Woman Explorer in Wilds of the Amazon

Japanese Ideas Are Taken Up by Paris Fashion Makers.

CHANGES IN THE MODISH FIGURE

Higher Bust Line and More Pronounced Walst Curves-Radical Innovations in the Sleeve This Season.

NEW YORK, March M. - Openings to and its lines are so good that the model right of us, openings to left of us; and at has great cachet in spite of its simplicity. every opening the host of delectable things ing spring and summer modes is daily becoming more possible.

tidious will give to modes already popular- the case of linen, it is difficult to iron the ized remains to be seen. But there are garment in satisfactory fashion. direction of the current.

kimono out of our calculation this spring; in summer.

KIMONO LINES MUCH USED cations of the loose kimono sleeve, and the results are excellent. A Broadway house noted for its tub frocks is showing soveral delightful guimpe models in linen.

> They are made with loose blouses laid in wide plaits on the shoulder and opening In a deep V in the middle of front. A short wide oversleeve, set in an armhole which beneath the arm is cut down quite to the waist line is also of the linen.

The trimming consists of bands of heavy clung lace dyed to match the linen and blazes through the wilds of the Amazon grazing and agriculture.

The Amazon states are The skirt is a simple box plaited model joined to the waist by a band of the cluny. This frock is to be worn with a sheer blouse of battete or handkerchief linen,

The average laundress which unfortuor woman's wear! The deluge of Parisian nately means the incompetent laundressodels will come a little later, but siready is likely to have trouble with the one piece America, she is still in the early prime of a stream of such models is pouring into models so numerous among the tub frocks New York and confident prophecy concern- of this season. To be sure, these frocks are not cut in one plece. Blouse and skirt are made separately and set together by inset Just how far present tendencies will go, bands of lace or embroidery, but when the just now cordial an indersement the fast material of the frock is fairly heavy, as in

enough straws to show beyond doubt the | The skirt dries while the blouse is being fromed, or vice versa. This must be taken We may exclude the Japanese from our into consideration by the woman for whom schools, but no legislation could keep the the laundry problem is a troublesome one

for the Parisian autocrats have developed | Another point about these one piece tub



woman's life. She has just left France to begin her fourteenth series of explorations

She ought to be a good explorer, for she has the requisite qualities, and, besides, she had the tuition of the renowned Henri Coudreau, who took her as his bride when she was a mere girl to French Guiana, and for several years she shared his labors in revealing the innermost recesses of that cuntry and of parts of the Amazon basin. Her husband taught her how to survey outes, to plot maps, to take latitudes and ongitudes and to record natural phenomena and material resources. He gave her more than a smattering of the geological equipment an explorer needs. She learned his what she wishes done must be done. methods of handling native assistants, of studying the wild man and of living in the

buried him in the Amazon wilderness, where he had inbored so long. After the most polgnant period of her bereavement had passed Mrs. Coudreau, equipped in the river obstruction continued. In two all respects to follow the career of an ex- days the party were affont above it. plorer, decided to carry on her husband's work and devote her life to pioneer dis-

that are scattered through their vast do- of the Amazon. We know the Amazon and some The explorer had reason to believe that to buy liquor.

after as one of the most earnest, solves, that have never seen a white man. brandy when he could get it from the Infaithful and energetic geograph- Along these streams are Indian tribes dians) he had not the slightest idea of what cal explorers of her time. Bhe no one ever heard of; rubber trees, wild he did or said. So she was skeptical one is wearing the garb of a man, but this does vanilia and many other vegetable products; day when he came to her with tears not detract from her womaniy dignity. No minerals, and far from the low lying Ama- streaming down his cheeks.

plorer has spent so many years as she has the entire expenses of her expeditions.

given to virgin fields of research in that of Para five rivers, each of them hundreds and children again." Though she has lived most of the years of miles in length. These rivers are the Mayouru. For the past two years sha book, "that it was the sugar brandy that has been in the service of the state of made him talk as he did." since 1833 in the wildernesses of South Cumina, Trompetas, Curua, Mapuera and

> At least three of her reports-those on The obstacles were insurmountable, and the Curus, Maycuru and Mapuera-have she had to turn back. She was forty miles been printed, and perhaps her other books north of the equator, and perhaps the river are now off the press. The story of her extended 100 miles further north. But its exploration of each river is handsomely delineation in the German atlases stops produced in small folio form in France, just where the brave little woman faced illustrated with her large maps and many about toward the Amazon and fied from beautiful photographs.

journey, some of them in five or six large sort, sheets, are all reproductions of her manuscript maps fust as they left her hand, with lettering big and plain, and on a scale of about a mile and a half to an inch. The scale is so large that she was able to insert every bend in the rivers, every island, the forms of the land, the brooks and tributary rivers, each village and isolated house, and latitudes and longitudes about every ten miles. They are models of pioneer route mapping and are their manning of the Amazon basin.

The explorer is always accompanied by from ten to twenty men, some of whom have been in her service for years and are groes or mixed bloods, not all of them of situation. There may be grumbling, but "Madame," said her boatman to her one

day, "this is no longer a river. There are more rocks than water. We may work He died in the field in 1889 and his wife eight days and we shall still be here." "I am going on, however," she replied. "Unload the boats and carry everything." She sent two men ahead to see how far

Mrs. Condreau has failed only once to reach the headwaters of any river she has the freed negro she has found in the Amaexplored. This little reverse came on the zon wildz. "They do no work they can The Amazon states of Brazil have as Mayouru river, probably 600 or 700 miles avoid. They plant a little manloc, hunt yet only an inkling of the sources of wealth long, one of the big northern tributaries and fish a little, and will work a day or

HE woman whose picture is given of its large tributaries, but there are scores when her guide was drunk (and he was here is likely to be known here—of smaller streams, large rivers in them—likely to be the streams.

other attire is fit for the pioneer routes she zon vast open spaces adapted for tropical "Madame," he said, "you will not believe me, but we are all going to die. Your food The Amazon states are very destrous of is nearly gone. From here to that lake No man today has greater experience as learning about the untouched resources away off which I have seen there are no a South American explorer than Mrs. Henri in these virgin regions. They have faith fish in the rivers, no game in the forests. Coudreau. Probably no other living ex- in the efficiency of Mrs. Coudreau and pay and when we reach the lake things will be worse. Oh, I wish I had not come on Thus far she has explored for the state this journey, for I shall never see my wife

"I saw," wrote Mrs. Coudreau in her day

Amazonas, has made a thorough study A month later, on that Journey, she of the Canuma, a southern tributary of knew that her guide had told the truth. the Amazon, and is now on her way to She was almost out of supplies, the country fulfill other commissions which that state was a desert, and her men were suffering from their privations.

the evils she could not overcome. They are among the handsomest volumes For many months at a time she sleeps

of exploration that have been produced in in one of her cances, a part of which is recent years. While intended for popular enclosed with thatch. She is seldom in this reading they are scientific as well, giving little cabin except in the hours of darkness. both picturesque narrative and also the Walls cannot be allowed to obstruct her solid facts which the explorer was sent vision, for she is in the new land to see every aspect of it. She is too busy to en-Mrs. Condreau's printed maps of each gage in cooking or any other work of that

The men under her orders must do everything excepting the tasks of actual observation and research, for which they are not competent. Her life in the wilds has become second nature to her and she longs for the Amazon when she goes back to Paris to supervise the publication of her

"I love Amazonia," she writes, "The solitude of the virgin forest has become used by all the best atlas houses to improve necessity of my life. Its mysterious silence attracts me more than anything else in the world, and only when I am in the great woods do I feel that I am at home."

She has learned the art of photagraphy faithful in every duty. Her men are ne- in the tropics, where it is more difficult than in temperate climates. Her photographs the most desirable quality, but the little are a very valuable feature of her work. Frenchwoman is always master of the Many of them are of Indians now revealed to the world for the first time.

She also illustrates the life of the negro in Amazon regions, shows the tumbledown settlements on the tributaries, the banks of rivers, wooded to the waters edge, the preparation of manloc, the great food resource, and picturesque fulls and bits of scenery. In fact, her pictures show all the charm of the unknown she is spending her life to reveal.

Mme. Condreau has no admiration for two for silver when they must have money

and short coats which defy classification. with other tones.

and some very handsome embroidered linen coats of the same fength are well liked. Our artist has sketched several of the shorter models, fanciful little garments of exquisite detail and piquant lines.

Upon these models fine and heavy em broldery, fine and coarse laces and intricate soutache braiding all play their parts. One little shoulder wrap has a stole-like piece of creamy linen boldly embroidered in open work and high relief design.

This lies flat around the neck and runs down almost to the waist line at each side of the front. Three deep frills of the linen over which fall three frills of lace run around the shoulders and back, forming a cape like design.

Another model in the form of a loose short coat is of linen embroidered all over in little open work motifs, connected by lines of tiny open work dots which have the effect of marking off the mafirm muslin beneath the lace and set tiny tertal into large checks. Around the neck bones under the muslin, and this will save and down the front runs a wide band of a great deal of trouble if the frock is to heavy openwork embroidery and the same embroidery appears as a sleeve finish.

Such little coats will be worn over sheer a change in the silhouette comes a change summer frocks and not only over the linn the general bodice line. Although the gerie materials, but over chiffons, sheer bodices and blouses appear to be softly voiles and similar stuffs. Word comes and carelessly draped, the figure of the from Paris that linen coats are being fashionable woman is now so corseted that made up to accompany even skirts of it is held more firmly than it has been worsted suitings, but in this case the linen coat more nearly approaches tailored se-We heard last year that the Parisian was verity.

in favor of a higher bust line and more The skirt will be of a checked suiting in pronounced walst curves, and many cor- two shades of one color or in two softly models showed a tendency toward harmonizing tones and the linen cost will such lines, yet the change of figure was exactly match in color one of the shades in not very noticeable among fashionable the skirt. Whether we shall see such com-Americans. This spring, however, the binations here cannot yet be told, but the ready one sees many signs of the change, a very cool coat with a skirt which will not The imported models are all designed muss and soil as would one of linen. Little with the French figure in view, and New coats of dyed lace or dyed openwork linen York corset makers and dressmakers are are made for wear over sheer skirts in the

and some of the handsomest French models As a result many of the Prench frocks Its design. Some of these colored lace and

it is to be hoped that the fashionable | Dyed lace was used to good advantage American will take her figure into con- in one of the imported frocks represented sideration before slavishly adopting the among the cuts. The model was in lead latest modes. The bust line of the new gray messaline; the bodice had the usual figure is, as we have said, rather high; long shoulder line and shoulder drapery the waist line is at the natural point and falling over sleeves of cream net; lace net gives a very round and slight waist. The and lace formed the guimpe and lines of hips are practically eliminated, and the velvet matching the silk bordered the

match the silk, and long silk lines of i ran up into the body of the skirt. Pine almost to the shoulder blade in the back. of lace running around the skirt.

in a somewhat unusual way, an extremely full flounce being set into huge battlemented spaces cut in the upper skirt.

unquestionably the most conspicuous favor- hour. being done to death.

Many of the brown tones are very lovely;

enhagen (which is a new version of through neglect and the ce called night blue, indigo and navy are all modish.

Paris bleu mort, which figures prominently in the new millinery, and there is a line of egg shell blue and green which melt into each other so that one hardly knows whether to call the shades blue or green. There is a very kindly feeling toward the greens-moss green; mignonette green; almond green; and many other soft medium hued tones. These greens combine well with some of the browns, the grays and

Running up the scale from the browns, one finds a wealth of beautiful yellows, ochre, sulphur, gold, apricot, sauterne. straw color, etc. Yellow will be considerably worn, the buff and straw color shadings being much fancied both for linens and for voiles and other sheer stuffs.

terre d'Egypte, is a recent favorite with the French, and there' is a long line of popular pink, rose and fruit shades. Few of the fashionable colors are really flamboyant, somewhat dull and subdued tones having the preference, though the coloring may be exceedingly light and delicate. Soutache braiding appears upon materials

of all kinds from mousseline and marquisette to silk and cloth. It is usually, however, combined with other embroidery and is more successful upon the imported model than upon domestic models, for it requires very artistic stamping and skilled workmanship if it is to be really original and

In commonplace design and careless handling it loses all of its distinction. The frock of pale blue marguisette pictured among the sketches was a particularly happy illustration of the possibilities in soutache work, but it would be difficult to obtain such results on this side of the

making a strong bid for favor, but the single pendants are more generally liked than are the fringes.

Ships That Minister to Fishers

(Continued from Page Three.) doctor wrote home; "With all these

wounded men on board, our floating hospi- over sixty tons of literature. tal looks a veritable battleffeld."

upou the fleets. For instance, in the great gale in March, 1883, forty-five smacks were totally lost, eighty-nine were more or less figs, with a hole in the bottom to allow damaged and hundreds of men and boys the juice to run out; another was a larger forchead and chin. perished or were sorely hurt. In the Yorkshire city of Hull alone nearly 200 wives were made widows on that day. And even a storm of less violence may

towns accidents will happen that no fore- the family. sight can avert. It may be the sudden each of these bands joined the wide band tautening of a steel trawl warp, which on one occasion decapitated one man in a sec-A second dark gray silk had a bodies on ond and out another in two. Or it may be floor is the bare rock, so that there is no the usual lines, though the details of the a crushed limb, a smashed hand, a case danger of fire, shoulder drapery were original. The skirt of blood poisoning or any one of a score of the shortened walst, and it is seldom that obtained enormous width at the bottom minhaps to which the hardships of these bleating. It was apparently right under my men make them especially liable.

Trawling is usually carried on in a depth

you may see a vast, slivery, moving mass. their masters from place to place like dogs. And a few minutes later a noose at the The people have many sheep, which they

The men clad in oliekins and armed with

After sorting, the fish is packed in trunks; and soon the steam carrier is seen forging up, rolling and plunging in choppy seas which dash continuously over its starboard gunwale and pour down on the deck amidships in a continuous cascade. Every man is on deck to take fish aboard, with additional hands engaged by the skipper from one of the trawlers. Some of the boxes weigh nearly a hundredweight, so the skipper and his men need cool heads to receive them and stow them in the hold with a big sea running and perhaps fifty or sixty boats waiting to unload.

Meanwhile the fleet's admiral has more on board the carrier to have a talk with the skipper about courses and reckonings. prices and catches. Down below under the mate's orders men are receiving and stacking the fish trunks which slip down the hatchway in a continuous stream. The work must be done at high pressure.

It is easy to estimate the value of well equipped floating hospitals to these fellows. In the old days the best they could hope for was rough and ready treatment at the hands of their own skipper. Now the injured are received in beds and have all the advantages of electric light, skilled surgical advice, proper nursing, the best of food and medicines and hot and cold

baths. Altogether there are nine physicians and surgeons at sea among the men, some of them acting as skippers of big floating hospitals like the Alpha, Queen Alexandri and the Joseph and Sarah Miles. Each one of these craft is of about 300 tons and was especially designed and built for the work. And that work is extending to other seas.

Every one knows about the floating hos pital Strathcona which goes up and down the Labrador coast among the Esquimau and Newfoundland codfishers who migrate thither at certain seasons. The Strathcona was a gift of the Canadian statesman of the same name, and its surgeon-skipper is Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.

There are also floating hospitals attending the mackerel fishers of both England that the patients treated in a year-reckoning both surgical and medical cases-made a total of 12.0%. Among the minor work done by these craft is the distribution of

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Three.)

vessel of the same material for wheat or corn. I asked where the cooking was done,

As I looked about me I heard a sheep think of the vaudeville song:

one-third of life is spent in Bed, nice bedroom furniture is so lovely and so restful. i saw some fine ones on special sale today at miller, stewart &

a brass bed is pretty and you can keep it pretty

beaton's let's get one for daddy. they are not the kind put together with a wedge or keys that soon comes loose and the bed comes apart. this new kind is wedged together and will stand a weight of 3200 pounds, and never can get loose, the bed usually sold for 28.50, they are offering this week some specially choice ones for 35.

A few nice Oriental Rugs helps some, and I saw the new stock just opened up which Miller, Stewart & Beaton are offering this week at one quarter less than regular prices, better get one or two while the prices are so cheap. They will fit in nicely in any room, seem never to wear out and look better the older they grow.

\$70.00 Shirvan Rug. 4-0X5-5, sale price	52.50
\$32.00 Beloochistan, 3-2X5, sale price	24.00
\$30.00 Shirvan Rug, 3-7X5, sale price	
\$35.00 Shirvan Rug, 3-8X5-6, sale price	26.25
\$20.00 Mosul, 3-3X5, sale price	15.00
\$37.00 Daghestan Rug, 4-1X5-7, sale price	27.75
\$24.00 Beloochistan Rug, 2-7X4-9, sale price	
\$30.00 Cashmere Rug, 3-10X6-5, sale price	
\$20.00 Daghestan Rug, 3-3X4-6, sale price	
\$29.00 Beloochistan Rug, 3-5X4-5, sale price	
\$28.00 Beloochistan Rug, 3-2X4-9, sale price	
\$36.00 Beloochistan Rug, 3-8X5-4, sale price	
\$21.00 Beloochistan Rug, 2-8X4, sale price	
\$35.00 Cashmere Rug, 4-5X6-7, sale price	
\$40.00 Dagestan Rug, 3-7X7-6, sale price	
\$ 7.00 Anatolian Rug, 1-10X3, sale price	
\$12.00 Anatolian Rug, 1-9X3-4, sale price	
\$ 2.50 Anatolian Rug, 1-3X1-11, sale price	
\$ 7.00 Anatolian Rug, 1-8X1-11, sale price	
	40.00

Miller, Stewart & Beaton

413-15-17 South 16th Street

each runs for its own home and remains there until morning.

Pretty Berber Girls. Some of these Kabyle women are flus looking. The wife of my host was about

20, and she would have been considered Moors, by whom they are surrounded. Their pretty in any crowd of American maidens. White blood crops out in their desire for in-Her cheeks were rosy and her features as dependence and self-government. They are regular as those of the Venus de Medici. and Ireland; and one is supprised to find She were a dress of bright red called, which came almost to her feet, but still showed is a little republic, with its own council the heavy silver rings about her bare and a public meeting house where town afankles. She had heavy sarrings and brace- fairs are discussed. It has its own municilets. Around her neck was a chain to pai laws and elects its own officials. Each which many ornaments were hung, and her breast was covered with great pins of white metal set with bright-colored stones. I venture that she had at least two pounds speak and write French as well as Arabic. of jewelry upon her. Her eyelids were The mosques are rude affairs, but the blackened to add to her beauty, and she Kabyles go to them regularly and face was also tattooed on the cheeks and on the

Nearly all the Kabyle women I have seen The latter would hold perhaps are tattoosd, and even the poorest weat twenty bushels. There was also a large more or less jewelry. Outside this, many clay jar for the olive oil, which is made on are ragged, and those who go through the fill the little hospital. In these floating the little home farm and pressed out by streets have their skirts so pulled up that they show a large expanse of bare calf. I see them doing all sorts of hard labor and in reply the woman pointed to a hole They carry water from the village well is in the floor in one corner of the but. The clay jars: they gather the wood needed for cooking, and not a few labor out in the fields. Indeed, their situation makes one

Oh, the women do the work do the work While the men lie around the house. or that other sweet and well knows

"Everybody works but father."

Thrifty, but Luxy.

The Kabyle men are a strange combina on of thriftiness and laziness. I saw cany of them loafing about the streets while the women passed by loaded with al sorts of burdens. While at home they le their wives do as much as they will, but as the same time they will hire out to the and goats are brought into town every ing and harvesting the crops. At such times

night. As soon as they enter the village they make from 40 to 50 cents a day and save almost the whole of it. They are accumulative, and many of them amass small fortunes of a few hundred dollars or

> Indeed, these people have many qualities which distinguish them from the Arabs and ruled by the French, but as to local matters they govern themselves. Each town village has a mosque and school. school is supplied with teachers by the French, and the children are taught to Mecca as they pray. They are naturally religions, but they have changed the Mo sammedan faith to suit themselves, and they have their own ideas of morals, right and justice. Many of them are intelligent, and altogether they have most of the qualitles which have made the white race the ruling one in other parts of the world. FRANK G. CARPENTER.



A BOLERO, TWO LITTLE JACKETS AND A CAPE OF HEAVY LACE HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MOUSSELINE. enthusiastic fondness for that oriental | frocks was made clear to us the other day coats, blouses and frocks. The kimono sleeve is one of the most toticeable features of the new frocks and tomers do not consider such matters as the is being used to a degree that threatens laundering or cleansing of their frocks. to make it altogether too common before So long as the models are modish they are the new season is far advanced. However, satisfied. many of the best models from the greatest French houses show this feature, and that being the case, it is safe to predict that the ing to advise them to the best of my idea will survive the opring. The genuine kimono sleeve is, of course cut in one with the body of the blouse or roat and no shoulder seam appears, but there are many modifications of this idea. very sheer and the skirt not too heavy. The sleeve is perhaps the detail which shows the most radical innovation this sea-The huge, quaint armholes, the drooping shoulder line, the fulness dropping ever or any frock with considerable skirt trimnearer to the elbow, are all definite changes. There is undoubtedly a feeling the transparent waistband in some fashion. for the long mitten cuff fitting closely from the elbow aimost to the knuckles. This sleeve has not become common, but some of the best models from the great French makers show such sleeve lines, and go into the tub regularly." rumors from the Riviera tell of the mitten sleeve as a feature in the tollets of some of the most famous Paristan mondaines. Above the mitten cuff, which is usually

transparent, the upper sleeve is moderately full, the fulness sagging slightly at the

In a majority of cases frocks for day wear in which such a sleeve is included ave a supplementary outer sleeve, sleeve

cap or shoulder drapery. A great many of the dainty sheer blouses bent over by the French makers show a set long sleeve instead of the inevitable short sleeve used last summer. The short sleeve is still with us, but it is more often of three-quarter length than of elbow length, and while the very dressy blouses are usually somewhat short of sleeve, the long, close cuff of fine tucking is exceedingly

Some New York blouse makers, recognizing this fact, are turning out models of the French type whose chief charm is in the fineness of their material, the excellence of their cut and the profusion of very fine tucking lavished upon them. This tucking is made to take the place of inset lace and embroidery upon many nne blouses, and such models have perhaps a greater charm for morning wear than have those which are more elaborate and more cobwebby of

The plaited front frills of lingeric and lace which have received the name of Marie Antoinette are very frequently introduced upon these tucked blouses, and in this case a finish of the same lace used upon the frills is applied to collar and cuffs, or perhaps the neck is finished only with a band and is meant to be worn with one of the popular embroidered collars. Blouses of this type are not confined to the separate use class, but are being much used for title tub frocks, in connection with a skirt of some simple design.

Going back to the matter of the long shoulder line, which is claiming so much attention from designers and makers, the shoulder draperies of fichu or polerine type are cleverly handled and extremely graceful. These are at their best in very thin stuffs, but the thin stuffs are so universally Ad that save in the street suit and in some linen costumes, picturesque shoulder drapis almost always a possibility. The trimmed armholes with shoulder line

alling well over the sleeve top is particclarly liked for models of the guimpe class. and this class is a very large one. It was said last season that the gulmpe or jumper trock had had its day, but the mode is revived this spring with renewed enthusiasm, and a great number of charming models in linen, stilk and various wash materials are designed upon the guimpe line. This idea is often combined with modifi-

the successful making of such models. "Of course," she said, "many of my cus-

"But many women have to be careful about these things, and I am always willability. A large majority of the prettiest wash frocks this year are joined into one piece by insertion waistbands. This is quite satisfactory when the material is

"Such frocks, if trimmed flatly, are easily washed and ironed or cleaned, and the skirt will not pull the lace waistband to pieces; but, in the case of a linen frock ming. I have found it advisable to stay It is possible to lay a piece of fine but

With the drooping shoulders which make

during recent seasons.

movement is gaining more force and al- idea has its advantages since it combin subscribing to the tendency. Hips are, it same color of sheer white frocks. seems, entirely out of favor with the ultra | Dyed laces are enjoying a renewed vogu modish. The American woman, however, will not go to such lengths in the effort show trimmings of lace dyed to match the to attain the fashionable figure as will material and often further embellished the Parisian, and hips are distinctly in by embroidery in silk or pattlettes eche evidence in the average American figure. ing the color of the lace and re-enforcing and coats will be decidely unbecoming to paillette trimmings are exquisitely lovely, a majority of American women, and it particularly in the evening shades.

skirt clings in its upper breadths, to flare shoulder drapery and the guimpe. widely toward the foot. Pointed guimpes The skirt had at the bottom a narrow are rather the rule, fitting in with the finish of velvet, above which was a very natural lines of the fichu and pelerine deep band of lace. This lace was dyed to One still sees the shortened empire waist line and particularly the line reaching the soutache braiding formed motives where natural waist in front, but running up

Whether the vogue of these lines is to continue or not is one of the debated quesa mode so radical outlives its second season in Paris, but certain of the great dressmakers seem loath to give up the short waist line, and we will doubtless see occasional models of this type through-

out the summer. The empire suggestion still survives in many of the short fancy coats, but, for that matter, every period is represented ideas prevail among the costs and the French makers lean very strongly toward the mandaris and kimone lines and their the light clear sepias, the tortoler shell bottom is opened and all the fish-there pasture on the mountains in one common

The ample enveloping cloaks of the re- with the softer wood browns in public struggling, wriggling mass,

gency, which were much worn in Paris | favor. The chances are that later in the | There are hake and ling, cod and conger, last summer, are again in order, and sec- season these tones will be more modish turbet and soles, place and halibut, ray ond empire cloaks and wraps of shawl- in millinery than in entire costumes, and and bream, with perhaps a dozen other like draping are considered extremely chic. certainly many of the loveliest effects edible kinds in smaller quantities. And One sees Louis XV, and directoire models. among the new hats are obtained by ar- there are always a great number of young and there is a host of fantastic little wraps tistic use of the browns in combination sharks.

The coats of lace, linen and lingerie are The blues, too, are exceedingly popular, knives dive in among the mass and comparticularly attractive and every importer and are offered in a very wide range of mence cutting and sorting the various is showing many such models, both short shades. The familiar hydrangea tones are kinds into sections. It is in this knifing and of half or three-quarter length. The as well liked as ever. Gentian, Nattier, work that many cuts are inflicted which superb lace coats of three-quarter length the China blue), turquoise, a deep tone tion of salt water may develop into serious

There is, too, a new dull blue, called in

the blues.

A new biscuit or sand color, known as

Tassels and fringes of various sorts are

And even today it may look equally a "battlefield" after the sea has declared war

m the coats of the new season. Oriental have suggested before, it is in danger of and detached. As it comes to the surface Kabyls sheep are tame, and they follow

feet, and turning around I saw a longeared ram and a namny goat looking at me varying from ten to twenty fathoms. The from under a shelf at the back of the hut. The grays seem to be holding their own not is an oblong of about 100 feet by 20 feet. The shelf was the chief sleeping place of on Fashion's color list, although for a and immediately on arrival at the fishing the family and the space below it served a time they have been somewhat overlooked ground this is lowered and the trawler set a stable. There were some chickens in the in the incush of the browns. Brown is in motion at half speed-asy, five knots an same place, and at night the donkeys and other anim is belonging to the family are ite among the spring colors, but as we After aix hours or so the net is wound up brought in and all sleep together. These

shades and the chestnut shades vieing may be four tons shot out on the deck, a flock watched by a shepherd. The sheep French farmers of the Tell to aid in plant