STEVENSON'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

It is wisely provided in the constitu-tion that at stated times political pow-er shall return to the hands of the peo-ple. The struggle for political suprem-ncy, upon which we are now entering, is one of deep moment to the American people. Its supreme importance to all conditions of our countermen cannot people. Its supreme importance to all conditions of our countrymen cannot be measured by words. The ills result-ing from unjust legislation and from unwise administration of the govern-ment must find their remedy in the all-potent ballot. To it we now make our solemn appeal. The chief nurpose of the great conven-

The chief purpose of the great conven-tion whose representatives are now be-fore me was redress for existing wrongs fore me was redress for existing wrongs and security against perils yet greater which menace popular government. Your convention, in language clear and unmistakable, has presented the vital issues upon which the pending contest is to be determined. To its platform I give my earnest assent. SYMPATHY FOR SISTER REPUB-

LICS

LICS. Clearly and unequivocally the demo-cratic convention has expressed its sympathy with the burghers of the South African republics in their heroic attempt to maintain free government. In this the convention not only volced the sentiments of American democrats, but of liberty-loving men everywhere. It is not strange that these who have It is not strange that those who have kept the political faith of the author of the declaration of independence should express their abhorrence at the effort of it demands the enforcement of the Chi-a great European power to subjugate nese exclusion act. a people whose only crime is a death struggle to maintain their liberties.

The earnest utterances of the conver tion, that our sympathies are with the Boers in their unequal struggle, meets Boers in their unequal struggle, meets a hearty response from all who vener-ate the principles of our fathera. Is it not true that in all the past, a be-lief in the inalienable rights of all peo-ples has been with us a living failt? That our sympathy has ever been with the oppressed; that with those who were struggling for a larger measure of freedom-for self-sovernment? For this static to extend recognition to the re-mercial interest and national safety in time of war, alike demand its permareason, our government was among the first to extend recognition to the re-publics of France and of Mexico; and prompt to extend our sympathy as well as official recognition, to the little South American states on their excape from the despotism of Spain, and upon their efforts to establish for themselves repthe despondent of themselves rep-efforts to establish for themselves rep-resentative government fashioned after our own. History has but repeated it-sue. Questions of domestic policy, how-ever important, may be but questions of the hour-that of imperialism is for in the presence of this stupengovernment a contury and a quarter after the promulgation of the Declara-tion of Independence has been trans-tion of Independence has been trans-tion of Independence has been transferred from the new world to the old. Is it to be wondered then that the po-litical disciples of Jefferson should ex-of republic or empire. The words of press their sympathy for the oppress the republies of South Africa? Only who believe that our own country has out-grown the doctrines of the fathers are sympathy with England's attempt establish monarchy upon the ruins of republics. WAR TAXES AND EXPENSES. The lavish appropriations, by the present republican congress, should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. Subsidy bills and all unnec-essary taxes are condemned by our platform. The accumulation of surplus revenues is too often the pretext for wasteful appropriations of the public money. The millions of surplus now ac-cumulating the treasury should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end the democratic party demands a reduction of war taxes to the actual needs of the government, and a return to the policy of strict economy in all governmental expenditures. LAWS TO CURB MONOPOLIES. In apt words the Dingley tariff law condemned. It is tersely characterized as legislation skillfully devised in the interest of a class, and to impose many burdens which they the should not bear. Adhering to the time-honored doctrine of the democratic party, we oppose all tariff legislation, the necessary consequence of which is at the expense of the consumer, to secure. unjust advantage to the favo Experience has demonstrated that unjust tariff laws have deprived the government of needed revenues, secured to favored beneficiaries colossal forto ravored beneficiaries colossal for-tunes, and largely increased to the peo-ple the cost of the necessaries of life. The baleful but logical result of the tariff law condemned by out platform is seen in the sudden growth of giant monopolies, combinations in restraint lawful trade and "trusts" more threatening than foreign foe to the existence of popular government. Believing that "wherever there is a wrong there must be a remedy," the democratic party will favor such legislation as will curb the spirit of monopoly and place an effective barrier against the unlawful combinations of capital which now prove an insuperable obstacle to lesitimate enterprises and investment. The deadly power of the trust is feit in all chanels of trade. This is but the The deadly power of the trust is feit in all chanels of trade. This is but the beginning. Is it too much to say that unless restrained by wholesome laws, wisely and efficiently administered, the danger becomes appalling? Fostered by the Dingley tariff law, the trust, dur-ing the present republican administra-tion, have enormously increased in number and in power. A determined effort for their suppression must now be made. Delay would still further en-danger every lawful business interest of the country. The imperative neces-sity for a remedy being conceded, the question arises: Into whose hands shall be committed the work of formulating laws looking to the suppression of the trusts? To whom shall be intrusted the execution of such laws? Shall it be to the victims or to the beneficiaries of the overshadowing svil? If to the latter, then a further lease of power to the present administration is all that TRUST EVIL NOT SELE-CURING. effort for their suppression must now be made. Delay would still further en-danger every lawful business interest. This is, indeed, the supression of the country. The imperialism-the spirit of suppression and c, the supression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the superssion of the superssi

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RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION. At this hour I can but allude in brief words to other needed reforms to which the attention of the country is called by the democratic platform. Prominent among these, is such enlargement of the scope of interstate commerce law as will protect the public from unjust transportation rates, and individuals from unfair discrimination. As is well known this law has failed to effect the wine purpose for which it was enacted. wise purpose for which it was enacted. In fact, it is now little more than a dead letter upon the statute books. Under well-considered amendments the commission should be vested with ample power to prevent injustice to indi-viduals and to the public.

LABOR AND PENSIONS.

Our platform favors the creation of a department of labor, whose chief officer shall take rank with other constituion-advisers of the president. This is in the interest of justice and will prove an important step looking to the proper recognition and encouragement of the producers of wealth.

In explicit terms in favors liberal pensions to our soldiers and sallors and to those dependent upon them.

With equal justice it reiterates the demands of a former democratic plat-for for bimetallism; the restoration of silver to its proper function in our monetary system.

For the protection of the home laborer

FAVORS NICARAGUAN CANAL

And in the interest of an enlarged commerce it favors the immediate con-struction of the Nicaraguan canal. This. time of war, alike demand its perma-nent ownership by our government.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE. A question is yet to be discussed, to which all of these are of secondary im-portance. It is solemnly declared by our platform to be the paramount is-

Scending out against the new policy of conquest, with all that it involves of European complication, are the warn-ings of the founders of the republic. Out of fashion, as it may appear, i quote the last words of Washington to the oncoming generations of his coun-trymen: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political con-nection as possible." It was the author of the Declaration of Independence who said: "Our first and fundamental max-im should be never to entangle our-MILITARISM A COROLLARY TO IMPERIALISM. As a necessary corollary to imperiat-ism will come the immense standing army. The dread hand of militarism will be felt in the new world as it is in the old. The strong army of power will be substituted for the peaceable agen-cles which for more than a century have made our people contented and happy. It was Jefferson who said. "A well disciplined milita—our best reli-ance in peace, and for the first mo-ments of war." True, at the beginning of the century, with a few millions of population; no less true at the close, as we stand in the forefront of the na-tions with a population of eighty mil-lions. The result of our recent conflict with Spain gives emphasis to the pro-phetic words of Jefferson. Existing conditions in continental Europe—en-tailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by sad object lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace.

object lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace. Shall we still give heed to the warning

of the great sage of the revolution, or enter upon new century with European monarchies as our model? Without a large standing army, but relying upon

the patriotism and courage of American manhood, we were victorious in the sec-ond war with Great Britain, with Mex-

ico, in the great civil strife, and with Spain. In the light of history, can it

be possible that the American people will consent to the permanent estab-lishment of a large standing army and

its consequent continuing and ever-in-creasing burdens of taxation?

in our history was wisely chosen for the assembling in convention of the rep-resentatives of the historic party whose

founder was Jefferson-and whose plat-form is the Declaration of Independ

form is the Declaration of Independ-ence. In the great struggle now upon us we invoke the co-operation of all who revere the memory of our fathers, and to whom this declaration is not un-meaning parchment—but the enduring chart of our liberties. Upon the su-preme issue now in the forefront—and to the end that republican government be perpetuated—we appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the Amer-lcan people.

GIGANTIC TRUST FIGURES.

In a general review of the trust ques-

can people.

in should be never to entangle our-selves in the broils of Europe." Is it not well to ponder these warnigs be-fore permanently imbarking upon an untried pathway besed with foreign jealousies, complications and antag-onism?

nism? JEFFERSONIAN EXPANSION.

The democratic patty has ever been The democratic pairy has ever been the advocate of wise territorial expan-sion. It was in control of the govern-ment during forty years of the first half of the present century. During that period new states were admitted into the federal union, and our western border extended beyond the Mississippi. Out of the Louisians country-acquired under the first democratic administration-have been carved fourteen mag-nificent states. Under a later demo-cratic administration-and as a result of the treaty which terminated our war with Mexico-we acquired California and neighboring states and territories, thus bringing under our fag, to remain forever, the vast expanse stretching to the Pacific.

The policy of aggressive expansion-of subjugation of distant lands-pursued by the present administration, finds no precedent in the peaceable cen-sion of the Louisiana country by Napoleon, that of Florida by Spain, nor that yet later, of the vast western area of Mexico. The territory acquired under democratic administrations was, with favorable climatic conditions, the fit abode for men of our own race. At the time of annexation it passed under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon, who carried with him our language and our laws. It was territory contiguous to our own and acquired with the declared intention-when conditions and population would justify-of carving it into states. The result: Millions of American homes, our national wealth increased beyond our national wealth increased beyond lalists the expression is one of terrible the dream of avarice, and the United significance. It necessitates the meth-States chief among the nations of the ods and equipments of menarchies. It earth. Can it be that the new policy means the creation of and maintenance of forcible annexation of distant islands by our republic of standing armies finds precedent in the historic events I equal to those of the world powers of have mentioned? The answer is found in the bare statement of facts. The place as a world power. Study existing in the bare statement of facts. The territory acquired under democratic administration is contiguous-the Phil-ppine islands 8,000 miles distant. The equisition of territory upon our own continent added little to the national expense-to maintain permanent sovsitates immense expenditures upon our army and navy. More than that, it army and navy. More than that, it contemplates methods of administration that pertain, not to the republic but to the empire. Can it be doubted that the attempt to stifle the spirit of liberty abroad will imperil popular government at home?

POLICY ANALYZED.

What is proposed by the party in over for the government of these isl-nds? If it be intended to establish inds? there our political institutions, what then becomes of the Monroe doctrine? This vital international policy, an-nounced by the president of the United States seventy-seven years ago, was: "We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing be-tween the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace ind safety." This was supplemented by a disclaimer, in substance, upon our part, of any intention to force our institutions upon the nations of Europe or their dependencies.

MONROE DOCTRINE ENDURING.

LADIES' COLUMN.

TAKE BACK YOUR LOVE.

Take back the love that thrilled my being.

Take back your presents, one and all My lonely heart is plainly seeing Your base deceit, love's cruel fall! I trusted once, I loved you dearly, My heart had never loved before; But now I see my error clearly. Aud we must part, to meet no more

With cruel vords you have deceived me, And bitter grief is in my heart; But, I must own, the thought has purposes.

grieved me. That we, alas! so soon must part;

Now our brief dream of love is clouded. Our lonely hearts are filled with pain. But we must keep our sorrows shrouded.

It will not do to meet again.

Take back your love, so sweet, so cheerful

Take back your presents, one and all; I am not weak, if I am tearful-Tears answer love's unceasing call. But we must part for aye, forever. Our dreams of happiness hall cease; This precious friendship we must sever, And my lone heart will be at peace. -Theo. D. C. Miller, M. D.

DISHWASHING.

"Few women have the courage after

REPUBLIC ALWAYS A WORLD POWER. We are told that our republic is now to become a "world power." In the highest sense-with the Declaration of highest sense-with the Declaration of Independence as its corner stone-it has been in all its past a world power. It has been the lofty ideal to all liberty-loving people; the model for all build-ers of republics for more than a cen-tury. In the sense used by the imper-talists the expression is one of terrible significance. It necessitates the meth-ods and equipments of monarchies I her best pieces of tableware got scratch- "society," Miss Conlon; "woman's ed in the process or slipped out of her rights," Miss Case, and "need of monconditions in European nations, and know what this all means to us. It means taxation to the verge of despair. It means, as has been truly said, that her head much about the condition of work, but now they are used to it and the dish-cloth or the drying towels. Liv- say they are having a "perfectly gloevery laborer must carry an armed soldier upon his back as he goes to his daily toil." All history teaches that the corner stone of imperialism is the ing as she did in that menagerie, she rious time." the corner stone of imperialism is the force of the standing army. We stand 100 years from the hour when the political forces were gather-ing which were to result in the elec-tion of the first democratic president. The anniversary of the masterful day in our bistory was wisely chosen for

could hardly be blamed for not keep- Mrs. Hetty Green, who appears to ing everything sweet. If any of her love money and make money as well as daughters have bothered their heads Jay Gould ever did, lives in a small much either it has been to mighty lit- flat in a brick block in Hoboken, partly tle purpose, seeing that they have not for the sake of privicy, and partly, it greatly improved the process. Men would seem, from economy, for what that keep hotels, though, being able person, except for some such reason, to get only the lowest class of help would brave the smells and mosquitoes to wash dishes-what a comment that of Hoboken? Yes, she saves taxes, as is upon us men who expect the wives Jay Gould used to. More easily to esof our bosom to do such work-found cape notice, her modest doorplate bears that the bill for broken china was ruin- the name of "C. Dewey," her pet dog. ous. Guests insisted upon being served She leaves Hoboken for New York to upon fine porcelain, and refused to eat begin her business day bright and from slabs of ironstone, so some way early at 7 o'clock. out had to be found. A machine was A very popular woman in Chicago is

TALK ABOUT WOMEN

The American stage now boasts Herbert Standing, a Will Rising, a William Going, a Cuma Running and 0 Charles Rideing.

The 19-year-old daughter of Eleon Duse is not intended to follow in her mother's footsteps. Instead she will become a school teacher, and is now studying to that end in Munich.

Russian women in reduced circu stances have reason to bless the caarina, who has organized an association of such persons. They are almost constantly employed in making embroidery for court dresses or for ecclesiastical

Amelia E. Barr, who has been the mother of fourteen children, has written thirty-two books, prepared a professor for Frinceton college, and at three score years of age is a superb picture of vitality-as fresh and sweet of heart as a young girl.

Miso Jane Ward, a young Denver giri of 16, is probably the youngest person in the employ of the United States at the Paris exposition, where she is official interpreter for her father, William S. Ward, assistant director of mining and metallurgy to the United States commission at the exposition.

Panne velvet is the milliner's decree to be the most popular material for autumn and winter hats, and French makers are showing wonderfully beautiful velvet flowers, as a hint of what is

to be expected later. A model hat sent dinner, when the day is done, to wash home by a Fifth avenue milliner is of dishes. That is drudgery. It means panne velvet in Jacqueminot color, putting the cups and saucers. plates, trimmed with renaissance lace and a platters and vegetable dishes into a mass of velvet roses, shading from the big pan of hot suds, rubbing them with darkest Jacqueminot to La France pink. a dish cloth, setting them to drain, Seven young women students of the and wiping each piece with a towel. Massachusetts State Normal school of Noah's wife's dishes were cleaned in North Adams have gone to work as the same way, and very probably No- servants in a big hotel at Patchogue. ah's wife lamented her reddened and Their reasons for the step, as given to roughened hands as the wives of less a reporter, are as follows: "Sea and distinguished men have done ever air," Miss Wood; "exercise," Miss since. Probably, too, she found that Southworth; "travel," Miss Haddow; soapy hands and smashed to bits. It ey," Miss Young. At first the young is not likely, though, that she bothered women were not charmed with their

invented, capable of being operated by Mrs. Hannah Solomon, who has lately anybody, and that could be trusted to been elected president of the National wash delicate ware without chippage or Council of Jewish Women for the third breakage, all at the rate of 6.000 pieces time. This council is the outgrowth of an hour. Think what an army of dish- the congress of Jewish women at the washers such a machine must displace, Columbian exposition, when Mrs. Solotion in its relation to the presidential and what an economy it must be! For mon was chosen chairman. The council campaign, a number of interesting facts not only is the hotel-keeper rid of the now numbers forty-nine sections in va-The Monroe doctrine is wholesome and figures are of interest. According necessity of giving standing room and rious parts of the country, with a mem-and enduring. It is the faith of Amer-icans of every creed and party-is of trusts formed in this country in re-the very warp and woof of our polit-cent vers have cantalizations that

eminent republican senator, Hoar, challenge attention: "I belleve that perseverance in this policy will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded; that it will change our government into an empire, that our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration, must hereafter be those which belong to empires, and not those which belong to republics."

Upon every phase of our foreign policy, the language of the democratic platform is too clear to admit of misconstruction. It favors trade expansion by all peaceful and lawful means.

CONSTITUTION FOLLOWS FLAG. We believe that liberty, as well as the constitution, follows the flag. Dem-ocrats in common with many republic-ane, oppose the Porto Rican law as a violation of the constitution, and a fla-grant breach of most fourth. constitution, follows the flag. De grant breach of good faith toward a dependent people. It is imposing gov-ernment without the consent of the governed. It is in conflict with that pro-vision of the constitution which declares that "Duties, imports and excises sholl be uniform throughout the United States." Believing that this constitu tional

provision applies to every par United States, we condemn th tariff taxation imposed by a republican congress upon the helpless and distress-ed people of Porto Rico. Such legislation-inspired solely by greed-is in-deed the harbinger of evil to the republic. The attempt to collect taxes with one hand, and with the other to return them in part to a plundered people, is utterly without constitution-al warrant or justification. We give our earnest assent to the declaration: "Our plain duty is to abolish all cus-toms tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products access to our markets." No party exiaccess to our markets." No party exi-gency or pressure could justify a de-parture by the president from the plain pathway of duty he had here so clear-ly indicated. The law imposing tariff duties upon the people of Porto Rico is in palpable violation of the constitu-tion, and a fingrant breach of the piedged faith of the nation.

DEPLORES SPIRIT OF EMPIRE.

The democratic platform condemns the policy pursued by the present ad-ministration toward the Philippine isl-

ical being. It was promulgated at th critical moment when the "holy alli-ance" was attempting to stiffe the republican spirit and re-establish the despotism of Spain upon her revolted co mles in South America and Mexic The essence of the doctrine as then understood by the world was, while we "These thirty combinations forbid the establishment of despotic governments upon the American contibiligation to refrain from any attempt to force our political system upon any part of the old world. This has been to force our political system upon any part of the old world. This has been our settled rule of faith and practice for more than three-quarters of a cen-tury. Its promulgation defeated the purpose of the "holy alliance" and dethe

stroyed forever the power of Spain upon this continent. Under it Louis Napoleon, a third of

a century ago, was compelled to with-iraw the French army from Mexico and draw the French army from mexico and leave the ill-starred Maximilian to his fate. Under it the empire established by foreign bayonets disappeared and the republic was restored. Are we now the republic was restored. Are we now to say we still recognize the binding force of this doctrine upon other na-tions, but not upon our own?

OVERNMENT BY FORCE A DES-POTISM. If ultimate statehood for these re

mote islands and others yet to be c quered-be disclaimed, how, then, they to be held and governed? they to be held and governed. The only alternative is by force—by the power of army and navy, and this not for a day, or for a year, but for all time. What, then, becomes of the bedtime, what, then, becomes of the bed-rock principle that "governments de-rive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" If they are to be held permanently as conquered prov-inces, it will be not only outside of the constitution, but in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of the Declarato the letter and spirit of the Declara-tion of Independence. It is no less true now than fn the days of our revolution that "governmint by arbitrary power is still despotism." The attempt, then, either to give these people American citizenship or to hold them as subjects, is allke fraught with peril. Should there not be an immediate declaration be our government of its purpose foby our government of its purpose to our ge-ard them? They istakable assurance of in-not be withheld against outside inter-not be withheld against outside inter-terence. The same protection should be theirs heretofore extended to the little states of Cintral and Bouth America. Under existing conditions there should be no hesitation upon our part in giv-ing them protection against the cupid-ing them protection against the cupid-tion one of his famous long-distance talks I am afraid I would huri the gavel at him at about the end of the second lap. And then if Tiliman should the pre-to the preby our government of its purpose to-ward them? They should be given un-mistakable assurance of independence. Protection by our government should not be withheld against outside inter-

produced the almost incredible total of infibict upon friend and foe alike, after is well known in the Associated Chariover \$7,000,000,000. The Saturday Evening Post gives a list of thirty combinations each of which has a capitalization

"These thirty combinations are credited with capital amounting to \$2,333,-000.000. The entire general stock of the

money of all kinds in the United States. gold, silver, notes and certificates, only amounts to about \$2,700,000,000. So that

try to turn their capitalizations into force. They are washed in twenty seccash they would use up every penny of the nation's money and then have only about 40 per cent of their demands. Indeed, the thirty corporations mentioned would use up nearly all our cash. Of course, we know that business is transacted mostly on credit, and this gives an entirely different Frederic J. Nash in Ainslee's. view of the case, but the comparisons

show the real financial hugeness of the modern combinations.

"Congress and twenty-nine of the Huckleberry Gingerbread .- One cupstates have passed laws expressly designed and constituted to prohibit the

trusts, and yet the trusts have increased more rapidly since these laws were passed and have grown more in capitalization than ever before in the

WOULD TAME SENATORS.

A close friend of the rearing, tearing, pitching rough rider relates a characteristic story about that strange and uncurbable statesman. At a dinner in Albany last winter the rough rider was warned that if he didn't look out he would be nominated for vice president, regardless of his wishes in the matter. He flouted the idea. "Why," said, "they won't dare nominate me

the fashion of all armies. "The dishes are collected and scraped and then dropped into wire baskets the occasion of her being invited to

the dishes stand on edge without touch- of Chicago on a Sunday morning, when ing each other. Pitchers, cups, bowls she gave a fine discourse. and the like go into the center. The

basket is lowered into the washing tank where hot suds, mixed with air, so as to present thousands of sharp if all the 400 combines in the list should cutting edges, are driven against the tumn styles. dishes with tremendous rapidity and

onds. A trolley carries the basket to the rinsing tank, where two souses take off the soapsuds. They drain and dry from the heat they have absorbed from the rinsing water. China and silverware thus treated always look brighter the feet of a Trilby. and newer than if washed by hand."-

Fruits in Various Dishes.

ful of sour milk, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of berries, a teaspoon. standard, is a practical gown and as ful of soda, a little sait and a little such demands less elaboration than the ginger.

Huckleberry Cake .-- One egg, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful cream, one-half cupful sour milk, one cupful of berries, one teaspoonful soda, a lit- and summer tea gowns is constantly in-

tle salt. (Flour enough in each for a medlum batter.)

Shortcake .- Two mixing spoonfuls of cream, one mixing spoonful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda and a little salt; flour enough to roll. Bake on a griddle on top of the stove. Split. models have the flounced skirt trimmed butter well and cover with strawberries. with a fancy arrangement of linen inraspberries, stewed apples, etc., which have been well sugared. Cover the whole with rich, sweet cream. This is existence in its last revival. All rulight and appetizing even when cold.

"A) ple Slump."-Put a few sweet apples in a kettle after they have been ness at the shoulder. The elbow sleeves pared and quartered, add a quantity of flare more and more and are in many sour apples (sliced), a little salt and a cases slashed almost to the shoulder little nutmeg, and cover with a crust. on the outer side, over a full soft un-Cook or steam until the apples are soft dersleeve. and the crust well done. Serve with The elbow sleeve with turn-back cuff:

Fill a deep dish with rhubarb, cover with sugar and set in a slow oven until it is cooked soft .- Ladies' World

There are now Lyons woven poplins that look like etamine, a new silky Eng. lish fabric called Liberty serge, a new repe de Chine with an underweave of

pale pink, mauve, etc., and another figured in quaint oriental designs; also a novel weave of French taffeta soyeuse called mousseline de taffeta, which is used on French millinery for garnitures on evenig dresses and for toilets entire, est price received by digarmakers.

of enduring the damage that it must among their own people. Mrs. Solom ties also. Attention was particularly attracted toward her as a speaker on with wooden interiors so arranged that take the rabbi's place in a synagogue

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Tablier effects will appear among au-

Young girls make a distinction in their dress for little dinners by wearing lace or chiffon sleeves with their lownecked gowns. " notice at A fine black silk stocking is the delight of the bathing girls and joy is hers if it fit perfectly and if she have

Black satin stocks are fashionable for tailor costumes. They stand high on either side in front of the ears and have a tie of a contrasting color knotted at their base.

A foulard, viewed by the hot weather dressy creations made of this silk during the spring.

The popularity of the half-sleeves on both jackets and dress waists, negliges creasing. They are given different titles by various designers without any marked divergence of style.

Holland costumes are much worn for traveling, golf and morning gowns generally. Many different grades of the linen are used and the most dressy sertion.

The tight sleeve has had but a brief mors hint that larger sleeves are on the way, and already there is a distinct ful-

and gathered undersleeve will constitute one of the retained fashions on many of next season's jackets, waists and tea gowns. Advance styles will show the use of either two contrasting rabrics or colors, or one material in different shades or contrasting colors to be used for tablier linings, guimpes, or vests, and full undersleeves.

A union of Havana cigarmakers has

cream and sugar.