

Ye Smartest Autumn Hattes For Ye Year 1901 A.D.

"I AM getting only one best hat this autumn," said the clever woman with a limited income, "and it must be something suitable to wear to a dog fight or a luncheon!" For such a novel variety of occasions I know nothing better than the lovely hats of soft beaver cloth, which the smartest shops are showing this season.

The velvety fabric is draped around a rather

narrow, but very long crown, and directly at the back there is a broad, flat bow, with a stunning paste buckle thrust through it. Very often the hats have no other trimming except perhaps a cluster of ostrich feathers under the brim or a bit of beautiful lace combined effectively with the cloth bow at the back.

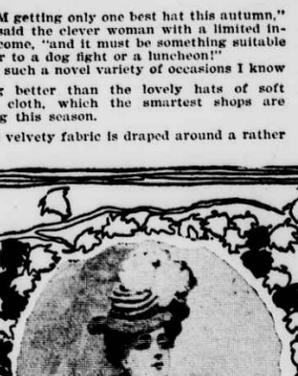
The effect of these bows, setting quaintly over the low coiffure, is very picturesque, even though it is a bit old-timey and a la Eugene.

SOME charming models of the new millinery have been chosen to meet the requirements of both the high and low coiffures, the crimped bandeaux and frisettes, as well as to suit various types of beauty and countenances.

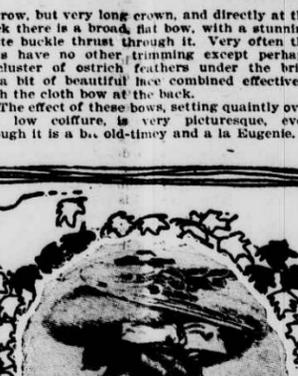
One lovely hat is of interplating of quarter-inch ribbon strips in two shades of violette. The darker tint is used for the huge butterfly bow spread out at the back and caught up with paste diamond buckle. Right in front, an enor-



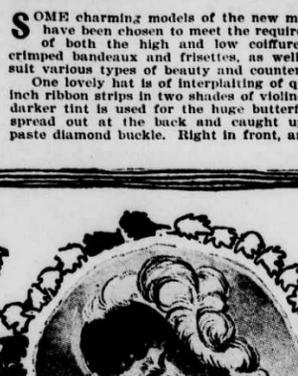
Gray Felt, With Gray-Green Panno Choux.



Brown Beaver Cloth and Ostrich Tips.



Green Velvet Hat, With Rosettes and Feather of Lighter Shade.



All Black Velvet "Picture" Hat.



Brown Felt Toque, With Velvet Crown.

THE PERISHABLE CHAPEAUX

HARDLY ONE OF THEM BUT HAS A BIRD OR FEATHERS ON IT.

Bodices and Skirts of Different Materials Aren't Good Any More—The Fashions for Old Ladies Are Growing Younger.

Hats show a tendency to improve in becomingness as the season advances, and with patient search it looks as if we may all be suited in time. But if shapes are modifying in eccentricity they make up for it in odd and perishable materials, entire hats being seen of cock's feathers, rolled tightly to imitate satin braid. These are undoubtedly novel, but it naturally follows that such frail and easily ruffled surfaces are scarcely practicable for the woman who can afford but one street headpiece.

A shape of felt or velvet, with a rolled brim of breast feathers, will be found a more sensible purchase, for so rampant is the influence of the bird this season that few chapeaux may be found without a donation from some part of his plumage. Even where no other bird effect is seen, a stuffed head may crop up, holding down a big rosette of velvet or silk on a round hat. These run to very astounding bills—long and slim, like the crane's or flat duck spoons, and painted in brilliant reds and yellows that are plainly the handwork of man.

Wherefore the effect of some of these heads is grotesque in the extreme, reminding you of the clown in the circus, who wears the nose that does not fit. Again whole parrots, with vivid green bodies and bright blue wings, will be discovered perched upon some wide puffed velvet crown, the head pointing downward over the front and the tail lifted to accommodate the rise at the back. Shaped pieces of delicate lace are stretched over wire to imitate the wide quills found so decorative.

Coming to something really worth while—for these whole-bird trimmings are too outre to be desirable—there are some pretty round hats with rolled brims, all in changeable breast feathers, that may be recommended. These are trimmed at the left side with made plumes of the same, ending in floating tails. No other garniture than the breasts is used and such a hat in green and black—chanteuse's iridescence—if on just the right head, is truly bewildering. The accompanying gown should be of black cloth in trim tailor style, with which a cock's plume boa will be found a dashing finish.

With the round hats the manner in which they are to be worn depends largely on the disposition of the crown band, and front, side and back tilts are all in vogue. Styles may be found among the made hats, in plain and folded velvet and various novelty materials, whose decorative surfaces leave little room for other ornamentation. Such hats, in eastern cities, cost anywhere from \$3.50 to \$7, and the home milliner will find admirable suggestions in the simple methods of trimming.

The all-feather hats are more expensive, costing from \$9 up. And this is without the side breast trimming, mind you—a little matter of perhaps \$3 more; total, \$12 for anything that at all approaches the right mode.

To conclude, your breast hat must never be carelessly brushed. A soft lining rag, deftly applied the way the feathers run, will remove dust without destroying the satin smoothness, which is the chief charm of this species of headgear. A very charming frock, which, though delightful for slim figures, had better be avoided by stiff, bulky ones, is made over a princess lining fastening at the back. The material is sky blue crepe de chine or etamine, with which a lace guipure in ochre-yellow contracts richly. Small covered buttons of the material, set an inch apart, fasten it at the back down to the placket limit.

A chic dress for a young woman, which may be made in white, pale-toned or flowered silk, relies upon shaped box-plaits and an under lacing of black velvet ribbon to produce an effect even more novel. The plaits of this are made separately from the dress and lightly attached at the underseam, here and there openings being left for the black velvet to pass through. The elbow sleeves are made entirely in this way, the plaits of the bodice approaching more closely at throat and waist line, and a low-body under effect being created by a transparent lace yoke.

A superb house gown for an elderly woman is made of black panne, in a sort of robe model, that folding back at the shoulders in revers of lichen-gray or lavender moire, edged with white lace, falls gracefully away from a petticoat of

sequin spotted net over gray or lavender satin. The puffed undersleeves, topped by turn-back cuffs of the moire, are also of the sequined net as well as the gathered vest. On the straight neckband, which shows a becoming edge of the black panne, a touch of the lace softens the cheeks.

This costume will be largely reserved by smart women to wear in their own homes, as with its flowing lines it is essentially tea gown in effect, but it may be worn at outside functions. If other materials are preferred than those here employed, black satin and point d'esprit will realize handsome results; and if the wearer is one of those sweet apple-cheeked elderly women who love color, made in the same way, gray and pink brocade over a filmy petticoat of gray net, will be found charming.

Old ladies are not as somber in dress nowadays as they once were. We are old now enough, heaven knows, and in these coquetish grandmamas we may discern a pleasant forgetfulness of the fact. So let us encourage their sweet weaknesses.

Like the voice of the turtle, the call of the bolero is again heard in the land, and considering how very becoming are its dainty details, their continued popularity is not astonishing. But fashion must always do something to make you believe you are getting a new dose, so the latest boleros run to all sorts of little tricks to vary them from the summer styles. Most commonly they form the upper garment of a costume whose skirt may show no sign of the embroideries and stole ends lavished on the jacket. The outdoor gown of fashion shows this modish eccentricity, in a material of plum and black wool, classed under the generic head of invisible check. The checker materials are very beautiful, especially certain ones with a camel's hair softness and a surface shadowing of long hairs.

To return to the street gown, plum wool spotted with black forms the skirt gores, which are narrowly outlined with black velvet. Velvet leaves put on in applications appear in the embroideries of the jacket, whose curving lower line lifts at the back to jauntily display a white under blouse.

The trim jacket for shopping is of mixed brown and tan box cloth, with brown silk braid and pierced bone buttons. It is one of the many really stylish ready made models for ordinary wear.

Effects in White.

White is the fashion. In millinery it is especially so. The white hat is one of the smartest millinery novelties of the season. And very lovely it is when simply treated. A hat really pastoral in effect was made of white felt, with a slightly flaring brim and a crown much higher than usual. Both the crown and brim were edged with black velvet ribbon, and the only other trimming which the hat displayed was a wreath of exquisite pink roses resting upon the brim.

The white felt turban, low and broad in effect, is one of the new millinery fancies. A turban of this sort frequently has for its trimmings one large bird, with its outstretched wings showing a decided touch of black.

In gowns and coats, as well as hats, the trace of white is distinctly noticeable.

Very many dark cloth gowns have white vests either in silk, cloth or velvet, and happy effects in white cloth appliques are seen in great number in the imported gowns and wraps. Embroidered designs in Russian coloring show much white as the background, and the white velvet and white plush opera coats are among the loveliest fashion creations of the year.

Theater coats three-quarter length and loose fitting are fashionable made of white cloth with applique of pale-tinted cloth in medallion effects.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

People get engaged from force of habit; then they get married from force of circumstances.

If married people can hang on for the first five years, generally they can stand it for the rest of their lives.

About the time a man gets back from his wedding trip he shuts up talking about what a good judge of character he is

DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS.

BEGINNING at Left—Loose driving cloak of beige basket cloth lined with peau de sole. The L'Aiglon collar, and circular flat collar, ending in tabs on fronts, the deep band edging full bell sleeve and narrow band giving the out-

loosely fitted, and is laid in side plaits stitched to a little below waist line. Border and collar tailor finished. Deep cuffs and tabs trimming fronts of Russian lace over ivory satin with black silk cord outlining the stitched borders. Pearl buttons inlaid with silver. White velvet capote with brim of white poppies shading green with black velvet foliage.

Lower Center—Long coat of silver gray French broadcloth, lined with pearl gray

links fasten. Large gray felt hat with smoke gray ostrich feathers; black jet roses at back.

At Right—Pompeian red camel's hair cloak, lined with same color peau de sole. The fullness is laid in plaits from shoulder, shirred at a line of yoke back and front, with a black velvet ribbon, which ties loosely at front. The graduated ruffles are circular, edged with black velvet. High collar, faced with Russian



line of plaited yoke, are of cream panne satin, hand embroidered in pale Persian tones, with a touch of black and silver. The edges of bands are piped with black satin, with a fine black silk cord beyond. Hat of cut folds of deep cream cloth trimmed with black velvet ribbon tied in double loop bow at left of front. Rosette and rhinestone buckle under left brim.

Upper Center—Cadet blue moire cloak, lined with cream satin. The coat is

loosely fitted lining the cloth is laid below a shallow stitched circular yoke in box plaits, which begin to flare a little below the hips. The sleeves are also in box plaits, having a deep turned back cuff of russet color point Arabe over the pearl gray satin, of which a stitched border shows. The under cape, which continues as vest revers, is of the lace over satin, and the upper cape is of the satin in inch-wide tufts. Cut steel buttons with chain

lace over cream moire, edged with velvet. Picture hat of beige chenille braid, trimmed with black ostrich plumes; jetted gauze rosettes under left brim.

Must Have Hit Him Hard.

The man who returned \$6,150 to the national treasury conscience fund appears to have a robust, silent monitor.—Pittsburg Times

HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Soap—Shave and melt a bar of mottled castile soap. The melting is best done in a water bath, so there shall be no danger of scorching. Beat into the melted soap, a little at a time, half a pint of carbolic acid solution of 50 per cent strength. Keep on beating, with the soap still in the water bath for at least a quarter of an hour. Mold into small cakes or balls, and let stand a month in a dry place. Suds made from this soap or scrubbing with the soap itself will quickly make an end of infection in glass, pottery and metal. With wooden vessels burning is the only thing. Carbolic soap suds, however, will destroy germs in woodwork if they can be applied to it boiling hot.

Bichloride of Mercury—The king of all antiseptics is bichloride of mercury—more familiarly known as corrosive sublimate. Dissolve four ounces of this salt in a gallon of boiling rain water. Let it cool before using. For most purposes this can be diluted one-half. It is very nearly the basis of all antiseptics. Surgical instruments are kept covered with the solution to the very moment of using; only thus can they remain in the state as known as "surgically clean."

Sulphate Solutions—All these have special uses in disinfection, yet are prepared practically the same way. Sulphate of iron, known colloquially as coppers or green vitriol, may serve as an example. Dissolve a pound of the salt in a gallon of water at slow heat. Six hours should suffice. The result is a saturated solution. In use, weaken it one-half for flushing rain pipes in fair condition. A neglected water closet which gives out foul odors should have the solution at full strength and boiling hot. Open drains, as about stables or from kitchens without plumbing fixtures, also need to have the coppers water boiling hot, though it need not be more than one-third strength. Dry coppers scattered through the litter of a stable or about poultry runs helps to sweeten them and prevent infection.

Blue vitriol or bluestone, technically sulphate of copper, is less a disinfectant than a preventive, or, rather, a germicide. Make the solution as with coppers, but dilute with four times as much water before using. Mixed in whitewash and applied boiling hot it banishes infection from kennels, stables or poultry houses. Its main use is to destroy the grain smuts, all due to germ infection of the seed. Many garden seeds grow more vigorously for wetting with the bluestone water and drying well before sowing.

White vitriol, sulphate of zinc, is a powerful astringent and effective germicide. Like all the other vitriols, the solution of it needs to be carefully handled. Dissolve four ounces of the salt in a half gallon of boiling water, strain in a half gallon of boiling water, strain and bottle, taking care that the bottles are very clean. Use the solution to cleanse and disinfect sores, especially indolent old sores, diluting it with five times its bulk of tepid water. It is especially good on the frost bitten feet of poultry or frost bitten combs of chickens, and, discreetly used, for the ailment known as "scaly leg."

Too Small a Bible for Her.

A woman who has made quite a name for herself as a dress designer recently invited a scribbling woman to lunch with her. There was champagne, because the dress designer's husband was a wine agent, but otherwise the repast consisted of a lean mutton chop and a dab of mashed potato. Not very many mouthfuls had been dispatched before the dress designer, with an ingratiating smile, leaned forward and in sweetest tones remarked: "Now, Miss Blank, won't you write me up?" The scribbling woman didn't stop to take breath. "Mrs. Dash," she said, looking straight into the dress designer's eye, "if you think you can buy me up with one measly mutton chop and a dab of mashed potato, why, you're mistaken, that's all. I'm not to be bought, anyway, but if I were it would take more than this," pointing to her plate, "to do it."—New York Evening Sun.

Lady Churchill's Retort.

Lady Churchill has inherited the wit of her father, as she demonstrated upon one occasion to an eminent British politician. He was somewhat annoyed at the campaign she had made, and said:

"I don't really understand, Lady Churchill, why or how it is that American ladies refuse to enter political life in their own land."

"That is because you have never traveled in the United States. The men there are so intelligent and patriotic that they do not require the services of our sex as an educating force."—Saturday Evening Post.