

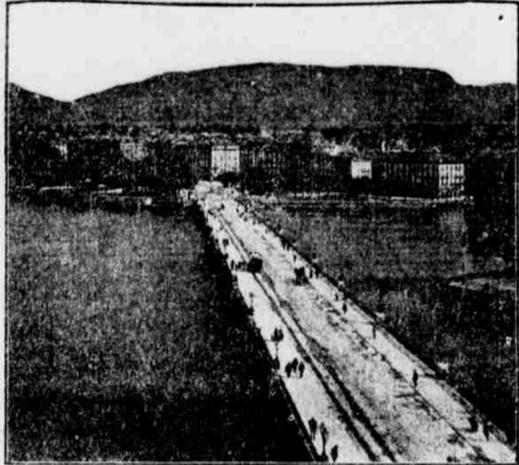
ROMANS BUILT WELL

Old Alpine City Proves This

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

The great Roman republic found the Alps a serious obstacle to its northward expansion. Nature and the natives alike fought against them, and the struggle for the mastery of the fertile valley at the foot of the two passes now called the Great and Little St. Bernard was as troublesome as an Afghan war. Both had great strategic importance, the one being the only direct route into the valley of the Rhone, the other giving easy access to that of the Isere. The lower part of the valley is for a time a deep gorge, down which rushes the torrent of the Dora Baltea, and the deep slopes above it must have been troublesome to the

The dimensions of this city agree very nearly with those usual in a camp intended to hold three legions, for it measures roughly 2,400 feet by 1,600. The walls still remain practically unbroken. They were built of small boulders and pebbles from the river, cemented by such mortar as Roman masons, whose inspectors were intolerant of "jerry building," knew how to make, and they were faced with well-baked blocks of limestone or puddingstone. Now the construction of railway, which has placed it within easy reach of Turin, instead of being separated by a long journey over dusty roads, has awakened Aosta and begun



New Bridge, Geneva.

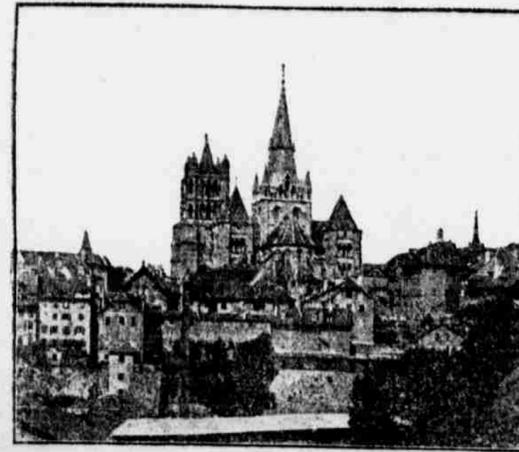
Roman roadmaker. The natives—the Salassi—were among the most pagans of the Alpine tribes, and so far from submitting, like those at the foot of the Mont Cenis, they had no chance of making themselves not less important to their lowland neighbors than is the general wont of highlanders. When at last a Roman army had stamped out the resistance, good sense was shown that it should not occur. A fortified town was built in an open part of the valley where the roads join from the two passes, which still may claim to be the best preserved example in Europe of a Roman frontier town. In situation also Aosta is without a rival. Like Chur and Innsbruck, it is a city of the mountains, but with yet more impressive surroundings. The fertile valley of the Dora Baltea, with its maize fields and vineyards, stretches away westward up to the majestic Hutor, a snow-capped wall, capped by a line of peaks, like pointed battlements. To the north the valley of the Great St. Bernard leads up to the snowy cap of the Velan, and to the left summit of the still loftier Comblin; while to the south the huge rocky pyramid of the Becca di Nona rises full 8,000 feet above the streets, backed by the still loftier Mont Emilius.

Not till about twenty-nine years before the Christian era did the Romans become masters of the valley, and then only after a desperate struggle. A strong army, led by Terentius Varro, stormed the chief town of the Salassi, which occupied the site of the present city, and as "Thorough" was the maxim of the Roman policy, Varro made sure that there should be no need of doing the work over again. Those who escaped the swords of his soldiers were taken down to Eperordia, now Ivrea, already built to guard the entrance of the valley, and were sold as slaves. Thus 35,000, it is said, were deported, and peace was obtained by making a solitude. Then a strongly fortified town was built and called Augusta Praetoria. It held the keys of all the upper valleys draining into the Dora Baltea, and not only rendered untold action impossible among any tribes which might still linger in their fastnesses, but also effectually blocked any attempt to penetrate by this route into Piedmont, for the remaining passes over the Pennines lead across snow and glaciers. Thus, as a

to modernize its buildings. The most imposing relics of its Roman masters are on the eastern side of the city. There a strong arch spanned the torrent from the Valpellina, and this still remains partly buried in gravel, for the main stream has changed its course. In front of it stands, in solitary state, the fine triumphal arch erected by Varro to commemorate his conquest of the Salassi. Except that the attic has disappeared, it still remains fairly perfect, a single arch, with four columns on each face.

Aosta did not cease to be a place of importance with the fall of the empire, and the Roman ruins are not its only claim to interest. Its medieval masters built here and there towers on the walls, of which two or three are in good preservation. One of large size, at the northeast angle, serves as a prison; a round one, already mentioned, at the south, called the Tour de Bramafam, gives us the choice between two stories to explain its name; one that a Count of Challant immured his wife here till she died of hunger; another that he stored up food to supply the people during a famine. On the eastern wall is the Tour de Leveaux, which was fitted up in 1773 for the reception of four lepers, all of one family from the district of Nice.

Aosta has been from the fifth century the seat of a Bishop, and possesses a cathedral, which, with the exception of a crypt and tower, has been rebuilt and almost deprived of interest. St. Ursus, outside the eastern wall, has fared rather better, for it has retained a fine Romanesque steeple and a cloister of unusual interest, one of the pillars still bearing the date of its erection, 1133. The town itself has more than one link with ecclesiastical history, for its Archdeacon was St. Bernard, the Apostle of the Alps, who has left his name to the two passes which unite here, and about a quarter of a century after his death Anselm was born in Aosta, to be transformed from a dissipated youth into the learned Abbot of Bec, and to die Archbishop of Canterbury, after some sharp contests with William Rufus and his successor. But there are other relics of the past, for, as we wander about the narrow streets and lanes, we chance here and there upon quaint remnants of olden time, and the runlets of glacier water that sweep along



Lausanne Cathedral.

strategic point Aosta was admirable, and Augustus was not slow to send 3,000 soldiers to secure and fortify the new settlement. To them, or their slaves, we owe the strong walls which still remain. They bridged a river, erected a triumphal arch, an amphitheatre, and other buildings, and more than once in other parts of the district we are confronted with the work of the Roman architect. With most of these time and man have dealt mercifully, so that nowhere in the Alps and not in many other places, is the outline of a Roman fortified town better preserved.

channels in the cobble stones, never the smoothest of pavements, give a sense of coolness on an Italian summer's day.

Motor Mail Vans.

Experiments now being made by the postoffice authorities in London with motor mail vans are proving successful.

London took about 29 per cent of the whole number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the last fiscal year.

IN WOMAN'S INTEREST

Girl's Russian Blouse Dress.

The ultimatum that every girl shall have a Russian blouse in her wardrobe has brought out some new styles are especially practical for this Autumn for girls' and misses' school frocks. In the charming design shown here the suit may be varied by using the blouse with separate skirt and vice versa. The little yoke effect in front is very pretty, and when made of white or light colors livens up a dark suit most wonderfully. The front of the waist is gathered slightly at the yoke edge, this giving a

pretty roundness to the waist, and the fulness is confined at the waist by a belt. The lining may or may not be used and the blouse may be gathered and stitched to the waist, or adjusted by the belt. The skirt is flared, the most approved style for misses and girls, and will a good model to follow for either suit or as a separate skirt. The back may be made with an inverted box plait or gathered.

Any of the waist materials or Fall suitings will make up satisfactorily in the mode, although a serge, mohair, cashmere or light-weight woollens will be exceedingly pretty when combined with a bright braid for decorations.

Child's Box-Plaited Frock.

To be made with or without the collar. Box-plaited frocks are much in vogue for little girls and are shown



in a variety of materials. This stylish one can be made with the collar and trimming, as illustrated, or without, as shown in the small sketch, and is adapted to a wide range of materials, but as shown, is made of rose colored linen trimmed with white embroidery.

The frock consists of the front and the back, both of which are laid in box plait, and is shaped by means of shoulder and underarm seams. Extensions at the waist line in the underarm seams are laid in inverted plaits to give extra fullness to the skirt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 41 inches wide, or 2 yards 52 inches wide.

The Kitchen

Milk cans should be secured with salt.

To keep brass bright, rub with a rag dipped in salt and vinegar.

Finger marks can be removed from painted woodwork by rubbing with a cloth wrung out in ammonia and dry

whiting. This does not injure the paint.

To keep flies out of the larder, sponge the windows daily with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water. You will never be troubled with flies if you do this.

Before hemming tablecloths, table-nappies, etc., the edges should be made perfectly straight. Instead of cutting with scissors a thread should be drawn out; then you will get an absolutely even line.

Always have a white kitchen table. A board covered with tin or zinc is very useful to put on the table, on which to stand hot saucepans and dishes when serving dinner. This is a great saving to the table.

Do not use cornmeal or tea leaves in sweeping carpets. The cornmeal will attract water bugs, and tea leaves unless well washed are liable to leave a stain. Use instead small pieces of newspaper well dampened.

Latest in Lingerie.

In lingerie the latest imported suggestion consists in the leaving of a tiny space in the midst of the exquisite hand embroidery with which these garments are to be incrustated, to be filled in later with the owner's initial or monogram.

A chemise shown by an importer has a low, round neck, finished off with tiny square scallops done in fancy buttonhole stitch. Below this was a tracery of trailing vines, delicately embroidered. At the left the vines were formed into a sort of em-pire wreath for the reception of somebody's monogram.

This monogram scheme was seen also in a night dress, where a heart-shaped decoration is embroidered over the left breast, in the yoke. A corset cover had insertions of Valenciennes lace alternating with narrow strips of the muslin, showing a hand-wrought design in mistletoe. At the left the mistletoe formed a sort of inverted wishbone for the reception of the future monogram.

Girl's Frock of White Voile.

The skirt has a wide box plait in the middle of the front, on each side of which are two side plaits. It is fancifully trimmed around the hips, simulating a yoke, with bands of guipure, and is finished at the bottom with tucks.

The blouse is covered with a triple collar trimmed with guipure and finished around the slightly low neck with a band of dotted forward. This also forms the cuffs and the girl's.

The cravat is of tulle with embroidered ends.—Wiener Child.

Color and Lingerie.

One very pretty touch on some hand-made chemises was in putting the hems instead of a fine colored handkerchief, cut through the bias. The hems were in solid color and hemstitched, and the maker added a ruffle of Val lace to edge. Another handkerchief was used as a drape over the armholes.

The heading was run through with ribbon to match the handkerchief.

There is a very good model out for everyday linen that one has no hesitation in throwing in the wash tub every week. This has a heading at the top of gown and chemise of double fold, an inch wide, of very thin lawn, with piece of feather stitching at lower edge. Through it is run a wide wash ribbon in white or colors. The sleeves of the gown are finished in the same way as the waist, and the

armholes of the chemise are touched off with a ruffe of narrow tulle lace.

By the way, tulle lace is coming back into great favor for underlinen. It is considered among the very best weaves to buy. Get it real, if possible, for it will wear longer than any linen it is put on.

It is sometimes used on three seasons of underwear.

The Newest Blouse.



Tucked blouse of cream colored pongee, with plastron and cuffs embroidered in yellow and white.

Rather Quaint.

The pololine and the scarf worn low on the shoulder are in the fashionable horizon. The pololine yoke appears in many of the fall gowns. This is a close-fitting yoke, that reaches almost to the under-arm seam in width, extends over the sleeve tops and gives an exaggerated long-shoulder effect. Plaited boleros and bodices are mounted on these yokes. It is used, also, in the new shirtwaists.

The Latest Colors.

New shades are in evidence now that the fall styles are shown by exclusive dealers.

A list of the new colors includes Louise brown, a tint lighter than Havana; Broadway ivory, a very deep cream; mer grande, a light royal blue; national crimson, a faint red, and Scotch green, a shade lighter than the ever popular hunter's green.

Of the 1860 Girl.

The 1860 girl is still popular in the picturesque models of 1903, the low-shoulder yokes and cape effects being the favorite among ladies' tailors. The 1860 sleeve follows that style of shoulder by natural sequence, all pretty thin materials being used for the full under-sleeve.

Informal Talks

Add a little salt to the stove polish and it will not rub off so quickly.

Ants dislike borax, so sprinkle it over shelves in pantries, etc., where they are troublesome.

To clean fine wash first in hot soda water and then rub with a flannel dipped in turpentine.

A kitchen stool is a great comfort to a delicate woman for sitting on when washing dishes or cleaning vegetables.

For waterproofing boots melt together a little mutton suet and beeswax, rub it over the soles and slightly over the edges where the stitches are.

Japanese trays should be washed with a sponge and cold or tepid water. Wipe dry, then dredge over a little flour and polish with a soft cloth.

CLEAN LINGERIES

Eton jackets cut quite a figure on the new frocks.

Lay in a stock of gay buttons if you want to be up to date.

Mauve crepe de chine dresses are among the most charming.

Every modiste has taken an unprecedented fancy for tucks.

Long-waisted bodices and very short skirts are worn by wee folk.

Tussocks have proved itself a most economical fabric because almost everlasting.

More than one fall street suit will serve all winter with an extra lining in the jacket.

A toque made of velvet violets tinged mauve rather than blue is extremely fascinating.

Mauve buckskin shoes and mauve silk stockings complete the mauve toilet for evening or gala afternoon wear.

Latest and Smartest Parasol.

A fluffy parasol for lovely America to shade her pretty face is of chiffon in the new yellow shade. The foundation is of yellow silk, all hidden by a mass of chiffon frills, mounted by a huge rose of yellow chiffon. The founce hanging from the edge is V-shaped at every rib, forming a charming, irregular frame for mademoiselle's lovely face.

Latest in Bathing Suits.

A popular bathing suit is made of mohair, having the skirt laid in plaits. All the newer suits are high in the neck and have elbow sleeves. The blouse is trimmed with white braid. A bandana handkerchief lined with rubber cloth protects the hair. Four and one-half yards of material 45 inches wide are required for the suit.



PAQUIN GOWNS FROM FRENCH RACES.

The first gown is an exquisite creation of faded mauve mousseline de sole and lace. The skirt is covered with three founces of lace, each edged with a double ruffe of the mousseline de sole. The upper founce is shirred and puffed at the top, forming a hip-yoke. The blouse is entirely covered with a large cape collar, trimmed with little frills of lace, or ruches of the mousseline de sole. The corslet girton is of mauve taffeta of a deeper shade than the gown. The full sleeves are of the mousseline de sole, finished

just below the elbows with frills of the same. The other gown is of changeable blue silk. The skirt is composed of three deep founces, each encircled with a wide band of lace or guipure insertion. The upper one is gathered over the hips. The blouse is of lace, with round tucked yoke of white silk; it is covered with a triple shoulder collar of the changeable silk, ornamented with carved silver buttons. The full sleeves are of lace, finished with deep tucked cuffs of the white silk. The draped girton is of plain blue silk.—La Mode Artistique.

THE RISE OF JAPAN

Her Marvelous Progress Shown

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

In turning from the picturesque and romantic phases of Japan, with which most people are familiar, to the everyday aids, with all the modernness of the new Japan, one is struck with wonder as well as with admiration for the progress which it has made in a half-century since the nation was open to the world.

Its political development surprised the world during the late war with China, but since that time Japan has taken a high standing in commerce also. Railways, steamship lines, manufacturing and mining are some of the interests which have been diligently pushed by government and private en-

some cases it was in the hands of the foreigners themselves, as at Kobe, where the municipality was composed of the foreign consuls assisted by a committee chosen from among the foreign residents.

They had power to levy taxes, raise their own police force and govern their little community without any reference whatever to the greater state of which it formed a part. Outside of their own districts, however, the foreigners were subject by the treaties to serious restrictions. Indeed, they were given scarce any liberty, but were confined to certain limits, usually twenty-five miles in any direction



Tea House in Yokohama.

terprises. They have brought her material progress to a stage of substantial importance, and last year her trade with the United States alone amounted to \$20,000,000 of imports, and \$35,000,000 of exports. By the treaties, which went into effect in 1859, an oriental nation, for the first time in the history of the international relations of eastern and western countries, was received upon a footing of equality by Christian powers.

The progress of the new Japan, it is considered by the Japanese, was evolved from her ancient institutions, but foreigners like to claim some share of the credit for work which they have done, and especially Americans, since it was the coming of Commodore Perry, in the name of the American people, that began the awakening which is now developed into this season of prosperity.

Yokohama owes its growth quite distinctly to the foreigners who have settled in Japan, and the town has grown with quite the rapidity of some American cities on the prairies. Previous to the visit of Commodore Perry in 1854 Yokohama was but a tiny fishing village. The town of Kanagawa, across the bay, was the spot first chosen as the treaty port for this part of Japan, but here the armed retainers of the daimyos, passing to and from the capital, were liable to fall into difficulties with the foreigners, so facilities were granted for leasing ground at Yokohama.

Neither the merchants repaired in 1859, and the history of Yokohama as a foreign settlement dates from that time. The foreigners made their residence along the sea wall, and within the district apportioned to them by the old treaties, and outside this a large and rapidly growing native town has grown up.

The foreign quarters in a Japanese city are known as the bund. This is the word for sea wall, where the quarters are located. Fronting the anchorage at Yokohama is the new clubhouse, but the best bungalows of the foreign residents were formerly mixed among the old wooden custom house and other native buildings. These have now been replaced by substantial structures in keeping with the importance of the port.

For a time the life and property of the foreigners were protected by foreign soldiers, but the last of these left in 1875. Water works were opened in

from the treaty port. Beyond these limits they were not allowed to pass unless armed with a permit issued by the Japanese government. These became very easy to obtain, but even thus armed foreigners were not permitted to enter the interior for purposes of trade.

Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in 1869, and in return the whole country was thrown open to European traders. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnership in conformation to Japanese law, but under the new treaties the nations will come to understand one another better, because international intercourse will be less restrained.

The sad side of life in the new Japan is that the aesthetic nature of the people must suffer from the modern innovation. The old industries are likely to pass away, and the tourist visiting the country is admonished to study while he may the making of the cloisonne ware, the hand-woven embroidery and the rice mats, for all too soon these industries are destined to die out with the march of progress.

The factory system, which converts a man into a machine, and makes him work without intelligence and without responsibility, is opposed to the ideals of the Japanese workman, who has the instinct of an artist as well as an artisan. To lure these men away from their artistic capabilities has been expensive, but the next generation will have become accustomed to the factory, and the native arts and industries will be crushed out. The artist as a factory hand will have become demoralized.

Of their new industries the Japanese are their own captains. One is forcibly impressed with this in comparison with such countries as Russia, Spain, Italy, the South American republics, and so on, where the skilled trades are headed usually by Englishmen, Americans or Germans, even though "labor" is drilled into shape from native material.

It has been said that Japan is to serve as the schoolmaster of Asia. She has the advantage of being in touch with the oriental nations. Her people are akin to other Asiatics, and hence there is a closer bond than is possible of the Caucasian races. Besides this, they have studied, adopted and mastered to a commendable degree the influences which have served



Public Jenrikisha.

1887, and elaborate harbor works are still in progress.

The newest buildings in Yokohama are the large City Hall, an Imperial postoffice and a railway station. There are three large hotels, besides the Japanese Inn, and two hotels are located on the bund. Banks and churches are numerous, and there are also clubhouses of the Yokohama United Club, the Germania, the Masonic Temple and the Chess Club.

In the earlier days of foreign intercourse districts were set apart at certain ports where foreigners could reside and trade, and the government was altogether separate from the general administration of the country. In

to build up progress in Europe and America.

God Liver Oil in Trade.

Few people realize that as many lives are lost in the cod fisheries to secure cod liver oil as are saved by the oil after it is extracted and refined. Statistics of the industry prove it. Since the liver oil of the cod came to be accepted, about fifty years ago, as a cure for tuberculosis many thousand people have been restored to health from wasting diseases. The cost is seen in the bereaved families along the Newfoundland coast. It seems to be life for life.