

gress, hailing from Tacoma as successor to the famous James Hamilton Lewis. He is about thirty-seven years old, was formerly a Wyoming cowboy, and taught school and studied law in winter evenings. His tall, lank figure caused him to be called the "Abe Lincoln" of Washington state. He has been against free silver and was always a sound money advocate. In congress he attracted notice during debates on the deals between the state department and Canada concerning the Pyramid Harbor concessions in 1899. He has objected to the extreme powers put into the speaker's hands, and once put the question in the house: "Is the speaker a mortal like the rest of us?"

Among democratic possibilities for the speakership is Representative John Sharp Williams of the Fifth Mississippi district. Last April he fiercely denounced General "Jake" Smith for his conduct of the Philippine campaign, and later endorsed Representative Sibley's attack on the same office. In April, 1900, he made a notable speech against President McKinley's policy, as outlined in the house by General Grosvenor, on the question of free trade for Porto Rico. In the same month he also vigorously opposed Hawaiian annexation on the ground of its creating a new race problem, and opposed the appointment of a resident commissioner in the islands, claiming that every territory is entitled to a delegate in congress. Mr. Williams is admittedly one of the best debaters on the democratic side of the house. Aged about forty-eight, he is a native



SPEAKER HENDERSON.

of Memphis, Tenn., was educated at the Military Institute at Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., the university of Virginia, and finally at that of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was a classmate of the present kaiser. He began the practice of law in 1877, and is the owner of a large cotton plantation. In 1893 he was elected to congress for the first time. In 1896 he favored free coinage and tariff reduction, and called international bimetallism a "farce." An anti-expansionist, in 1898 he said in congress, during a Philippine debate: "Who will haul down the American flag in the islands? Balderdash! I say that the American people will haul it down." In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the national democratic campaign committee.

Oscar W. Underwood, of the Ninth Alabama district, is a possibility for the speakership should the next house be democratic. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862, he was educated at the university of Virginia and went to Birmingham, Ala., in 1884. He was chairman of the democratic committee of the Ninth district of Alabama in 1892, being sent to congress two years later. In politics he has favored Cuban reciprocity, and was opposed to the increase of the army in February, 1901. In December of that year he succeeded Bailey of Texas as a member of the committee on rules. In January, 1901, he denounced the Olmstead resolution for an inquiry into negro disfranchisement in the south.

David A. De Armond, of the Twelfth Missouri district, is a prominent democratic congressman, who may be in the race for speaker. Born in Blair county, Pa., in 1844, he removed to Missouri and

there has been state senator, circuit judge and supreme court commissioner. He was elected to the fifty-second congress in 1891 over W. B. Lewis, republican. He believes in a tariff for revenue only and in the principles of reciprocity. He favors pensions for worthy ex-soldiers. He has advocated free coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio; a lower tariff with ultimate free trade; and an income tax. In December, 1898, he attacked the autocratic methods of Speaker Reed. He is a small, lean man of frigid aspect, but warm convictions.



NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—One of the most effective evening gowns of the season I saw the other day in the trousseau of an autumn bride. It was of heavy pure white broadcloth, appliqued and embroidered in white and cream-colored chenille. Clusters of grapes, with leaves, formed the charming design, and stood out from the cloth in a most realistic manner. The bodice had a design of this sort upon the breast, while the same delicate pattern, but of much larger size, was exquisitely wrought upon every broad panel of the long skirt, which must have weighed heavily upon the wearer. Plain wide tucks or plaits of cloth finished the skirt at the bottom. Plaits showed also in the sleeves, where they were stitched lengthwise and were flat lying to the elbow, whence they flared out into the enormous puffs, each embroidered in grapes. The cuff which confined this at the wrist showed a narrow trailing vine only.

White broadcloth with sable and thick Russian lace forms also an effective winter combination. A frock of this kind was made in one piece with a deep yoke. At least half the bodice was made of lace. Sable outlined every big rose in the pattern of the lace, and the fur tails fell from the breast on either side of the front opening. This opening was over the tucked cloth, embroidered between the tucks in some conventional pink rose design. The skirt had a deep full flounce of the lace from foot to knee, where it met a close-fitting cloth which outlined the hips. Some small crocheted buttons showed at the back of this.

In the trousseau of Miss Ruth Hanna, who is soon to be a bride, is a lovely dark blue taffeta. The silk is of a very heavy quality, and the skirt is tucked up and down from the belt to where the flounce begins, which is just below the knee. These tucks are fine and are about an inch apart. The flare (it is not exactly a flounce) is tucked in three groups of graduated plaits, and these run horizontally, the widest group being of course at the bottom. The skirt is buttoned part way down the back with small blue silk buttons. These also fasten the shirt waist in the back, and are placed extremely close together, making an effective ornament. The front of this waist is charming, and after a new model which originated with one of the best New York houses, where the garment was made. It shows a very short yoke, not more than two inches deep in front, and ending, in this case, in two-inch-wide plaits. From these lengthwise tucks, to match those in the body of the skirt, run to the belt, where the fulness is confined by a tucked belt. The back, too, is tucked, and the sleeves show finer groups running lengthwise and finishing in a puff and cuff, buttoned on loops, close about the wrist. Miss Hanna has also some pretty white waists, finished about the front and shoulders with Persian trimming of silk. These show larger shoulder tucks.

Combinations of tucks and plaitings are very popular.

A taffeta costume of black is worn by Mrs. Edward Schoen, of Pittsburg, who has a reputation for exceptional taste in dress. This also is tucked in the skirt. Only a panel is left in front, over which a curious Persian design is machine-stitched in red and white. The effect is novel and striking. The bodice, full in front and drawn down into the belt in the back, is ornamented by two big imported braid pieces, with pendants done in red, white and black, with just a thread of gold running throughout. A like ornament appears also on each sleeve, just where the puff begins. Nothing could be newer or more stylish than this costume.

The same lady has also a pale blue crepe de chine, with cream lace insertion. This lace is applied in a most artistic manner upon both waist and

sleeves, where it alternates with various-sized plaiting. Upon the skirt it forms the most novel panels, each one primarily of crepe, completely outlined at sides and bottom with the lace. Below these is a flounce, full and plaited. The sleeve finishes at the elbow in a full puff of the crepe, caught up artistically in front and with free ends at the elbow.

A silver-gray crepe, so light as to appear almost white, has the spaces between the plaitings embroidered in butterflies of gray silk with darker shaded antennae. This effect is carried out through the entire costume, including bodice, sleeves and skirt.

Mrs. William Carnegie appeared, a few days ago, in a chic black walking suit of albatross, a material which lends itself most gracefully to this style of costume. The short skirt was made with a seam directly through its front panel, which gave it an excellent "set." The fulness about the bottom was supplied by inverted wide plaits let in at intervals a little below the knee, where each group was strapped down with a stitched strap an inch and a half wide and perhaps three in length. About the extreme bottom were many rows of white stitching, to a depth of four inches. The waist was very full in front, and was finished in the white stitching and plaits.

An ideal design for a waist for a slender person has two small box plaits from throat to belt in front, and from shoulder to elbow on the sleeves. The front fulness on either side of these is embroidered in a novel manner. Instead of using silk to make the print or blossoms, lace is let in, while the leaves are embroidered in silk floss as usual. A grape design has the clusters cut from Irish crochet and applied on the loveliest shade imaginable of pink armure silk, while the foliage is done in white silk. Roses, with renaissance lace petals and embroidered leaves and thorns are especially pretty.

There are two pretty Redfern gowns worn by an English actress at the new Princess Theatre. One is a white cloth made up with white Cluny. The skirt has strips of insertion let in oddly and extending quite to the end of the train. The sleeves have a puff, half of the lace falling from slightly below the elbow, and the bodice is full, beautifully moulded to the figure, and elaborately trimmed with Cluny. The other is of pink, embroidered startlingly in black. The design is continuous from the waist down to the bottom of the front panel of the skirt, and shows conventional long slim leaves and some kind of spiky flowers.

A white silk voile costume, shirred elaborately, and with which is worn a canary-colored velvet hat trimmed with white lace, attracted many admiring glances at supper at Sherry's on Tuesday night. The hat was the chief object of interest. It was of a charming shade of yellow, a frill of exquisite lace falling about its brim. One side was elevated to show a most marvelous orchid, in which

yellow, white and green were the prominent colors. A paradise plume swept gracefully over its crown.

Brown tweed, with an Arabian lace bodice and half-sleeves, made a pretty afternoon toilet I saw on the Avenue recently. The heavy-looking brown beaver hat, which completed the costume, was loaded with long brown plumes and almost entirely hid from view the smile on the tiny face of its wearer. But beaver is here to stay, at least for a season, just as is the Russian squirrel fur; and, becoming or not, we must have it. The Louis XVI chapeau and the Santos shape are both very popular. The latter is admirable for street wear, as it fits the head perfectly, and a veil can be adapted to it easily.—Lady Modish, in Town Topics.

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