

# MODES OF LATE SUMMER

IT SEEMS to me that the season is prolonged every year, and now there are many people who do not think of leaving town before August. The summer is certainly later than it used to be, and it is not unusual for us here, this frocks to be in request as late as September.

Some of the darker flannels in stripes and spots are very attractive and suitable for neat costumes for the woman who is afraid of looking stout in the blouse-like garment. Dark blue and white, black and white, and red and white are charming on the water.

The rage this year is for brightly-colored linens. We have had such prettily-embroidered linen blouses that many of us find it advisable to invest in a plain linen skirt or two to go with them, because here, as elsewhere, if we want to look our smartest, the skirt and blouse should be of the same color. Red is essentially a water shade and nothing looks better against the background of gray and green.

There is a linen in a very dark shade of red which is very effective made up as a skirt and bolero, worn with a white muslin sun hat and blouse, and a white washing-leather belt and gloves. Some women look their best in the duck-egg shade, which is extremely effective and pretty, whereas French women seem to prefer white. Linne of a coarse description, almost resembling a holland, trimmed with coarse embroidery to correspond, is one of the most effective models for the seaside.

Then there is a coarse silky linen which is most attractive when mixed with Irish crochet or tulle lace. The finer makes of linen are produced in a variety of beautiful shadings, and are usually made up very simply with a stitched or strapped skirt and blouse, and perhaps a touch of blue. These are really becoming and quite useful.

I have seen a most delightful white linen wrap, the front and collar of which are trimmed with a curious linen embroidery of a coarse make, taking in several shades of dull red and black. This is lined with white corded silk, and is further decorated with some beautiful oxidized buttons.

There is a new make of coarse yuck which forms a delightful applique trimming, and is quite in keeping with this kind of smart tailor-built garment.

To avoid incongruity, our millinery must receive careful attention. The Breton sailor and the plateau shape in coarse straw, chip and panama, have been in favor all this summer, any idea of hardness is dispelled by a drooping of gauze, washing-net or lace in the form of a veil arranged over the brim.

The three-cornered hat is still considered smart, while the "marquise" shape in chip and panama is once again in favor. All such shapes of extreme simplicity seem de rigueur with the tailor-made frock.

Lovely specimens of the kimono are made of thick white satin, trimmed with gold and silver galon; satin cut in this rather severe style falls into delightful folds by its own weight, and a soft effect is obtained by linings of chiffon and lace.

A girl friend asked me questions regarding trousseau lingerie the other day, and I will tell you something of what I told her. The girl who is to be married of course wants everything of the very nicest, and to secure this desired effect she should have her lingerie made of nainsook. Nothing else is so good, nor will anything else wash or wear so well. In the same connection I ran across a sketch of what I consider a charming nainsook chemise suitable for evening wear. It is made with little turn-out points of lace insertion and embroidery, edged with frills of lace. Straps of soft silk ribbon pass over the shoulders, and are fastened back and front with ribbon rosettes.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Some of the best serges of the moment are heavily braided with flat silk braids and ornamented with flat gold or silver wrought buttons. Of course, nothing looks more charming than the white serge frock.



handsome embroidery, is very effective. White cloth wraps are extremely chic, particularly those made with detachable triple capes, lined with pale blue silk and braided in white, and perhaps a touch of blue. These are really becoming and quite useful.

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ELLEN OSMONDE.

# SETTLED THE HITCHERS.

Motorist Substitutes Seltzer Siphon for Whip with Eminent Satisfactory Results.

"If there is one thing that I miss more than another on the road it is a whip," said an enthusiastic automobilist, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean. "A whip, of course, is not included in our equipment, nor is it necessary, but as I was a horse lover before I took up with the automobile I am constantly reaching out for the whip and feeling a mild disappointment at not finding it. I don't miss the reins half so much, because my hands are occupied with the steering gear."

"Small boys used to cause me no end of trouble in this connection. They were forever stealing rides. Some out on the street would yell out: 'Whip behind!' and I would make a grab for the whip which wasn't there. Often this rattled me so that I would almost lose control of the machine."

"You wouldn't suppose that small boys would care to risk their lives hooking on to a motor car like mine, but they do. On the up grade we can't go very fast, and it is then that they have the chance. My machine is one of the long kind with a rear extension, and upon this extension the boys would climb. Once there, they were out of my reach, and safe from interference until we made a stop."

"But I am not bothered much by the youngsters any more, and I don't carry a whip either. I simply have a bottle of seltzer handy, and a dash or two from this serves to keep them off. The first time I tried this scheme it worked so well that now I never go out for a spin without a seltzer bottle with me. I was making a steep grade, and when I was about half way up, four or five youngsters came running out into the road and took possession of the tail end of my car. I didn't say a word, but just waited until they all got settled, and then I took up my seltzer bottle and let them have the full force of it right in their faces. A more surprised and scared lot of boys I never saw before. They tumbled pell mell into the road, and as they scrambled to their feet I heard one of them shout:

"Run, fellers! She's busted!"

# THE PUFFER AN ODD FISH.

Whea in Danger Swells Itself Up to a Size That Is Preposterous.

The funniest little fellow in salt water is the puffer, or swell fish. Fishermen call him the blow fish, says Nature.

When he is swimming around at ease, with nothing to alarm him, he looks queer enough, for the skin of his abdomen is all loose and wrinkled, and he has such a funny little tail and such ridiculous little fins and such a big, three-cornered head that he looks entirely absurd. His mouth, instead of being big and gaping, as most fish mouths are, is only a tiny round hole at the end of a pointed, conical snout. Out of this circular mouth protrude his teeth, like those of a rabbit.

He would be about as homely a fish as could be made if it were not for the beautiful orange and yellow and silver coloring that plays all over him. But queer as he looks when he is at ease, it is only when he is frightened or excited that he becomes really funny.

If he is looked, for instance, he comes to the surface grinding those protruding teeth so that the sound can be heard a good many feet away. And then, as soon as the hand touches him, he begins to grunt hoarsely, and with each grunt he swells a bit, till within a few moments he has puffed himself so full of air that he is quite round and firm, like a ball. So thoroughly does he distend himself with air that when the fishermen hurl him at the water with all their force, as they often do, he will bounce just like a rubber ball.

If he is dropped into the water after blowing himself full of air he floats on it as lightly as a thistle-down, and he will stay that way until he has assured himself that danger has gone by. He does the same when he is pursued by other fish. And as he floats almost entirely out of water, with only a little bit of his head, spiny body sunk under the surface, very few fish can hurt him once he is inflated.

Smallest User Pays Most.

In considering the cost of electric power a peculiar angle of this particular business presents itself. Paradoxical as it may seem, the consumer who uses his power with the least frequency is the one who pays the greatest rate for his service. It is the doctrine of power companies that they would rather furnish power to a bootblack in a basement than to the tenant of a large office building, for the reason that the office man wants his lights when the machinery is carrying the heaviest load, while the bootblack uses his lights at a time when the machinery is running comparatively light. Entering into the cost of power is the item of investment for expensive machinery which is used but a few hours each day.—Chicago Tribune.

Overcoming a Crisis.

"The proofs, the proofs! I demand the proofs!" cried the beautiful young girl.

The managing editor braced himself for the ordeal.

"They aren't read yet," he explained, "and, besides, I can't see that it makes any difference whether your society news says that Mrs. Hippo wore pongee, or vert pie, or tulle, or cordulle."

"Finding herself out-Frenched, the society editor subsided.—Cleveland Leader.

Something New.

"What's this peculiar instrument?" inquired the visitor.

"That," replied the manufacturer, "is a table knife. We've just filed a large order for a Chicago firm."

"But what's the idea in the raised rim all around the blade?"

"That's to keep peas and things from rolling off."—Philadelphia Press.

# THE FULLNESS OF SALVATION

Sermon by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.

Chicago, Sunday, August 7, 1904. Text: "Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls."—1 Peter 1:9.

IN SPEAKING of the fullness of salvation which God has provided for man, and the measure of that fullness which man appropriates to himself, we find two very different propositions. Salvation in its largest conception is more than the escape of the soul from hell. Salvation includes all the riches which are in Christ Jesus. Salvation is a large word. It means infinitely more in the spiritual realm than it does in the natural. Here is a man in danger of physical death. In the nick of time he is rescued. It is a complete fact. His salvation from death is not progressive. Because he was saved yesterday does not require that he be saved again to-day. But it is quite the contrary in the spiritual realm. For salvation of the sinner to-day means that to-morrow he may and should enter into a larger and fuller realization and enjoyment of that salvation. This is the thought of Paul when he commands the Philippian saints to "work out their own salvation with fear and trembling." He did not want them to fall into the error of supposing, as so many Christians do, that the salvation which came with the acceptance of faith by Jesus Christ as Saviour was all that the soul was to realize. It was to be a daily salvation; progressive in its realization, and in that sense more than salvation, but salvation—the fullness of salvation. Peter in the six short verses preceding our text unfolds in a wonderful way the fullness of salvation which God in His mercy had provided for man. Read them slowly and thoughtfully and prayerfully, and see if, when you reach the words of our text, which speaks of the final triumph of our faith in the salvation of souls, that salvation does not mean more to you than it did before.

HERE we find the merciful God, the crucified but living Lord, and the redeemed soul bound together by the most intimate tie of fellowship. The fullness of salvation includes it all. It gives to the soul a merciful Heavenly Father whose plan for the salvation of man extends through the ages, and that salvation includes a growing acquaintance with the Heavenly Father and His marvelous work of grace. It gives to the soul a crucified and risen Lord—crucified for our transgressions and raised again for our justification. It gives to the soul here in this life a protection within the hollow of His hand and in the life to come an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeeth not away. Surely salvation means more than escape from the consequences of sin, it means more than deliverance from death. It means soul life—eternal life which begins to unfold the moment the soul puts its faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour from sin, and which continues until it comes into the full realization of all that that salvation means, and that time is not reached until we receive the end of our faith, even the salvation of our souls.

PAUL in his letter to the Philippian church speaks of his ambition to win Christ, even at the sacrifice of the loss of all things else. The fact that Christ had forgiven his sins and saved his soul was not sufficient for him. He wanted all that Christ had to give him. He realized that how ever much God had revealed of His grace and truth to him, however much of Christlike character he had attained, yet he had not reached the goal, he was not yet made perfect; but, he says: "I press on, if so be that I may apprehend that for which also I was apprehended by Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Salvation to Paul meant that the saving power, the resurrection life, of that Christ was to reach to every atom of his life and being. He yearned not alone for the hope that would stay his heart in the hour of death and give him hope of abundant entrance into Heaven at last, but he wanted everything that salvation could give him.

THE term salvation holds such varying meanings for different people. To so many it means only the final escape from death as a consequence of sin. To others it holds an increasing meaning and beauty for this life, and salvation—full salvation—to be entered upon when this life is ended. It is like the flower by the roadside which nods its greeting to the multitudes who pass. To all it is a flower. All recognize it as a bit of nature which is charming and fragrant and lovely. And to some it never means more than this, but to others it speaks an increasing message, as the perfection of every detail of the flower is revealed to the appreciative and searching eye of the one sensitive to the unapproachable delicacy and beauty of nature. The leaf, the stem, the petal, the stamen, the rich coloring, the rare perfume, each bears its individual message to the eye and heart. Each is a poem of beauty and completeness in itself, and the blossom to such a one means more than it does to the one who sees a blossom and nothing more. And this illustrates our point in reference to salvation. All who have by faith accepted Christ as Saviour recognize the flower of salvation. They rejoice in its pos-

session, but to many it never unfolds its hidden beauties and fullness of meaning. There is no eye or heart for anything but the escape which is made from the death penalty for sin. Salvation means one thing, and one thing only: The bare saving of the soul in the dark hour of death. But to others it unfolds its charm and beauty all along the pathway of life. Each day brings some new discovery, the knowledge of some new possession because of salvation. To such salvation is not something to become possessed of only at death, but it is a present and real possession from the moment Jesus begins His work of grace in the heart. Salvation begins to work in the life. The new life is dominant. The old life, bit by bit, is denounced and gut away. The conserving, reviving power of Jesus Christ takes the physical the natural man, and changes him into a spiritual being, alive to God and dead to the world. Thus does all the power, grace and beauty of salvation become manifested.

AND yet not all, for Peter speaks of the redeemed soul being kept by the power of God through faith "unto a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time." "A salvation to be revealed." Surely then the fullness of salvation. To those who have come in repentance to the feet of Jesus and been cleansed from all sin in the precious blood which was shed on Calvary, John, the beloved disciple, says: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." And that relationship means everything for this life. It brings safety, it brings peace and joy, it brings satisfaction and worthy aims and ambitions, and the only true and abiding success which man can ever know. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Think of it! Salvation through Jesus Christ brings you and me into that relationship. And surely as sons we may here and now enjoy the fullness of salvation. But listen! There is something more the apostle has that "we shall be." Can it be that the realization of the fullness of salvation here cannot give us all that is included in that gift? Yes, for take the saint who has realized the most of that wondrous salvation in his life and heart, and still John says: "Beloved, it doth not yet appear what we shall be." Why? Listen: "For we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him for we shall see Him as He is." That is what the fullness of salvation will mean. Perfect likeness to Christ. Changed completely from the falling and imperfect man struggling along through the varying stages of present salvation to the complete "salvation to be revealed in the last time."

WHAT then is the relation of the one to the other. Why should we struggle and strive in this present life that the salvation of Christ may permeate our every impulse and desire and being, if in the end we are to realize the fullness of salvation at one splendid revelation of Christ? Let us see. Our text plainly tells us that the ultimate triumph of our faith will be the salvation of our souls. There can be no possible misunderstanding of Scripture on this point. True faith in Jesus Christ will most surely lead the soul to Heaven. And the soul, as John intimates, will be changed into the likeness of Jesus Christ. But we must not suppose that we shall all be alike in that we will lose our individuality. We shall be like Him in purity, because made pure in His precious blood, and we shall be like Him in oneness with the Father's will and purpose. Where now sin holds dominion over us, where now we are indifferent and rebellious to the Father's will, we shall then be changed and freed forever from sin's dominion and see with clear vision how sweet and perfect and good the will of God is. In this respect we shall all be like Christ. The saint who has attained the spiritual heights and the saint who has been "saved so as by fire," will receive "the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls," but to one the salvation will mean rarely getting into Heaven, and to the other it will mean the glorious and full manifestation of the spiritual graces which have been developed in this life. Think you that the soul that has barely gained Heaven will realize that salvation in the same degree and fullness with the saint who had begun in this life to know what that salvation meant in its victory over sin and the formation of the Christlike character? It will be great joy and peace to be in Heaven, but how much greater will be the capacity to enjoy that place if in this life we begin to realize the fullness of salvation.

OUR text speaks of faith; faith bringing the soul ultimately to safe anchorage in Heaven. Faith is the channel through which all blessing flows from God to the human life and soul. "Without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he that cometh unto God must believe that He is and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." Salvation is faith's blossom. Give faith deep root; keep it watered with the word of truth; enrich the soil with a surrender of will and melody; let it with the harvest of adversity; test its depth and strength of root, and let the scorching heat of the midday sun of temptation beat upon it until all the sap of the hidden power of God is drawn up into its stalk and stem and leaf, and then the flower of the fullness of salvation will begin to unfold. And the end of your faith will be the salvation of your soul. But that salvation includes all that has found its fruition in God. Faith never gave to the soul here what it could not take with it into the next world. Faith brings all the gold and silver and precious stones of Christ's perfect character and builds them into our lives. It is the building which will stand the fiery test of God's searching holiness. The salvation of our souls may include this enduring building in Christ or it may see the soul stripped of everything but its very life. Salvation, or fullness of salvation—which shall it be? Christ died to give you all. Oh, let us take it! The full salvation which makes Christ a present possession, and gives the soul an enlarged capacity for Christ and Heaven in the life to come!

Rice Plant Free from Insects.

The rice plant is almost entirely free from the attacks of insects, and rarely suffers from any of those diseases which infect cereals and other vegetable growths. Rice is the chief food of one-half the population of the world.

# UNIQUE FRIENDSHIPS

THEY ARE TO BE FOUND DURING CAMPAIGN YEARS.

SOME SEEN IN WASHINGTON

Roosevelt and Parker, Warm Personal Friends, Strong Political Enemies—When the Laugh Was on Congress—Other Gossip.

Washington—If politics sometimes makes strange bed-fellows it also sometimes develops unique friendships between leaders of the opposing forces. In the present campaign men in both parties will be waging inveterate political warfare against each other's friends in the other party. There are some strong friendships among public men who differ in political belief. The standard bearers of the two great political parties in this year's contest, President Roosevelt and Judge Parker, furnish an example of warm personal friendships representing opposite political sentiments. These two men are more than mere acquaintances; they are friends of many years' standing, and each finds much in the other to admire. As governor of New York Mr. Roosevelt was thrown into close personal contact with Supreme Court Justice Parker, and has never hesitated to express his admiration for the latter's courage and distinct ability as a judge. Justice Parker has reciprocated the personal friendship of the president and entertains an exalted opinion of the character, courage and ability of the young man now chief executive of the nation.

There is such a personal sentiment existing between the two families that a favorite dog owned by Judge Parker bears the name of "Teddy Roosevelt." The president is having a good deal of quiet fun about this dog just now, and has laughingly indicated to friends of the judge that if the latter finds it at all embarrassing to have "Teddy Roosevelt" in evidence at Esopus during the present summer, when that spot will be the Mecca of hundreds of good democrats, he, the president, will agree to care for the dog at Oyster Bay. The young Roosevelt would gladly undertake the task of looking after the animal until after election. Judge Parker laughs good-naturedly over the situation and declares that "Teddy Roosevelt" will not be in the way at Esopus this summer so long as he does not object to the visit of his democratic friends.

Campaign Committee Chairman.

The chairman of the two congressional campaign committees, while not exactly Damon and Pythias, are exceedingly warm friends. They are Mr. Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, the chairman of the republican congressional committee, and William S. Cowherd of Missouri, chairman of the democratic committee. Both gentlemen are members of the house of representatives and both serve on the very important committee that handles legislation affecting the District of Columbia. In fact, Mr. Babcock is chairman of this committee and Mr. Cowherd is the ranking minority member of it. Should the democrats win a majority in the next house Mr. Cowherd would probably become chairman of the District of Columbia committee and Mr. Babcock would be the ranking minority member. There is very little politics in this committee and Mr. Babcock and Mr. Cowherd work together for the interests of the district, and each supports the other on the floor of the house on nearly every proposition that comes from the committee. They are together a great deal in official and social life, but just now are pitted against each other in an attempt to carry the next house of representatives for their respective parties.

The friendship that exists between "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the speaker of the house, and John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the house, is well known. They have served together for years on the appropriations committee, of which Mr. Cannon was so long chairman, and there formed an intimacy that no turn of politics can disturb. They will both be factors in this year's campaign and each will go on the stump to tell of the iniquities of the party the other represents. There is no danger, however, of them indulging in personalities and attacking each other's record as a statesman. Williams calls the speaker "Uncle Joe," and the speaker always addresses Williams as "Sharp." They are much alike in tastes; democratic and careless in dress, both inveterate smokers, and both enjoy good dinners and good company.

The Coast Defenses.

There has been so much heard about the new navy, the building up of the navy and the necessity of having a navy equal to any other in the world that the public has lost sight of another arm of the service used for the defense of the country. This is the system of coast defense, which has been proceeding quietly and without attracting one-tenth the notice that the fine new navy has.

Away back in 1888 it was determined that the war department should undertake the erection of coast defenses sufficient to protect our great ports from the attacks of foreign navies. A system of fortifications was worked out which was discussed and written about to a considerable extent, but because there were no great events in its progress, public attention was not very closely fastened upon it.

When the war with Spain came on the government realized that this very important work had not been prosecuted with the industry that the needs of the country demanded. Under the direction of President McKinley, defective features of the coast defense were corrected, and he promptly issued a part of the emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the planting of harbor mines and protecting important ocean harbors of the country with modern submarine mines. Since that time the whole subject of coast defense has been more seriously regarded until today the report of the war department shows that since the system was inaugurated this military defense shows the expenditure for fortifications, armaments, electrical appliances, etc., of \$30,000,000 in round numbers. According to the defense project first proposed, and which is still being followed, it will yet cost to complete the work about \$51,000,000. The whole aggregate cost of providing defense for the coast, ocean harbors and esport cities will, therefore, be approximately \$141,000,000. The annual cost of maintaining this defense, including garrisoning, annual supplies, etc., is estimated at \$18,000,000.

It will be seen that the war department has considered to its credit as well as the navy department in providing adequate defense for the country.

The Last Laugh.

The executive departments have a joke on congress. Last session Mr. Landis, of Indiana, stirred up quite a commotion by denouncing the practice of supplying cabinet officers and bureau officials with free carriages. He delivered one of his impassioned speeches on the floor of the subject of abuse of Congress would privilege, and declared that bureaucrats had a life of public carriages for private use that would extend from the capitol to the white house almost.

There was not the best of feeling between the executive and legislative departments at that time, as the Bristol post office scandal report had just come in containing the names of upwards of 200 congressmen as being connected with irregularities. The statesmen were eager to find some way in which to "get even" with the departments, so they hit upon the plan of restricting the use of carriages for official purposes. To insure this the provision was inserted in one of the appropriation bills that no carriage should be used for personal use and each should have printed upon it the name of the department to which it belonged.

There was a good deal of chucking over this latter provision, as it was believed few of the department officials would care to attend social functions and go about personal affairs in a carriage labeled with the name of a public department.

It now turns out that as the law is construed by its official interpreter in the treasury department, Comptroller Tracewell, it only applies to those carriages named in that particular appropriation bill. It so happens that the only carriages so named are those for the use of the superintendent of public printing and the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing. These are two of the hardest-worked officials in the government and two who have more legitimate use for public conveyances than any others. They are the victims of the scheme to humiliate other officials. Their two carriages must bear the label of the departments to which they belong, while all the under secretaries, chiefs of bureau and other government employees who have been driving about in gorgeous undesignated vehicles can continue the practice.

A Suggestion of Thanksgiving.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson makes a delightful contribution to light summer reading by the publication of a brochure on turkeys. The general secretary could not have found a more delectable subject for the dog days, as the finely illustrated little pamphlet brings up visions of Thanksgiving and Christmas days, with snow and ice, sleigh bells and skating. This publication gives a history of the turkey and states a well established fact in these words: "No other kind of domestic poultry has come into such general use throughout the entire world for Thanksgiving and holiday feasts as the turkey." It was enumerated as a dainty in England in 1541, but in 1673 it had become the customary fare of the farmer.

According to Secretary Wilson's little book the turkey is a most useful bird. Its raising affords a chance for money-making and, as compared with other live stock, it will return a larger profit when properly handled. It is a self-sustaining forager, as it gains the greater part of its living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that it picks up in its wandering over the range. Its grower is at little or no cost for its keep for several weeks. The statement is made that turkeys are now used not only for roasting, but to an increasing extent as cold cuts for sandwiches and for salads, and large numbers of poult are used for broilers. No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than the broiled poult.

The secretary very appropriately gives minute directions for the successful raising of turkeys, the building of coops, early fall feeding and all that seems to be necessary to make a success of raising this luscious fowl.

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It now turns out that as the law is construed by its official interpreter in the treasury department, Comptroller Tracewell, it only applies to those carriages named in that particular appropriation bill. It so happens that the only carriages so named are those for the use of the superintendent of public printing and the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing. These are two of the hardest-worked officials in the government and two who have more legitimate use for public conveyances than any others. They are the victims of the scheme to humiliate other officials. Their two carriages must bear the label of the departments to which they belong, while all the under secretaries, chiefs of bureau and other government employees who have been driving about in gorgeous undesignated vehicles can continue the practice.

A Suggestion of Thanksgiving.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson makes a delightful contribution to light summer reading by the publication of a brochure on turkeys. The general secretary could not have found a more delectable subject for the dog days, as the finely illustrated little pamphlet brings up visions of Thanksgiving and Christmas days, with snow and ice, sleigh bells and skating. This publication gives a history of the turkey and states a well established fact in these words: "No other kind of domestic poultry has come into such general use throughout the entire world for Thanksgiving and holiday feasts as the turkey." It was enumerated as a dainty in England in 1541, but in 1673 it had become the customary fare of the farmer.

According to Secretary Wilson's little book the turkey is a most useful bird. Its raising affords a chance for money-making and, as compared with other live stock, it will return a larger profit when properly handled. It is a self-sustaining forager, as it gains the greater part of its living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that it picks up in its wandering over the range. Its grower is at little or no cost for its keep for several weeks. The statement is made that turkeys are now used not only for roasting, but to an increasing extent as cold cuts for sandwiches and for salads, and large numbers of poult are used for broilers. No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than the broiled poult.

The secretary very appropriately gives minute directions for the successful raising of turkeys, the building of coops, early fall feeding and all that seems to be necessary to make a success of raising this luscious fowl.

A SUMMER FETE GOWN. Of Tulle and Chiffon. Jacket of White Cloth with Tulle Revers.

lawn, one sees beautiful muslin frocks of all kinds. Things have changed considerably since ten years ago, when the only correct dress for the water was a neat, plain serge skirt and blouse, and the hard sailor hat. Then the cult of the tailor-made girl, so essentially Saxon, was in the ascendant, now we have changed all that, and have become more cosmopolitan in our taste.

There are few entertainments given where the orthodox blue serge is altogether absent. To-day this can be the very smartest of garments, for our tailors are copying the Viennese style with the excellence of American work.

# THE TOILETTES OF PARIS

PARIS.—The hot weather makes us very loth to think about the modes of the future, although from the atteliers of Vienna new ideas are emanating. But so exquisite are the summer muslins, chiffons and laces that for the moment we are content with their charms.

Of course, the leading dressmakers over here are chiefly devoting their attention to smart gowns for Homburg, Aix and the continent in general. It is of Homburg gowns I would tell you this week, for I have seen some destined for leading foreigners, chiefly Americans. White, only shadings its popularity with palest Malmaison pink, may be said to constitute the best frocks. Finest white embroidered muslins flounced and trimmed with insertions and edgings of old-world Valenciennes lace, are the favorite models for the continent, varied according to the fancy of the wearer by a narrow band, a high sash, a falling pelerine from an emplacement of transparent lace, etc. Some of these muslin frocks are made with a high skirt and a lace bolero. Then I like deep vogue pieces fastening up the back with a kind of fish-like pelerine, the skirt flounced and inserted to the waist and worn with a deep, pointed, colored Marie Antoinette band, finished with tiny rosettes down the front. The charms of such a really old-fashioned muslin frock are many. It can be carried out, too, in pink with cream lace, and is very effective also in dark painted muslin or flowered gauze.

Painted, striped, plain, check and flowered gauzes seem to be revived for the continental season, and in dark shades such frocks can be very useful. Then a great deal of Tusore silk is being made up, with a simple, gauged skirt and bodice, and an introduction of pale blue or oriental embroidery, and worn with a big straw hat, trimmed with poppies and cornflowers.

Some of the embroidered silk linens will be simply made up with cream embroideries and coarse yak lace; these make very charming and useful morning and afternoon toilettes.

There is much distinction about the toilette de reception over here, for one thing they are nearly all made with elbow sleeves, and the high collar is less in evidence, the throat being just visible in many cases.

I have noticed some lovely lace frocks, both in fine and coarse makes. These are generally made very plainly, softened with mousseline de so