

IN THE
DRESSMAKING OF WOMAN.

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

Definite Styles Announced for the Coming Season.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1896.—The World may stop wondering now, for at last Mrs. Fashion has consented to speak about autumn and winter modes. The gist of her talk, however, concerns skirts and sleeves (after all, the two vital points of dress), both of which are to grow beautifully smaller and narrower until the reaction against width has been satisfied.

Already, indeed, the circumference of the smartest skirts is reduced by more than half of what it was in the spring, while a skirt with gobs all round is, to modish opinion, almost as old-fashioned as overskirt and pailiers.

The lower portion of the new skirts still drapery at the top sewed only in the arm hole so as to show as much of it as possible. For this, ungainly arms, these new sleeves, showing all sorts of crosswise trimming effects, which will not only shape members will, more often than not, be hurt by them. For a heavy arm the under sleeve should be plain or trimmed lengthwise, and the drapery at the top voluminous enough to increase the look of slightness. With the very dressy gowns, even those in heavy textures, where the close under-sleeve is much incorporated, it is made of a thinner material than the gown itself. The same bodies with a waistcoat and cravat of yellow lace, will have the close sleeves also of the lace, divided in tiny tufts with rows of narrow ruffles.

For theater and reception bodies, a more airy textile even than lace is admissible for the snug sleeve. Those for even midwinter dressmakers state will often be a half-inch ball-like delicacy, silk muslin, chiffon and gauzes of all sorts combining with heavy silks and velvets.

BELTS AND GIRLIES.
The wide corset belt, which much discussed, is a marked feature of the new season's modes. Scarcely an imported frock is to be seen without a wide girle of some established fashion. The girles which they have become epiteles, the shops have also caught the deep belt disease. Everywhere counters are strewn with wide elastic affairs for simple house use in black, white and colors and many of them as deep as a short corset.

When made of leather belts are gored to the figure and fasten with five or more straps through the back. They are extremely useful for the trim adjustment of the loose silk blouses, which will continue to be worn, but the moment seems imminent when the deep girle will meet its usual fate of a novelty run and a box plaited in.

SKIRTS AND SACKS.
Trimmed skirts are seen in numbers, and in the way of wraps for winter use, cloaks and jackets of all sorts, and in the more convenient short cape. For fall autumn wear, however, the shops are showing dressy coquets in many varieties of design and material, that with their throat ruffles and floating ribbons, smarten up a plain gown delightfully. The jackets are in the colored coatings and are either very loose or close fitting, very short or quite long.

The French models on the saque order come only a little below the waist and are usually double-breasted at the front and plaited into a yoke at the back. Sleeves of these are very small spots, as tight as comfort will allow at the lower part and box plaited in.

A novel saque jacket shown by one of New York's most recherche tailors, had loose cape sleeves which hung down longer than the rest of the garment, and had a deep effect. This was made of pale fawn-colored cloth, with the edges heavily stitched and a lining of old yellow brocade. The model here is illustrated, the jacket having the same short look of the front.

A close fitting jacket of dark green faille, exquisitely embroidered in white and black, with a fringe of white and black, was shown. The skirt was made of the same green faille, but with a white and black check pattern. The skirt was made of a heavy white ribbon edged with black, and the top of the skirt was a scant ruche of the same turning back in collar points at the front.

Then just at the bust as if it were part of a gown underneath, appeared a soft, deep yellow lace, the two long ends of which turned over carelessly on the bottoms of the jacket fronts. A drawing of this smart "dinner" for the funny old-fashioned name was actually tacked on this wonderful creation—is likewise here pictured.

ELEGANT RIBBONS.
Appos of the velvet-edged ribbons, a word. There are all sorts of styles, from black velvet a quarter of an inch wide bordering them. They are shown in white and many colors, the most dazzling of the tints being a strange mixture of pink and blue, which, that both dim and deep, and like nothing else under the sun. In great bristling ruffles, with attendant quills and marabout and parache, elegant ribbons will be one of the novelties in the new season's millinery.

A made and adorable hat just seen had a crown of quilling, the crown pink described. The model was a French walking shape, square-crowned, broad and flat with a small rolling brim. At the left front, in front of the crown, was a wide, flat, huddled a wonderful bird, the wonderfully ever seen. He looked something like a gray dove, with white feathers in his wings, and underneath the gray wings were black ones like shadows, and he had a slender duck's mouth, painted scarlet, and a black parrot's tail. Altogether was a remarkable bird, but he must have been of an expensive breed, as the hat he roosted on was marked \$25.

This means that the new hats yet shown are small and distinctly flat-crowned. A nouveaute in felt is covered with long downy black hair, thick enough to be combed and when straightened, shows a colored surface. Black hedges, however, is declared by milliners to be the very smartest of all; the same hat, long worn and chined to in every way, is a piece of the Parisienne, with a brim to shade the face and heaps of black velvet and curling feathers to make it becoming. This, in front of the crown, is a small, closely fitting capote of folded velvet with scarf ends of rich lace at front or side, are shown by some of the milliners, and are advised as useful headgear for fresh, round faces.

The paradise algrettes continue to be seen on the large hats and in conjunction with rich feathers and big velvet bows, the trimming put on with the same wide effects.

Among the new gown materials there are certain mottled and plaid wools for street use that are very effective. There have a camel's hair softness and often the airy surface, and some are brown and some reds predominating over other colors. "Tinder color" is a new shade of brown that has a hint of snuff in its red.

All of the wool stuffs black or colored velvet will be used as trimming, as well as black mohair braids of all description.

Wearers only keep them in place a very few moments at a time, for the glasses have the strongest magnifying power, in order to make the eyes behind them appear almost abnormally large and the lashes excessively long.

Occasionally, in place of passing the ribbon across one's neck, it is caught by a jeweled pin on the right shoulder, usually fastened in with the pendant pin of one's watch, and, by way of guards, three big pearls or a huge turquoise bead between two pierced cabochon emeralds, are strung on the ribbon. The same women who run to this extravagance have the gold nose bridge of their gowns cut out with tiny diamonds, like the eyelashes of the Princess of Wales, who is supposed to be responsible for this fashion.

In spite of her reputation as the most girlish-looking grandmother in Europe, the princess is feeling her age, and in the last six months has succumbed to the use of eyeglasses, though she never keeps them in place longer than five minutes at a time, for fear of scarring the bridge of her royal nose with the light clasps.

Besides the pince nez, with jeweled guards and ribbons, the jewelers are offering for sale exquisite little chataine cases of velvet and leather, all bejeweled with gems and meant to be pinned on one's shoulder, or hooked on at one's belt. Inside these cases are eyeglasses, so artfully ground,

different dinners sent him by his four wives. There was enough for at least six satisfy. In duty bound he ate a little of each to satisfy all, because the bearers would tell if he omitted to eat any of them. These women get along nicely. Their lot in life is drilled into them from childhood, and they are satisfied with it. Their life is passed in joy and sorrow, but like other people, should they become mothers they are held in esteem by all the people.

The greatest trial of life comes to them when their wives die. Their husbands, by the next heir, his brother or nephew. The length of time depends upon the influence and position of the dead man's family. The wives stay in the same hut with the body until the time for the burial. Weeping is kept up day and night. After the funeral a box is fixed up in one of the corners of the hut to represent the coffin. The wives stay in this place day and night and weep and wail according to their orders. Generally they wait every other day. Sometimes friends will come and help them weep. The dress of the mourners is a strip of plain dark blue calico, also a black veil, and a black head covering.

DEMI SEASON WRAPS.
A charming fad is that of collecting patch and buttons enamel trowsers, they fit so easily in any empty nook or corner. If one has a vast number—103, for instance—then places the collection together in a Louis XVI cabinet; or upon a Vernis Martin glass-covered table perchance.

MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS EXHIBITED.
In the French Congo they sit for months on a plinth.

Some years ago the New York Sun told the story of Miss Martha Kah, a missionary who was exceptional in this respect that she was living alone in Africa among the natives, and especially of the children who she had gathered around her. For a long time she was the only missionary at her station, which was near the west coast, not far from the Congo river. At a later day she married a missionary, and they have since their years' incessant work at Mamby, in the French Congo, she and her husband have come home to Nebraska for the benefit of their health. They expect to return to Africa before very long. Mrs. Nehme, who thoroughly knows the African women in the region where she worked so long, has written for the Sun the following account of the life of the women and the way husbands are procured for them:

ARTFUL GLASSES.
Novelties in Eye Glasses with Decided French Traits.

Only the eye who hopelessly, irreflexibly behind the times ever uses a long-nose. Along with the tomahawk and the waterfall, the longnose has now become a thing of the barbaric past.

Now, of course, there were lots of women who truly were nearsighted, who honestly depended on their longnoses for a true view of things and who will deeply resent being deprived of them. For these and for all the rest of the female world who must have a glass to see through, there has just come to town the new French monocle and pince nez.

For the near-sighted or weak of eye they are a great blessing and to any pretty face are essential. The eye glass is just as strong or just as weak as you require, and the two crystal lenses are set to a nose clasp of gold. No rim runs around the lenses, which are cut either oval or square, while at the outside edge of the right hand lens a delicate gold handle is fixed.

TRAVELING COSTUME.
have a decided flare, but at the hips they fit with skin snugness, too snugly in fact for any but the most pronounced figures. A new skirt that threatens to become popular has been designed by an English tailor. It is a skirt that reverses the "late order" of things in that it is gored front and circular back. The apron is cut extremely narrow, so that at the top the seams, with those of the two side gores, are at the front of the hips. The circular back is stiffened only a quarter of a yard deep at the bottom and falls in six heavy returning kilt plaits, pressed down to lie flat from belt to hem.

A novel effect, where the gown material is of cloth, is to have the seams of the apron and side gored heavily stitched and lapping

to the arm like a glove, but it is a glove that admits of much tucking, puffing, shirring and taking up, as the sleeve proper is concerned. The long wrist is pointed or bell-shaped, and comes as low as the knuckles, and where the sleeve is much decorated a smart idea is to have the

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Her food is the best in the country and is prepared for her. She is carried about by her friends and is not allowed to touch her feet to the ground. She is dressed in all her finery, with rings on her arms up to her elbows and heavy rings about her ankles. Her face is painted with red and white chalk, and her whole body shines like a mirror from the generous application of oil. She amuses herself by rubbing the rings together and the grating noise seems not to affect her nerves in the least. At night there are dances to draw a crowd. This exhibition may be kept up for six months or even longer, according to the wealth of the family. At last a big dance is given and the bride-escort with her bridesmaids goes the rounds of all her friends, dancing before them and receiving gifts.

The preliminaries finished, the price will be settled upon. Two hundred yards of calico, six gallons of rum, one gun and a few small articles, such as knives, mirrors, spoons, beads, forks, plates, cups (one of each) are sufficient to buy the bride-kind of a wife. The bridegroom pays the rum, forty yards of cloth and some of the smaller things, and then the girl can go with him to his home. If he cares for her he soon pays the balance, but if he cannot get along it ends in a divorce. The man sends his wife back and the family return the purchase money.

But supposing they do get along as is generally the case, the young woman's life is one of duty. She waits on her lord and master, tills the garden, raises the food for him and his slaves, does the cooking and keeps her house tidy. Africans are naturally lazy, but the women do more work than the men. The spare time of the women is taken up by braiding mats for sleeping. The nicest one always falls to the share of the husband.

It is no wonder that the married women urge their husbands to marry more wives and as many as possible. It is to her advantage, for the work will thus be divided. Once I observed that a married man had four

Another one, gold, studded with diamonds, was presented to Admiral Baldwin by the Sultan of Turkey.

Miss Sallie Hewitt also has an affection for odd little boxes. Her collection includes many specimens of Russian and Dutch work. The boxes also some early American examples—that is, early XIX century, when our grandmothers and great-grandmothers indulged in such trifling and necessary belongings. One "early American" is of ivory, with a miniature painting. A Dutch snuff box is inlaid with silver and mother-of-pearl; still another, a Louis XVI gold snuff box, with a marine view in Vernis Martin. A miniature of the duchess of Portsmouth embellishes the lid of another, which is silver gilt with mother-of-pearl. Patch boxes, also, are included in this collection—one of the time of George III is oval, tortoise shell inlaid with gold.

SHOE BOX WINDOW SEAT.
A Convenient, Cheap and Ornamental Piece of Furniture.

One of the most useful articles of furniture for a bed room or dressing room is a shoe box, wherein to keep shoes, rubbers and slippers.

Very annoying to have shoes in the bottom of a closet, where they may be kicked about and mixed up, so that to find mates is sometimes a troublesome task. If they were placed in a box they could always be kept in their proper order, side by side, ready for instant use.

If you have not a good box already, the illustration and figure here shown, with its accompanying description, will enable any one to make a very convenient and attractive piece of furniture, which can also be used as a window seat. It is constructed of simple materials, such as will readily be found about the house.

The framework of the box may be formed of three ordinary boxes, such as groceries and household articles, or of any other material. Figure 1 shows the arrangement of the three boxes. The ends should have the lids removed, and shelves should be nailed in the middle. The center box must be somewhat taller than the others. They are all to be nailed or screwed together in a secure manner, and across the back a board is nailed, as shown, to be made fast; this will serve as a back to the seat formed by the middle box.

A shoe box to be kept in a closet may be of any size to fit the space, but for one that is to stand out in the room and under a window it is necessary to adjust the proportion to suit the size of the window. The end boxes may be from eighteen to twenty inches in height, while the middle one should not exceed twelve to fifteen inches.

The lid of the middle box can be fitted with hinges, so it may be raised up and this box will be found a good receptacle for rubbers and articles. To the under side of this lid a set of pockets made of denim may be tacked fast, in which dust cloths may be kept.

WOMEN WHO MADDEN MEN.
Do It Innocently, Because They Do Not Know How to Be Wives.

milliners' folds all appear on new French dress for the fall and winter. One of the most useful and fashionable garments for the fall is a long coat or ulster. One made of tan cheviot has loose folds which are easy to draw on, and has a belt of leather which holds the folds in place, and is fastened with metal buttons. Velvet forms the collar and cuffs, and the edge of the cloth showing about the edge. The collar may be turned up or down.

A pretty fancy in evening hairdressing is the Spanish coiffure with the tresses coiled high at the base of the head, and in the front of the Spanish comb is twisted a spray of some fine flower, like forget-me-not, scarlet cyprus, white or pink star blossom, or the like, and the hair is fastened with a diamant or tea rose and its foliage is fastened in the arching point of the comb.

The new seven-gored skirt differs from the season's shape in being much less full, flowing toward the back as shaped by gored set "straight to bias," with a bias seam down the center, and the back seam about five yards around the lower part, and requires four and one-half yards of double-width material. It fits the hips snugly and is made of a fall lisle, or of a fine cloth or beamed on with each separate gore.

A charming model for an evening toilet is in canary-colored silk batiste over a pink and yellow chambray tulle silk undershirt and bodice. On the front is a bolero jacket of tulle de Venice lace, with a crush collar and grille of pale-yellow satin held by buttons of pink pearls intermixed with tiny French diamonds. The bolero shows a full blouse of the shot satin, veiled with pale-yellow tulle and banded with pink-pearl passementerie.

The lovely mannerisms of pink and yellow will be highly favored for handsome evening toilets for autumn and winter, both in heavy silks, brocades and satins, and in the beautiful, diaphanous, tulle, and lighter, daintier styles will be first choice, but the deeper colors in buttercup, jonquil, maize and even orange will be in evidence. In the yellow tones and shades of damask rose shades, geranium and carnation will rival the softer cameo, canary, honeyuckle and lemon tints in yellow.

White and black combinations in millinery for dressy wear will be very prevalent this autumn; black and white laces, algrettes, ostrich tips, black velvet ribbon overlaid with white lace insertion, black and white tulle, and white satin, and tiny evening toques of soft velvet white French felt garnished with white and black tulle, doves' wings, bird's nests with black wings and plumage, white satin bows and white velvet poppies with black hearts.

Queen Victoria was greatly distressed in her journey the other day to Baltimore that the engine of the royal train struck and killed a postmaster on the line. Her majesty will provide handsomely for the man's family.

Miss Lorraine Lawrence of New York City has been awarded first prize at the Leipzig conservatory for the highest attainments. The honor was conferred by the board of directors and Miss Lawrence will take a postgraduate course at the same institution.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, decided at the last moment not to sail for the United States from the steamship which she had booked for the purpose. This change in her plans is due to the character of the news received from Turkey.

Plucky Mrs. Louise Caton of Lansing, Mich., is an accomplished and independent business woman. She has been engaged in taking with her a lot of nine valuable trotting horses belonging to her husband. During the trip across the continent she had a sleeping apartment in the stock car.

Miss Anna Flenner of Atwood, Ill., is an undertaker. A few years ago her only brother, a few years younger than herself, was thought best to give up his law studies and be associated with him. Accordingly they opened a store for the sale of furniture and undertaking goods, and Miss Flenner became a practical embalmer and undertaker.

Miss Christine Blanche Labarraque of Berkeley college, California, is the first blind girl to have received a legal honor. She will soon be thoroughly equipped lawyer. Although blind from birth, she has been a great student. She took a full course in the California blind institute and graduated with honors. She is also a graduate from the State university of California.

Miss Belya A. Lockwood and Miss Frances Graham have been appointed to represent the United States at the second international congress of charities and the second international congress for the protection of the deaf-blind, to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1897. They will likewise attend, on September 15, the World Peace conference, and the international woman's congress, to be held at Berlin.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is the only one of the English princesses who wears her hair either artistically or becomingly. All princesses and other royal women of high and noble birth have their hair dressed in a peculiar cut, being loose and full at the hips and gradually narrowing down to a close fit at the knees.

The Empress Frederick is reported as making the most popular with all the inhabitants of the little town of Kronberg, and she is indefatigable in working for and planning benefits for the quite poor people. With the richer members of the society, who possess villas in the neighborhood, she is on excellent terms, and she stands on no ceremony, but visits them informally, and will take a cup of tea with great pleasure if it is being served at the time of her visit. Kronberg is popular with artists, a class for whom the empress has a great admiration, and she shows many acts of friendly kindness to them and to her other neighbors.

CONJUGALITIES.
"Never go to bed with cold feet," says a medical authority. But what if your wife won't warm them? Here is a remedy.

Twenty-five bachelors of Jefferson county, Ohio, sent a committee to Galien, Berlen county, Mich., whence a report had been sent out that there were in that village twenty-one handsome widows, and the result of the visit was five weddings, while in a number of other cases negotiations are in progress and most rivers will have been declared pending arbitration.

According to London Figaro, Miss Grace Wilson, now the bride of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was once engaged to an Englishman, to-wit, Mr. Cecil Barting. The engagement came about during a visit which Wilson bore and his daughter paid to Mr. Barting's father in England. The lady was the parents of the high contracting parties squabbling over the settlements and Mr. Wilson ultimately withdrew his consent, remarking that Mr. Barting's demands were ridiculous, as he had so little and the Barting family was a new one.

An extraordinary story is current in the European press to the effect that the Arctic explorer Dr. Naansen, if about to be married, will be wedded to a young woman who is the daughter of a millionaire.

Yandikes in both large and small points, slight Marie Antoinette draperies, velvet ribbons wide and narrow, embroidered gowns, boucians, or those of accordion-pleated mousseline de soie, tiny ruffles, triple frills, and

married to his wife, in consequence of the fact that prior to his departure on his last voyage in search of the north pole he divorced her in order to permit her to marry again in case of his disappearance or death without going to the trouble of proving his decease. In order to understand this it must be explained that in many countries in Europe great strictness prevails with regard to the remarriage of women whose husbands have been legally proved, absences of seven, ten and even fifteen years being required by law to furnish satisfactory evidence that a missing spouse is no longer in the land of the living.

The youngest eloping couple on record spent several hours at the Allegheny (Pa.) police station one day last week and were returned to their respective homes. The groom was Charles M. Deukas, aged 3 years, and his prospective bride was Margaret Carrister, aged 3 years and 6 months. Both are Muscovite, Slavonian, and appeared very much in love with each other. They were indignant when prevented from going to a minister's to have the least bit of ceremony, and the minister's arm tucked in that of her lover, and they were walking hurriedly along North avenue, Allegheny, heading for a minister's house, when a policeman met them and asked where they were going. "Mardaret and me's doin' to get married," spoke up Charles, while Margaret hung her head and blushed and women whose husbands have been legally proved, absences of seven, ten and even fifteen years being required by law to furnish satisfactory evidence that a missing spouse is no longer in the land of the living.

GOLDEN ROOF.
R. K. Monkritter, in Harper's Weekly. On the busy hill it blows. In a splendor gay and dreamy. And the twilight softly glows. In its texture rich and creamy.

Round it light as ether drifts— When the quail begins to whistle, And the hound's bay is heard in the distance, All the silver of the thistle.

Little fairy golden tree In the meadow gayly waving. Ah! the landscape is so lovely, With a flood of sunshine laving.

Though it blows in summer-time, 'Tis the torch of gorgeous yellow That ablaze in autumn's prime Scits the woodland from the glow.

GOSHIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.
Charles Broadway Rouse, the wealthy New Yorker who has offered \$1,000,000 for the restoration of his failing sight, was a Maryland farmer's boy and reached New York City in 1835, when he was only twelve years of age. He has made and lost several fortunes and is now a millionaire several times over. He is always down at his store before the clerks. He found out that his sight was failing during the war and has recently given \$100,000 for a southern "bottle ably."

The late Sir John Millais was a graceful speaker, but his speeches cost him a great deal of time and labor. The London Daily News says that when a dinner was given at the Arts club on Leighton's appointment as president, Millais was in the chair. He made an admirable speech—so frank, so sympathetic, so eloquent, so unstudied. They congratulated him on it, saying they had no idea he had that gift of oratory, or could pluck so well under such a strain. He answered: "I was a dinner waiter during the war and has recently given \$100,000 for a southern "bottle ably."

When Mr. James Hebrard, the editor of the Temps of Paris, represented the French Emancipator in the French Senate some years ago, he sent each of his forty constituents daily a copy of his paper. On the arrival of the mail steamer, as the story goes, the lucky constituents rushed down to the dock, seized their respective packages, tore off the wrappers and proceeded to fasten the broad sheets round their loins as a substitute for their simple native attire. The post coming but once a fortnight every supporter of M. Hebrard had wherewithal to supply most of his male relatives, while the supplement or Petit Temps, came in very handy for children. Thus for nine happy years a large proportion of the inhabitants were cleanly, if not elegantly clothed by their grateful representative, and when at last he severed his connection with the colony he was far more sincerely bewailed than any tailor has ever been by his clients.

The other day Maurice Thompson, the writer, visited Calhoun, Ga., his old boyhood home. "Who's that yander?" asked an old countryman, indicating Thompson, who was standing before a grocery store whitening a pine box.

"The tall fellow?" "Yes." "That's Thompson—Maurice Thompson." "What! The fellow what use ter play eroun' here?" "The very same!" "You don't tell me!" "Fact, but he's a great man now—one of the most successful of literary men."

"Opposites attract!" "Fact, I tell you. He's a great man now." "Well," said the old man, doubtfully, "it may be so, but hit don't look reasonable!" "No reason!" "No reason!" "No! Why?" and he drew closer and lowered his voice a little—"he used ter go fishin' with me!"

Yale's Skin Food
Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds the pores and builds up the fatty membrane and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunk skin, gives an invigorating stimulus to the muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels and supplies youth and elasticity to the entire system. It is perfect. Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price \$1.50 and \$3.00. At all drug stores.

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