

SUNDAY SMILES.

All the Fashion. AN EARLY SUMMER IDYL. Now shy and bashful lovers sit upon the stoop...

Few napons. Ever gazed upon so smiling a sight. With smiling face? A youth, wild yolling, flying with straight, a dog in chase...

An artistic education finishes the accomplishments of a gentleman or lady. Mr. Pease, at his studio corner Wabasha and Third, gives thorough instruction in charcoal and crayon drawing.

A white pique or linen duck vest is worn by young ladies under a cut-away blouse of black cashmere, and there are occasionally white satin vests in a blouse of black satin...

Dunniagon, of 230 East Seventh street, you know, has the reputation of doing plumbing work in a thorough, reliable manner. Call and see him.

It is only a few years since the bang was unknown amongst us, and although it has achieved popularity, we are notified that the day of its glory is passed, that its renown is on the wane and that we must prepare to return to sweet simplicity and severe, unmitigated primness.

Valises, trunks and travelers' accessories can be found in profusion at low prices at Crippen's, 110 East Third street. Ladies' shopping bags.

Stripes of good width are gradually coming into favor, as they have been for the past year abroad, and are made up in pretty demit trained toilettes for the afternoon and for dinner parties for ladies who will not adopt short skirts for the house, even in mid-summer.

A sure cure for profuse perspiration is to buy the A. & W. oil stove of the Pruden Store company, 100 East Third street.

A companion piece to the song "Where Is My Boy To-night?" has been issued, entitled: "My Boy, Where Is Your Father To-night?" On the Fourth of July those who enjoy themselves will buy some of McManus' choice confections and celebrate. 33 East Third street.

At day weddings, receptions, and dinners during the warm months, dresses of heavy silks and satins are replaced by short dresses of white Chinese silk, broad crepe of the palest blue, rose, lilac, cream tints, or ivory white.

Don't you forget that dress makes the man and that Williamson & Loveland, 307 Wabasha, give the best fit and toniest goods in this city.

For driving in open carriages there are new and stylish combinations of black and white that are worn by quite young ladies, as well as by those who are much older.

"Food ready for use" without cooking in reasonable delicacies for camping, picnics and excursions can be found in endless variety at Kennedy & Chittenden's, 317 Wabasha.

It is not too much to spend thirty minutes nightly over the hair. Use a hair brush, for the rubber produces so much electricity that it causes the hair to break and split. Avoid rapid combing. The brush should be applied systematically and make the hair clean and the hair.

Gents can find artistic nobby foot-wear in low styles for summer wear at Schlick & Co.'s, 87 East Third street.

Gentlemen's summer socks come in the fashionable and new shades of gray, drab, mushroom and copper.

The ladies can find a full line of parasols and silk umbrellas in every style and shade at C. A. Dibble's, 75 East Third street.

It is reported that the extraordinary exertions of the Tribune have caused it to muss at least a yard of Hamburg edging within the last three days. If it goes on like this it will split its chemistice.

Gentlemen have long known that Thad. Jones, 7 East Third street, can give the best fit in fine shirt in this city, as well as durability and wear.

The latest night shirts for gentlemen are trimmed with percale figured either with bees or roosters.

Do not curse and swear over a bad plumbing job, but go to Dunniagon, of 230 East Seventh street, and feel sure of reliable work.

One of the prettiest hand bags is made of a dull shade of crushed strawberry, with a disk of Japanese metal, and a tiny turtle in opposite corners for ornament.

When ladies travel they will find that one of Crippen's trunks are very useful to carry articles needed during the journey. Call and see them, at 110 East Third street.

Straw of gray is worn; one of the greatest novelties is illustrated in the hat with the strands sewed lengthwise, instead of round and round; capotes are also made in this way.

One of the finest meals ever eaten can be cooked on the A. & W. oil stove, kept by the Pruden Store Co., 100 East Third St.

SWAMPED AT THE FALLS.

St. Paul Beaten at Minneapolis by a Combination of Unfavorable Circumstances. Not the Least of These Were a Heavy Left-Handed Batter and a Too Previous Right Field Fence.

Stillwater Gets Away With the Cream City Innocents in Fine Style.

The Great Races at Chicago—Turf Events Elsewhere—The Sporting Roundup.

Minneapolis vs. St. Paul. There was a big attendance at the Minneapolis park, yesterday, as was "foreshadowed" by the Globe.

There was a big attendance at the Minneapolis park, yesterday, as was "foreshadowed" by the Globe. Among those present was a large sprinkling of the admirers of the national sport from the Capital city, and they were enthusiastic backers of the St. Paul club.

The two teams made a good team. Notwithstanding the fact that they were handicapped by the fact that McAulay has been McArthur's Detroit curve pitcher, he handled the balls neatly, although he is charged up with two passed balls. McArthur was hit pretty freely, but he was struck high, and the outer field was evidently in the best trim and took in everything that was pitched.

Postor and Ganzel, the St. Paul battery, were greeted by their fellow townsmen with enthusiastic applause, and they appreciated the fact that they were playing for their city and against a club that had a fine sign, and they played a terrific game. Foster sent the balls through as though fired from the mouth of a cannon, and Ganzel was almost unerring in taking them. To say that Foster pitched out sixteen men and that Ganzel caught each one is a tall order.

Murray opened the game yesterday by getting his base on seven called balls, and then Reid hit in his home run, slugging the ball over the fence. Murray scoring meanwhile. Then Nichols and Casey fouled out, and Walker was called out on three strikes by the umpire. Foley was the first to be out, and he was out on a fly.

He dropped the ball near the plate and it proved a base hit. Foster sent a fly to Walker and Foley was retired at second in attempting to steal it. Hengle struck for a base and Barnes hit the ball hard, and it cleared the air with fearful velocity. It was a single handed catch and merited the cheers which it elicited.

In the second inning Parker scored. The two men were out on a fly. The home club got first on bad balls and came to the plate on Isaacson's beautiful base hit. Murray ended the inning by three successive strikes, and the score stood 1-0.

The St. Paul team was given another goose egg, and in the third inning Reid sent another ball for that fence, but it fell a few feet short and Hunter nabbed it. Nichols fanned, Casey took first on a ball, and Foster sent a fly to O'Brien. Both he and Casey tumbled on O'Brien's muffed throw ball, which had been struck by McArthur. Then McArthur struck out. The visitors managed to get a base hit, but they were out on a fly.

Foley's fly, Foster made a base hit, Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Two Deserters Shot—China Says She Has Not Violated the French Treaty.

DESERTERS SHOT. MADRID, June 28.—The two officers guilty of desertion at Santa Coloma last April, who the cabinet council yesterday decided to be shot immediately, were shot to-day, at Gerona. The shots at Gerona and at Barcelona were draped.

THOUSANDS assembled in front of the governor's house in Barcelona, yesterday, and there were enthusiastic backers of the St. Paul club. It may be added that they returned home last night several hundred dollars losers. "Doubtful things are mighty uncertain," and there is really nothing more doubtful than the result of a game of base ball.

The two teams made a good team. Notwithstanding the fact that they were handicapped by the fact that McAulay has been McArthur's Detroit curve pitcher, he handled the balls neatly, although he is charged up with two passed balls. McArthur was hit pretty freely, but he was struck high, and the outer field was evidently in the best trim and took in everything that was pitched.

Postor and Ganzel, the St. Paul battery, were greeted by their fellow townsmen with enthusiastic applause, and they appreciated the fact that they were playing for their city and against a club that had a fine sign, and they played a terrific game. Foster sent the balls through as though fired from the mouth of a cannon, and Ganzel was almost unerring in taking them.

To say that Foster pitched out sixteen men and that Ganzel caught each one is a tall order. Murray opened the game yesterday by getting his base on seven called balls, and then Reid hit in his home run, slugging the ball over the fence.

Murray scoring meanwhile. Then Nichols and Casey fouled out, and Walker was called out on three strikes by the umpire. Foley was the first to be out, and he was out on a fly.

He dropped the ball near the plate and it proved a base hit. Foster sent a fly to Walker and Foley was retired at second in attempting to steal it. Hengle struck for a base and Barnes hit the ball hard, and it cleared the air with fearful velocity.

It was a single handed catch and merited the cheers which it elicited. In the second inning Parker scored. The two men were out on a fly.

The home club got first on bad balls and came to the plate on Isaacson's beautiful base hit. Murray ended the inning by three successive strikes, and the score stood 1-0.

The St. Paul team was given another goose egg, and in the third inning Reid sent another ball for that fence, but it fell a few feet short and Hunter nabbed it.

Nichols fanned, Casey took first on a ball, and Foster sent a fly to O'Brien. Both he and Casey tumbled on O'Brien's muffed throw ball, which had been struck by McArthur. Then McArthur struck out.

The visitors managed to get a base hit, but they were out on a fly. Foley's fly, Foster made a base hit, Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit. Hengle took first on Parker's very bad error, and Barnes got second on a fly. Reid got first on a fly, and Foster made a base hit.

NEWSPAPER NEWS.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

NEWSPAPER NEWS. The Globe's circulation for the week ending June 27, 1908, was 1,000,000.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WORTH.

The Dress of the Women of To-day an Incomprehensible Mixture. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writes from Paris: After several visits to M. and Mme. Worth's establishment in the Rue de la Paix, I succeeded in obtaining an audience of M. Gaston Worth.

In reply to my wish that he would tell me all about the Paris fashions, he said: "It is extremely difficult to say anything precise on the character of the fashions now, because there is no fashion at all. There are, so many dressmakers, each one having her own ideas, that the result is a sort of salvaged and which prevents the fashion from having any definite character, such as it had in former centuries. The reason why there have been so many mixtures of every kind is because communication between nations is now so easy and rapid that a new fashion has not time to be worn by everybody before another one comes.

"It really there are very few ladies who dress absolutely according to the existing fashion. Women will not accept a fashion just when it shows them they prefer to have what they have been accustomed to for years past, and it is rather difficult to make them understand that they must try to change their habits. I will give you an example. We once made a long cloak, with gathering about the neck and on the back, open at the sides and back, and with about ten buttons. The first season we only made two or three of these cloaks. 'What a peculiar thing it is,' said each lady when she saw it for the first time, 'I shall never wear a cloak like that.' But the next season we sold two to three hundred of them, and three years later every woman you saw in the street had one, and the second-rate establishments put these cloaks forward as novelties.

"Then, again, it is the fashion to dress in gray at the present time, but there are many ladies who would not wear that color. It is also the fashion to have a dress very high at the shoulders, but would you believe it! I introduced that style about six years ago! It was found that when the seam of the shoulder was too high or too low, according as the cloth had been cut, a crease formed which caused a lump when the lady held up her arm. Little by little dresses were made with an intentional lump until it became the fashion to have the shoulders raised. The dress high. So you see how fashions are made. But it is not possible to say what is going to be worn. If you go into any place of amusement or fashionable salon, you will see a great many of the women you see are not 200 or 300 years old. What they wear makes them look like a composition of Old Mother Hubbard, a lady of the time of Louis XIV., or any other lady of any other period you can mention.

"The fashion of to-day is indescribable. It is not Greek, nor Roman, nor Medæan, nor Renaissance—and, mind you, there is the same decadence in dress as in painting or architecture—it has no definite character; it is a mixture, a salad. For the painters of the future it will be a very difficult matter indeed to decide the manner of dress which the women of the present time belong to."

Thus did M. Worth, Jr., calmly describe the nondescript character of the lady of the period in the matter of dress, speaking almost unintermittently, just as though he had been delivering a lecture before the members of a dress reform association. Whether he would have spoken his mind so freely had some representative of the weaker sex been present is a question not to be decided here. "Who creates the fashions, then?" I asked. "Who conceives these wonderful combinations of form and color, and who creates them? I might in supposing that there are artists or designers who devote their time and talents to the invention of new styles of dress?"

"Well, a great many new fashions have first seen the light in this establishment," replied M. Gaston Worth. "M. Worth, senior, created them. We have a large staff of ladies who do a great deal, but M. Worth, senior, makes our fashions. There are no artists or designers at all—nothing in the shape of design; because if there were designs it would be very often impossible to make in cloth what had been drawn upon paper, however beautiful it might be."

"How many people do you employ in your workrooms?" I inquired. "We have about seven hundred workwomen, comprising cutters, fitters, trimmers, embroiderers, skirt makers, and so on. We have 400 in the house and 300 outside. Then there are trimmers, makers, etc., who work indirectly for us."

In conclusion, M. Gaston Worth said it would be a great relief to the dressmakers not to have so many styles, which heavily burdened the shoulders of the poorer establishments. The success of the fashion maker's art depends upon the variety of forms and the comparatively low price, which allows the merchant to realize a reasonable profit. Naturally, the persons who buy the cloth, silk, trimmings, and lace must be thoroughly competent judges. It is of a combination of all of these articles upon a roughly cut pattern in muslin that are born those wonderful dresses so much sought after by our lady companions. When the Paris season has been delivered a lecture before the members of a dress reform association. Whether he would have spoken his mind so freely had some representative of the weaker sex been present is a question not to be decided here.

"Who creates the fashions, then?" I asked. "Who conceives these wonderful combinations of form and color, and who creates them? I might in supposing that there are artists or designers who devote their time and talents to the invention of new styles of dress?"

"Well, a great many new fashions have first seen the light in this establishment," replied M. Gaston Worth. "M. Worth, senior, created them. We have a large staff of ladies who do a great deal, but M. Worth, senior, makes our fashions. There are no artists or designers at all—nothing in the shape of design; because if there were designs it would be very often impossible to make in cloth what had been drawn upon paper, however beautiful it might be."

"How many people do you employ in your workrooms?" I inquired. "We have about seven hundred workwomen, comprising cutters, fitters, trimmers, embroiderers, skirt makers, and so on. We have 400 in the house and 300 outside. Then there are trimmers, makers, etc., who work indirectly for us."

In conclusion, M. Gaston Worth said it would be a great relief to the dressmakers not to have so many styles, which heavily burdened the shoulders of the poorer establishments. The success of the fashion maker's art depends upon the variety of forms and the comparatively low price, which allows the merchant to realize a reasonable profit. Naturally, the persons who buy the cloth, silk, trimmings, and lace must be thoroughly competent judges. It is of a combination of all of these articles upon a roughly cut pattern in muslin that are born those wonderful dresses so much sought after by our lady companions. When the Paris season has been delivered a lecture before the members of a dress reform association. Whether he would have spoken his mind so freely had some representative of the weaker sex been present is a question not to be decided here.

"Who creates the fashions, then?" I asked. "Who conceives these wonderful combinations of form and color, and who creates them? I might in supposing that there are artists or designers who devote their time and talents to the invention of new styles of dress?"

"Well, a great many new fashions have first seen the light in this establishment," replied M. Gaston Worth. "M. Worth, senior, created them. We have a large staff of ladies who do a great deal, but M. Worth, senior, makes our fashions. There are no artists or designers at all—nothing in the shape of design; because if there were designs it would be very often impossible to make in cloth what had been drawn upon paper, however beautiful it might be."

"How many people do you employ in your workrooms?" I inquired. "We have about seven hundred workwomen, comprising cutters, fitters, trimmers, embroiderers, skirt makers, and so on. We have 400 in the house and 300 outside. Then there are trimmers, makers, etc., who work indirectly for us."

In conclusion, M. Gaston Worth said it would be a great relief to the dressmakers not to have so many styles, which heavily burdened the shoulders of the poorer establishments. The success of the fashion maker's art depends upon the variety of forms and the comparatively low price, which allows the merchant to realize a reasonable profit. Naturally, the persons who buy the cloth, silk, trimmings, and lace must be thoroughly competent judges. It is of a combination of all of these articles upon a roughly cut pattern in muslin that are born those wonderful dresses so much sought after by our lady companions. When the Paris season has been delivered a lecture before the members of a dress reform association. Whether he would have spoken his mind so freely had some representative of the weaker sex been present is a question not to be decided here.

"Who creates the fashions, then?" I asked. "Who conceives these wonderful combinations of form and color, and who creates them? I might in supposing that there are artists or designers who devote their time and talents to the invention of new styles of dress?"

"Well, a great many new fashions have first seen the light in this establishment," replied M. Gaston Worth. "M. Worth, senior, created them. We have a large staff of ladies who do a great deal, but M. Worth, senior, makes our fashions. There are no artists or designers at all—nothing in the shape of design; because if there were designs it would be very often impossible to make in cloth what had been drawn upon paper, however beautiful it might be."

"How many people do you employ in your workrooms?" I inquired. "We have about seven hundred workwomen, comprising cutters, fitters, trimmers, embroiderers, skirt makers, and so on. We have 400 in the house and 300 outside. Then there are trimmers, makers, etc., who work indirectly for us."

In conclusion, M. Gaston Worth said it would be a great relief to the dressmakers not to have so many styles, which heavily burdened the shoulders of the poorer establishments. The success of the fashion maker's art depends upon the variety of forms and the comparatively low price, which allows the merchant to realize a reasonable profit. Naturally, the persons who buy the cloth, silk, trimmings, and lace must be thoroughly competent judges. It is of a combination of all of these articles upon a roughly cut pattern in muslin that are born those wonderful dresses so much sought after by our lady companions. When the Paris season has been delivered a lecture before the members of a dress reform association. Whether he would have spoken his mind so freely had some representative of the weaker sex been present is a question not to be decided here.

"Who creates the fashions, then?" I asked. "Who conceives these wonderful combinations of form and color, and who creates them? I might in supposing that there are artists or designers who devote their time and talents to the invention of new styles of dress?"

"Well, a great many new fashions have first seen the light in this establishment," replied M. Gaston Worth. "M. Worth, senior, created them. We have a large staff of ladies who do a great deal, but M. Worth, senior, makes our fashions. There are no artists or designers at all—nothing in the shape of design; because if there were designs it would be very often impossible to make in cloth what had been drawn upon paper, however beautiful it might be."

"How many people do you employ in your workrooms?" I inquired. "We have about seven hundred workwomen, comprising cutters, fitters, trimmers