the people do not realize the gross imbecility and incapacity of the administration by the presence of returned soldiers and the truths they are telling to their friends and neighbors. These soldiers represent the people who were in favor of the chastisement of Spain for the destruction of the Maine. The administration represents the cold-blooded element in the country which was on the side of Spain to all intents and purposes, and who held the President back until public opinion gathered a force which he could not resist.

The men who poured out millions for the corruption of the ballot in 1896 have now nothing at stake. They control the veto power, and they do not care a snap for Congress. The Republican shouters, who voted for peace, are now divided between the appointed and the disappointed. The former keep up a show of zeal lest they should be removed. The latter are much more numerous and contribute greatly to the apathy of which the leaders complain.

On the other hand, nobody hears of any backsliders from among the Bryan voters. The changes are all the other way. Bryan, our standard bearer, serves as colonel in a Nebraska regiment, his State being required to keep 30 per cent. above her just quota of volunteers in the field in order that he may be prevented from returning to his home, although we are assured by the Republicans that the war is over.

We conclude as we began by calling attention to the fact that Republican managers and editors with few exceptions admit that they are already defeated in the Congressional campaign. Silver Knight-Watchman.

High and Low Wages.

Labor Commissioner Wright is quoted as saying that "the average wages per year paid in the United States is \$347, and the average product of each laborer is valued at \$1,888. This leaves the American laborer but 17 per cent. of his product. In Italy the laborer receives 40 per cent., and in Great Britain he receives 20 per cent. of what he produces." It is time to stop talking about the well-paid American workman. The only reason he ever gets high wages, apparently, is because he does more work, and measured by what he pro-

duces he gets less than the Englishman and not half as much as the Italian. This accounts for American manufacturers underselling foreigners in their own markets for the last twenty-five years. But what an enormous price the consumer has to pay—\$1 per cent.—for distribution and profit.—Typographical Journal.

The Non-Resident Land Owner.

The non-resident land owner is a parasite living on the labor and enterprise of resident owners, the thrift and industry and the enterprise of others. The edict of God, that "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," seems to have never reached him, for by the sweat, enterprise and vim of others, he is becoming richer with every step of development and the march of progress. He sits back in luxury and ease and allows the pioneers to develop the country. He acquires the land when it was a wilderness, and it has grown into thriving villages and thrifty agricultural communities. From the hut of the pioneer, a lonely wilderness surrounding it has, by muscles of iron and unbroken energy, grown habitable. Roads have been cut, bridges built, swamps ditched. The settlement has grown populous. School houses have been built, churches organized, society formed, and the peace and prosperity of the citizens assured. The taxable values have been increased 500 per cent., and yet the non-resident land owner has done nothing to bring about these many good results. His land is still unimproved, but has increased in value from year to year. He still renders it is "unimproved" land, and insists that the taxes should not be increased on that account. He is not a citizen and has none of the responsibilities of a citizen. He works no roads, and pays no road tax. He serves on no juries, does not assist in keeping up the demands of the community, and is exempt from all responsibility.

To increase the tax on a farmer's work in clearing his farm, building his house and making himself comfortable, is a direct tax on industry and labor, but the resident land owner would not object to this if the non-resident land owner was taxed in proportion to the increased value of his land as the country is developed. If the farmer is taxed \$5 per acre for having made his land ready for the plow, his non-resident neighbor should be taxed in the same proportion for his idleness. If the non-resident's tax is not increased, then the farmer's labor should not be added to the value of his land and both taxed.—East Texas Pinery.

Gigantic Railway Trust.

According to the United States Investor, a reliable Boston financial newspaper, for nearly four years plans have been carried out for the formation of a gigantic railroad trust, which, when completed, will control the transportation facilities of about all the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The trust will operate nearly all the railroad lines between the Ohio, Potomac and Mississippi Rivers. J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be the originator of the idea, which began with the formation of the Southern Railway. The Morgan interests have just succeeded in obtaining control of the Seaboard Air Line, and now have but one other east and west system to check their operations in the entire South—the Louisville and Nashville Railway. Careful estimates place the mileage now controlled by Morgan at fully 11,000. This does not include the Norfolk and Western Railroad, nor the Chesapeake and Ohio, which were recently reorganized by Morgan in the Vanderbilt interests, and is in complete harmony with the trust. The Southern Railway is now the only outlet for over 150 of the principal cotton mills of the South, while its branches extend to the richest mineral and timber sections. The chief danger that threatens Morgan in his effort to obtain absolute control of the South is, says the Investor, "the action which the Legislatures may take in the several States, which may compel wholesale lobbying and liberal expenditure of money in order to keep his corporation within legal limits."

Wages in Michigan.

A canvass made by Labor Commissioner Cox through the principal manufacturing and other avenues of employment shows the average wage of the 11,065 persons, whose wages were ascertained, to be \$1.62 per day. "Now if all the unemployed were to be considered," says the Commissioner, "whose number is not known, it would materially reduce the daily average of wages." Out of the total of 11,065 canvassed 4,215 claim that they have been able to save something from their wages, over and above the cost of living, while 6,868 claim that they have been unable to save anything, and 182 would not answer the question.

The average wages of women over 16 years of age was found to be \$4.41 per week in factories, and that of children to be \$2.04 per week. "It must be remembered," says the commissioner, "that this weekly wage seldom extends to fifty-two weeks in the year, the child's inexperience and instability of character often leading him to a change of employment, thus wasting weeks of time seeking another place and leaving him at last with no definite knowledge or skill in any department of work."

Great Gobs of Prosperity.

Still more prosperity. It is coming in great gobs nowadays. The Tradesman's National Bank of New York City has gone up the flame. It followed the Wool Exchange which was in the same building and which passed in its checks a few days ago. These institutions were all wool, but they weren't a yard wide. The depositors are clamoring, of course they are, but who in thunder cares for the depositors. It is the poor national bank for which we mourn. The vice president says the bank will pay in full. That is what the vice president

always says, but the next report is this. On examining further into the affairs of the defunct bank it is found that the securities are badly impaired and depositors will not get over 50 per cent. The third and last report is that the bank is entirely ruined and there is nothing left but an empty safe and an absquatulated cashier. There can be no doubt but that we have the best banking system in the world, but all the same nobody but a simpleton will deposit his money in any bank, for not one of them is absolutely safe.—Non-conformist.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

It is assumed by the unthinking that we are already upon a gold standard because gold can be freely had in exchange for other forms of money in circulation. Nothing can be further from the fact. Under bimetallicism 15 1/2 ounces of silver exchanged for an ounce of gold in Europe because the mints were open alike to both metals and the coins made from 15 1/2 ounces of silver had the same debt-paying power as the coins from an ounce of gold. Silver that is coined and endowed by law with debt-paying power equally with gold has a purchasing power at the present time equal to gold. Only silver bullion, that is barred from coinage by laws closing the mints against it, is sold upon the markets at a lower price than it would represent if coined. If the mints were reopened to the equal coinage of both metals, under laws endowing the coins of both with equal debt-paying power, the bullion value of gold and silver would at once become the same as the coinage value, because the government would stand ready to convert all the bullion brought to the mints into coins free of charge, and no holder of silver bullion would sell it to private parties at any less price than the face value of the coin that the mint would make from the same.

If money that is scarce and dear is sound money, of course the scarcer and the dearer the money becomes the "sunder" it will be. The money of the fifteenth century was fifteen times as "sound" as the money of to-day; it would buy fifteen times as much of things in general. The money of the fifteenth century was so sound that a small amount of it would pay for a white slave in the principal nations of the world. There is no denying the great command over other things possessed by scarce, dear and "sound" money, but it seems to work solely in the interest of the money dealers and to have no regard for the rights and liberties of the people.

Wheat possesses intrinsic value. It contains a certain amount of life-sustaining nutriment. No. 1 and No. 2 wheat contains practically the same amount of nutriment one year that it does another. But the price of wheat varies enormously from year to year. Will any gold standard advocate contend that the quantity of wheat on the market each year has nothing to do with the price of wheat? If not, upon what ground do they base the claim that gold is an unvarying standard? Of course, the color of gold, its specific gravity, or its chemical test does not depend upon quantity, but none of these has anything to do in determining how much of things in general can be had for an ounce of it. The one factor alone that will determine the ratio at which it will exchange for other things generally is the number of ounces of gold in existence.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

"Rap's" Hot Shot.

Demonetize gold and more than half its present value would be lost.

Never was there a better time to make votes than right now. Get us up a club.

The bulk of the coins now in circulation throughout the world were minted at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1.

Sixteen to one means that the silver in a silver dollar shall weigh sixteen times as much as the gold in a gold dollar.

If the silver dollar is now a dishonest dollar, will some "honest" moneyite please inform us who made it "dishonest"?

If we continue the existing standard of money it will not be many years before we have sixteen men scrambling for one job.

If the capitalists imagined that free silver would lower the wages of the workmen you may depend upon it that they would all be for it.

So long as our secretaries of the treasury followed the law and led their duty as servants of the government and people, there was no endless chain business.

The free coinage of gold sets a price on gold below which it will not fall; the free coinage of silver would set the price on silver below which it would not fall.

One United States dollar, receivable for taxes and a legal tender by law in payment of all debts, public and private, is just as good as any other United States dollar.

If you believe in a rule of, by and for corporations, vote the Republican ticket this fall. If you believe in a rule of, by and for the people, then vote the Populist ticket.

We had no tramps till the money mongers foisted the existing standard of money upon the country, and the way to get rid of the tramp evil is to get rid of our present system of money.

Some people imagine that a silver dollar is worth as much as a gold dollar because it is redeemable in gold. It is no such thing; it is worth a dollar sim-

ly because the law has declared it to be a dollar.

Druggists are kicking over the wax tax, and wondering when it is to be repealed. Several have asked us, and we could but say that it is more than likely that it won't be repealed within the next two years.—Rap's Broadside.

Populist Pointers.

Not a word about repealing the wax tax has appeared in a single administration organ thus far.

What a blessing it is for Republican politicians that the war tax obscures the deficiency produced by the Dingley bill.

The silence of the Republican press and stump orators, regarding the price of wheat and silver this year, is really oppressive.

Senator Platt is determined to see to it that the voters of New York will not be compelled to believe that the only regiment in the late war that amounted to anything was the Rough Riders, so Roosevelt's report will be safely guarded in the archives of the War Department until after election.

It is an old maxim that it is better for a candidate for office to travel a thousand miles and converse with his friends on politics rather than write letters, but Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is realizing that it is dangerous for a politician to even write a confidential letter to his banker on business matters.

Under bimetallicism and prosperity the Dingley bill alone would produce revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of the government and carry on a perpetual war with a nation the size of Spain. But under the gold standard the Dingley bill has failed to meet ordinary expenses on a peace footing; therefore Republicans will be in no hurry to repeal the war tax.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The banks and the creditor combination are not spending millions to carry the election this year just for the fun of it. They are investing in politics to secure the enactment of laws through which they cannot only compel you to pay them back the money they invest, but put into their hands the power to make the masses of the people hewers of wood and drawers of water for them for all time.

The Alger relief commission is working behind closed doors. The work of the commission thus far has been to call before it the various officials whose neglect of duty or incompetence is responsible for the evils that overtook our army, and ask them whether they are guilty or not. The farce that is going on in the name of an investigation of the conduct of the war is exceedingly transparent, and so far as the American people are concerned it is only adding insult to injury.

Punishing a Fresher.

Rev. W. B. Walker, of Joliet, Ill., who formerly paid half fare for railroad travel on a clergyman's ticket, must now pay the full rates. He says that this is because he has advocated the election of municipal officers who would not accept passes or be subsidized in any other way by the railroads. He continues to demand the half fare rate as long as it is granted to any other clergyman, claiming that the refusal of the privilege to him is a violation of the interstate commerce act.

The World's Most Stupendous Ruins.

The most stupendous ruin in the world is the great Temple at Baalbek, an ancient city of Syria. It appears to have been a kind of pantheon, and is situated on a magnificent platform, which raises it high above the level of the ground, and extends from east to west a distance of about one thousand feet. The portico is at the east, and must have been reached by a grand flight of steps. It is one hundred and eighty feet, or, including the pavilions, two hundred and sixty feet, from north to south. A threshold entrance leads into the first court, hexagonal in shape, and measuring about two hundred and fifty feet from corner to corner. A portal fifty feet wide gives admittance to a grand quadrangle, which extends from east to west for four hundred and forty feet, and has a breadth of three hundred and seventy feet, thus including an area of between three and four acres.

The peristyle of the temple proper was composed of fifty-four columns; the height of their shafts was about sixty-two feet, and their diameter seven feet at the base and about five feet at the top. That part of the great platform on which the peristyle rests consists of immense walls built up about fifty feet from the ground and formed of thirteen courses of beveled stones.

Another marvelous ruin is the Colosseum at Rome, which incloses a space of about five acres, and is said to have been capable of seating eighty-seven thousand spectators. Both of these are ruins of a single building. If we take into consideration groups of ruins we shall be confronted with the wonderful masses of ancient Babylon, of Memphis, of Thebes, and of the temple of Luxor and the remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum, the cities which were buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A. D.—Saturday Evening Post.

Great Expectations.

Stern Parent—So you want to marry my daughter, eh?

Young Man—I not only want to, but I intend to marry her.

Stern Parent—Oh, you do! Well, have you any expectations?

Young Man—Yes. I expect you will decline to give your consent and we will have to elope.

It has been discovered that oysters feed only at about the turn of tide, and that the habit of opening periodically persists even when they are out of water.