Extremely natural looking cherries and berries are for the moment a very popular trimming for round hats and bonnets.

* * *

Many small children at the seaside this season have worn the little waterproof overalls, so capacious that the clothes below the waist can be conveniently tucked in. They are thus secured from dampness and injury to color, and the pleasure of paddling greatly added to when no restriction is placed upon the child in favor of its clothing and for fear of injury from cold from lack of its usual attire. It is an exploded idea that to derive benefit from bathing the bathing cap should be dispensed with. The lightest of caps should be worn—one made of oilskin or gutta-percha tissue instead of that made of mackintosh material. The head should invariably be wet when entering the surf, but to soak the hair in sea water is to make it presently uncomfortable and unmanageable, with permanent injury to it thereafter if persisted in.

* * *

French modistes are making great use of all kinds and colors of narrow ribbon as trimming for new autumn gowns. These are quilled, pleated, put on slightly gathered in regular braidwork designs, "frizzed"—another term with them for crimped or wrinkled up into tiny bunches or choux—or they are arranged in small or deep points on both skirt and bodice; they bind flounces and ruches wide and narrow, they border ruffles and entre deux of lace, and are used as a heading for flounces of lace, grenadine, etamine, veiling, etc., on gowns of every description for both day and evening wear.

* * *

The new sailor hats of pearl white and soft cream-white French felt are very appropriate and stylish accompaniments to the tailor costumes of white serge, camel's hair, mohair and other handsome wools.

* * *

A very becoming style of autumn tailor gown, particularly adapted for rather full figures—a model designed by Pasquier—is shaped like a French redingote and made of Russian green ladies' cloth, with a narrow gored breadth in front, however, that is made up separately, lined with green taffeta, and machine stitched on its edges. The side breadths extend from neck to skirt-hem, and on the front portion of the waist is a blouse drapery of green and gold brocade. These three pieces join at the hips, leaving only an open space on each side of the skirt, revealing an underdress of dark green corded silk. The bodice fronts at each side are finished with revers of velvet that at their extreme points turn down upon this velvet, showing the reverse side of the revers, which are silk lined. These turn-down points are held by a jeweled button. At the back is merely a rounded collar. The moderately flaring breadths of the skirt are pleated at the back, and are taffeta lined with a balayeuse of the brocade like the vest front. The small mutton-leg sleeves have velvet revers at the wrist, trimmed with tiny jeweled buttons matching the larger ones on the bodice.

* * *

If one wishes to freshen the bodice of a black silk or satin dress, airy black point d'esprit draperies on the waist and sleeves make a cool and pretty change in the gown. Point d'esprit wears better than chiffon or mousseline de soie, and is not so quickly affected by dampness. Scarfs, ruffles and ruches or puffs made of it and edged with narrow black lace make most effective additions to either bodice or skirt.

* * *

One of the new autumn bodice models for a tailor costume is fitted almost as snugly as a Jersey waist, with flat graduated pleats laid on after the waist is fashioned, the bodice fastened under the pleat at the left side.

* * *

Very smart and pretty are the toilets of rose-colored, ciel-blue, or dove-gray mohair sicilienne, trimmed with graduated rows of Irish guipure insertion, with a tiny frilling of tulle at each edge. The full bodice fronts have this garniture put on in crossing diagonal lines that form diamond shapes, and in the center of the velvet collar is a single row of the rich lace finished with the tulle frilling.

* * *

Fancifully shaped yoke backs are seen upon some of the newest shirtwaists.

* * *

A pretty girl on a beach-walk the other day, whose very abundant hair inclined to golden red, wore a dress of white India muslin barred with bayadere stripes of white satin. This was made up over a foundation of apricot-colored taffeta. Her hat was of delicate green chiffon trimmed with fine green foliage and cream-white flowers. The parasol matched the foundation silk in color and was lined with pale green. Considering the bright hair and roseate complexion, this costume was rather daring, but its effect nevertheless jeustified the wearer's choice. So many women of this type elect to wear blue in any and all of its varied shades. Tradition favors the selection of blue when a fair woman's dress is under discussion, but blue is decidedly not always her color. Fair as she may look in white, in cream, pink, and many other colors, there are occasions not rare when certain shades of blue bring out an orange tint in the complexion by force of strong contrast. There are soft, beautiful tints in gray that appear in charming opposition to owners of reddish-brown or golden-glinted auburn hair, taking into account the complexion that usually accompanies hair of these shades. With these beautiful gray dyes can be worn pink accessories—soft ecru lace of rich quality or any of the rich velvet trimmings which look well in juxtaposition to sunny hair.

* * *

In adjusting the sashes anad belt ribbons of various lengths, the smart-looking Empire bow still remains a popular finish to the waists of both day anad evening gowns. The usual method of tying the ribbon is to form long loops standing upwards, with corresponding loops below the waist. These look better when slightly irregular in length. Attention to such details may appear unnecessary, but in reality they are not unimportant. Much more depends on trifles of this sort in the general effect of a gown than might be supposed. It is the French woman's attention to the minor details of her toilet, however trifling, that has endowed her countrywomen with the well-merited reputation of being the best-dressed women in the world. Be she parlor-maid or marquise, it is all the same. Alike they are as perfectly and charmingly dressed as their several circumstances will allow them to be.

* * *

The use of the narrowest bebe ribbon in black velvet is still conspicuous on many summer toilets of veiling, summer silk, muslin, etc. It edges the ruffles, is laid between narrow ruches or tucks, encircles the bodice, sleeves, and belt, and often trims the entire surface of the revers collar.

* * *

No one can dispute the fact that the very tight-fitting coat-shaped sleeve is most unbecoming to women who have long thin arms, even when frills, tucks, and other decorations are resorted to to conceal this defect. Sleeves shirred from the wrist to some inches above the elbow, with a puff on the shoulder, and a full lace collarette shaped with deep points that partly cover the puffs, give the effect of roundness as well as airy style now popular among summer toilets, and in this manner art is made to overcome nature's neglect in a very satisfactory manner. Thin women, however, have but little more to regret in this matter of the radical change in sleeve effects than their heavier sisters, for while they dislike the decided change that has been made, very stout women, whose huge arms were covered and concealed by the voluminous puffs and draperies, have equally good reason to deplore the invasion of the exceedingly tight outlining model. The best compromise shape now in fashion, looking well on women of every size, is the modified mutton-leg sleeve, fitting the arms comfortably, and gracefully draped at the top.

* * *

The most attractive styles for youthful wearers for the early fall are the tailor-made suits of cream-white wool in serge, mohair, camel's-hair, French costume cloth, canvas, wool, etamine, or bourette cloth. The most expensive of these wool costumes are lined with taffeta silk in white, cherry color, raspberry red (a new tint much like old rose), violet, damson, or golden green. Some of the suits are made up in combination with white faille, the blouse vest crossed with lines of white and gold braid. These are, of course, for special occasions. Other gowns have low-cut fitted blouses, with guimpes of colored silk veiled with Irish guipure net. Again they have a little rounded jacket bodice and a fitted waistcoat, and there are simple models with short Eton or Norfolk jackets, with plain gored skirts finished with a deep hem, with rows of silk stitching at the top.

* * *

At fashionable summer resorts no end of small fichus, pelerines, and other small capes are being worn, with and without scarf ends in front, and almost every day sees fresh additions to the variety. On the one hand may be seen those transparent net, grenadine, chiffon, or silk etamine, with neck ruches of lace, moire velvet or fringed silk; on the other hand, capes and collarettes of satin, watered silk, or velvet matching the trimmings on the gown. Pelerines of iridescent silk in soft, lovely colorings draped with lace and mousseline de soie are worn with very light dresses. New and becoming for young women are the short single capes of soft wool or corded silk, cut in circular shape, forming ample fullness on the lower portion, with deeply pointed or spiral revers extending to the extreme edge of the front, and forming a broad sailor collar at the back. The simpler ones are of fine cloth, with a silk or velvet collar, while more elaborate models in repped or armure silk are braided or embroidered and finished with lace or chiffon trimmings.

WOMEN AS ANGELS OF MERCY AT MONTAUK CAMP.

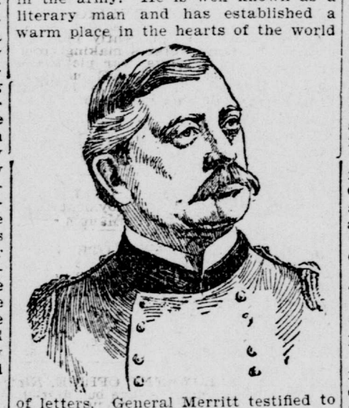
The camp at Montauk Point, near New York city, is still in a somewhat chaotic condition, and the soldiers are not very comfortable in their unprepared quarters, but many kind hearted women are doing all in their power to lessen the hardships of the sick and wounded. Conspicuous among these women are Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, and Mrs. Helen Hardin Walworth of the National Relief association. After a recent visit to the camp in the midst of a rainstorm Miss Gould said:

"We of the Woman's Relief are anxious to do anything we can to help out the officials in looking after the sick. We were very cordially received by Colonel Forwood, and he agreed to let us send anything in the line of delicacies we wish."

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREEN.

At Present in Command of a Brigade in the Philippines.

Among the Brigadier Generals appointed from civil life Francis Vinton Green is well qualified for the duties of the position. He is a graduate of West Point, and served nearly a dozen years in the army. He is well known as a literary man and has established a warm place in the hearts of the world



of letters. General Merritt testified to his confidence in General Green as a soldier and leader by asking for his appointment on the expedition to the Philippines, together with that other literary Brigadier General, Charles King. General Green is a man of strong characteristics and of rare discernment. He has done much for literature, and will do much for the arms he represents whether it be in the activities of battle or in the councils of patient and capable officers. His years sit lightly on his shoulders.

"Sweets for the Sweet."

He shipped of bon-bons quite a peck—
  Did lovelorn Billy Doo—
To a wee "mamselle" in far Quebec
  Named Polly Francais Voo.

The export invoice certified
  The box contained but candy;
About its worth of course he lied
  (The Bible wasn't handy.)

That was not all that Billy did—
  And a thousand pities this is!
He scribbled on the box's lid,
  "One million yum-yum kisses!"

The agent at the frontier town
  Informed him three days after
That o'er his shipment Bull & Son
  Were paralyzed with laughter.

The agent also emphasized—
  And this made Billy wonder—
That after being paralyzed
  They kicked like cyclone thunder.

"They fail to understand at all
  The sort of reciprocity
Established 'twixt yourself and Poll,
  By which, with such 'audahcity,'

"You thus attempt to smuggle through
  Your countless osculations
Without the slightest reference to
  The customs laws of nations.

"Unless your invoice you amend,
  To fit that box lid 'jolly,'
I'm very much afraid, my friend,
  'Twill never reach your Polly."

Then rose the wrath of Billy Doo,
  And by Olympus swore he
The I X L Express he'd sue
  For damages—and glory.

The trial lasted twenty days,
  But interest never dwindled,
His lawyers told in twenty ways
  How Billy had been swindled.

With pathos past what pen can do,
  They pictured Polly weeping;
All candyless and kissless, too,
  Her lonely vigil keeping.

The Judge at last, all quibbling past,
  Declared he'd like to teach 'em,
But Bull & Son the wrong had done,
  And judgments wouldn't reach 'em.

Yet the jury's verdict, strange to tell,
  Gave William Doo one penny,
And saddled on the I X L
  The costs of court—"if any!"

"We 'specs, you see, poor Billys' broke,"
  The foreman said; "and by all
Precedents the moneyed folk
  Should squar' the costs o' trial!"
—John W. Barr, in Express-Gazette.
Cincinnati, March, 1898.

You needn't pack up any worries. You can get them anywhere you go along.— A. D. T. Whitney.

The largest piano house in Northern California, carrying the most complete and extensive stock, is the Wiley B. Allen Co., 415 K. Jobbers and retailers.*

Ladies' fine kid shoes for $1.25, worth $2.50, at the Bee Hive, 418 K street. *

Save money by buying your tea and coffee of J. McMorry, 531 M. *

ONE OF PEGGY'S CHARMS.

She Was a Jolly Good Entertainer and Didn't Know It.

When Charlie called Peggy proposed that they call on the Weston girls, relates the Chicago "News." Accordingly a few minutes later Charlie touched the bell at the pretty little apartment in which the Westons had their cosy home, but repeated ringing brought no response.

"They're out again," wailed Peggy. "It's funny, though, that the maid doesn't answer. Have you some cards?"

Charlie finally drew one dilapidated pasteboard, bearing the words, "Miss Margaret Haskins, No. 9999 Pleasant boulevard."

"Let's write something on it, just for fun," suggested Peggy.

So her attendant cavalier scrawled "and Charlie," after the formal cognomen of Miss Peggy, adding: "Why can't you stay at home one night at least? We're not coming again till you've been up to see us." This edifying epistle was tucked under the door and the disappointed callers strolled out into the soft spring air.

Three evenings later Peggy was trying to pass the time in patience, for Charlie was out of town, when the maid appeared with four immaculate cards announcing Chester Grayson, Thomas Todd Smith, John J. Carpenter and Grant A. Holden.

"I don't know them," said Peggy. "They must be friends of sister Ellen."

"No, ma'am," insisted the maid. "They asked for Miss Margaret Haskins."

Peggy knew her tendency to forget names, so a moment later she confronted four grave young men in irreproachable evening dress, all bowing with beautiful grace and smiling with splendid effect. Peggy screwed her pretty forehead in a tangle, but couldn't to save her life place her guests.

"It's a beautiful spring evening," began Chester Grayson.

"You look charmingly well," cooed Thomas Todd Smith.

"We feared we should not find you at home," ventured John J. Carpenter.

"Where is Charlie? We hoped he would be here," put in Grant A. Holden.

All this time Peggy was going through a series of inward qualms, but the question about Charlie set her at ease, and she plunged into a chummy little confession of how lonesome she was with her devoted swain out of town. A half-hour later she found herself begging the quartet to come again, after which she went upstairs to puzzle out where she had met these men before.

The following afternoon, as Peggy was about to board a downtown car, Fannie Weston ran up to her and exclaimed:

"You'll get our new at-home cards to-morrow. We're in Kenwood—been out there over two weeks."

Peggy's head reeled, as she hung frantically over the back platform and pleaded:

"Who has your old flat?"

And as the conductor rang the signal to go ahead Fannie called innocently from the curbstone:

"Don't know their names—four men—bachelor quarters."

Age of American Generals.

Although General Miles is a younger man than most of the general officers in the service at this time, he is much older than any of the men who commanded in the civil war. He is 58, while Shafter is 62, Merritt 61, Brooke 60, Wheeler 62, Lee 61, Otis 60, Hawkins 63. In fact, there is not even a Brigadier of note except Wood who is under 50 years of age. At the outbreak of the civil war, on the other hand, not one of the men who were to gain distinction in it was 50. Grant in 1861 was only 39, Sherman was 41, Sheridan 30, Schofield 30, Hancock 37, Custer 22, Meade 46, Hooker 47, Thomas 45, Kearny 46, Kilpatrick 25, Pleasonton 37, Rosecrans 42, Palmer 44, Logan 35, Howard 31, Buell 43, Slocum 34, Burnside 37, Banks 45, Butler 43, and General Miles himself was only 22.

On the Confederate side, Lee and Joseph E. and Albert Sidney Johnston had passed 50, the former being 54 and the latter 54 and 58, respectively, but Longstreet was 40, Beauregard 43, Hampton 43, Bragg 46, Forrest 40, Stonewall Jackson 37, A. P. Hill 36, J. E. B. Stuart 28, Hood 30 and Joseph Wheeler was 25. Among the Generals of the Union even he who came to be known as "old" Halleck was only 46 when the war broke out.—Boston Globe.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Malaria, Chills and Fever. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price, 50c.

MAN'S INVISIBLE ALLIES.

BACTERIA MAKE PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE POSSIBLE.

A Sacramento Scientist Explains Wonders Revealed by the Microscope.

There have lately been so many dispatches and miscellaneous articles in the "Record-Union" concerning bacteria, microbes and kindred microscopical forms of life that a few salient facts concerning the world that teems with our invisible friends and foes are timely.

It is a common and erroneous belief in Sacramento, as elsewhere, that the myriads of invisible creatures known by the general term microbe are our enemies. This comes from the fact that modern bacteriologists have discovered that certain forms of these invisible creatures cause cholera, that others bring about croup or malaria, diphtheria or consumption. It should be remembered that the species of microbe life swarming everywhere in nature are as unlike in their habits and effects on human beings as can be imagined.

A well-known Sacramento student of bacteriology, who does not care to have his name used, gives the "Record-Union" the following interesting facts:

"The organisms known as bacteria," he said, "comprise a small class of low plants, so like animals in their power of multiplying and movement that they puzzled us for years. Their study engrosses the attention of learned men everywhere. Louis Pasteur's researches brought them to the front and popularized the study of these organisms."

It was then learned from the local authority on bacteriology that the following benefits are derived from various forms of bacteria:

There is a species of these invisible creatures that causes the decomposition that enables manufacturers to produce linen from flax. The bacteria produce that peculiar decay that enables the linen maker to get rid of the tough and valueless fibers of the flax. Almost the same service is rendered by bacteria in the manufacture of jute and hemp, in the commercial transformation of cocoanut fiber, and in preparing sponges for the market. In most American tanneries bacterial putrefaction softens the leather in a certain stage of its manufacture so that the outer skin may be easily removed with a knife.

The manufacture of vinegar, beer, lactic acid, indigo and other commercial articles of like character depends almost wholly on a thorough knowledge of the bacteria that cause the peculiar fermentations required. A fermentative process of a wholly different character is required in the proper curing of tobacco. From the moment the tobacco is cut in the field until it is put on the market its progress is dependent on the co-operation of invisible forces called bacteria. Bacteria also perform most valuable services in curing opium.

But for the favorable action of the proper species of bacteria the dairy industry could not be conducted. Cheese and butter depend upon the presence of the right breed of invisible workmen. Cream will not properly ripen unless the dairyman's allies are of the correct species. The growth of bacteria during the ripening produces chemical changes of a complicated character, changing the ingredients of the cream.

Even more important than in butter is the service of bacteria in cheese, the various grades and flavors of which are caused by the work accomplished by microscopic forces. The "ripening" of cheese, so as to produce the characteristic texture and flavor of any desired variety, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by Dr. Olav Johan Olsen of Norway. An account of the bacteriological methods by which he has reached his results is told in "National Science" for June by Thora Schul, Dr. Olsen's assistant, as follows:

"Dr. Olsen, it seems, has investigated various cheeses, and has caught and cultivated their microbes; then he has reversed the process, and used his cultures to produce the various cheeses from which he started. The kinds of microbes are not many, but by their combinations in different proportions, different results are obtained. The milk is sterilized and heated to 70-75 degrees C., and the storeroom is kept guarded against foreign microbes. Those that are desired are added in the requisite proportions, and their vigorous growth is of itself enough to overcome the influence of accidental strays. The production of the kinds of cheese is no longer an affair of the laboratory, but Dr. Olsen will take your order for Gorgonzola, Stilton, or Camembert, and will furnish the precise description required at a cost satisfactory to your pocket and to his own."

Still greater than any of these services may be ranked the work done by bacteria as scavengers, keeping the surface of the earth in proper condition for the growth of animals and plants. The decay of wood, the decomposition of animals that die, the gradual passing away of all kinds of unclean things are due to bacteria. Even that decomposition that passes into the air in the form of released gases is made possible by infinite subdivisions of matter caused by microbes. But for these invisible creatures the dead bodies of animals and plants of past ages would accumulate on the surface of the ground without any forces to reduce them to simple compounds for dissipation. In such an event the very bulk of plant and animal life would have long ago completely covered the earth, so as to afford no possible room for further growth of animal and plant life.

There are countless other commercial and general uses of bacteria, the study of which is highly interesting, but the foregoing facts give a general idea of the importance of the study of bacteriology. There is, of course, the wider and more pressing study of pathogenic or disease-producing bacteria, in the mastery of which modern surgery has made marvelous advances over the surgery of fifteen years ago.

Safe Presumption.

"When a woman," replied the philosopher, "says that she really believes she is getting stout, and her husband retorts that it is because she eats too much and doesn't do enough work, it is safe to presume that the honeymoon has ceased to be."—Tit-Bits.

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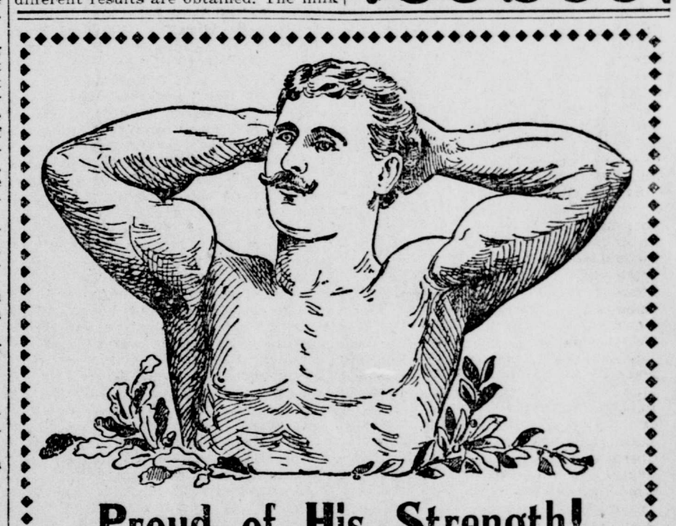
FIGURED-MUSLIN GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Plain colored muslins may be newer and smarter than the figured, but never have there been more figured muslins worn, and the variety of coloring and design is endless. A charming dainty gown, from "Harper's Bazar," that is suitable for afternoon wear, is of pale yellow muslin with a flower of deep orange. The skirt is made so that it fits to perfection over the hips, and is full at the back. Over the hips and around the back breadths are lines of white lace entredeux, and around the foot of the skirt is a most effective flounce made of strips of lace and muslin; the skirt part is finished in points outlined with lace.

The waist is tight-fitting, with a vest of fine-tucked muslin of plain yellow—the tucks apparently fastened with flat pearl buttons—lines of white lace insertion are put on at either side of the vest, and there are lace ruffles over the puff at top of the sleeve. This puff is of the plain muslin, while the lower part of the sleeve is of the figured design.

Worn with the costume is a hat with brim turned up at the left side, and trimmed with feathers and flowers.



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