

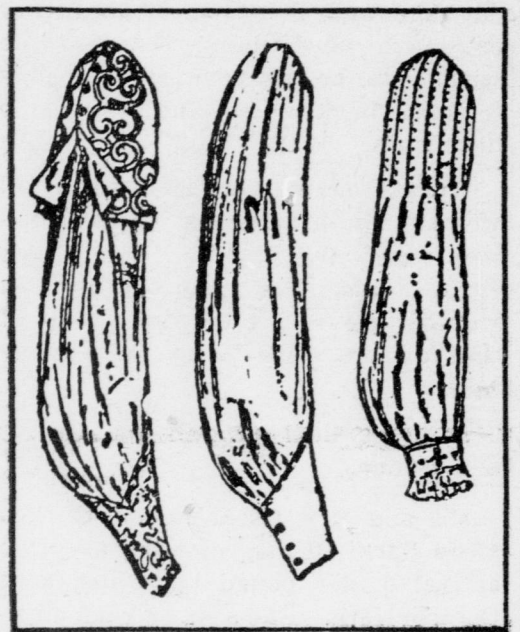
## STYLES IN SLEEVES

REVIVAL OF THE BISHOP TYPE IS NOTED.

Model Is Especially Suited to House Dresses—Here Again the Thin Woman Is Given a Distinct Advantage.

Bishop sleeves they are called, as they were then, and under this name the arm coverings definitely recall some revivals of a dozen years ago.

For soft materials, these gathered sleeves, with their loose limply hanging puffs and pretty shoulder caps, are most charming and suitable, and, as they possess a certain aesthetic grace, they doubtless will be much favored



Plain and Tucked Bishop.

by thin women. Truth to tell, the thin woman has it still all her own way, for it is no use to pretend that the statue-like draperies of fine dress and the chopped-up effects of medium dress are for any but sylph-like figures.

The bishop sleeve in all its ramifications is here shown, any one of the models or all of them being especially suited to house dresses of every description. In the group are displayed very graceful effects for tea gowns, flannel shirt waists and little dressy odd bodices in soft mulls or silks or lace. The sleeve with the cap and cuff could also be used for the most stylish cloth gown, and the combination gives ideas for the using up of materials on hand which may be in good condition.

The group of sleeves displays the various methods of treating the bottom of the long shoulder cap and such wrist finishes as would go with the soft puff that hangs below it. Half a glance would tell anybody fairly gifted with the needle that sleeves in this style present unnumbered possibilities for making old sleeves into new. The cap and cuff should be of the bodice material, but any lace, net or cream, would do for the puff.

## SAME COLOR AS THE SKIRT

This Is the Latest Edict of Fashion in the Matter of the Separate Waist.

Since a one-toned costume adds an appearance of height, Dame Fashion now decrees that the separate waist shall be of the same color as the skirt, whether it be of net, chiffon, silk or any other material, and that its trimming be an exact match. Nets of all kinds are among the novelties of the season, and net bands handsomely embroidered in a floss or straw when on a waist of the same color, look as though the pattern were done on the waist itself. Another device is flowers embroidered in dull colors here and there on ecru lace. Old rose, delft blue and green are seen on the same design. Narrow stripes are the newest style for tailored waists, with net stocks strapped over the whalebone with bands of the striped material and bow to match at the throat. Small neckties are also seen. The tie worn on waists which go under a jumper is a long, narrow cravat caught at the neck with an ornament, the untied ends being finished with pendants.



When the tongue is slightly coated take a charcoal tablet dissolved in water before breakfast. This is easy to take; it cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

An excellent powder for tender skins is easily made from corn starch moistened with enough pure alcohol to make a stiff paste. When hard it may be powdered easily.

When some one is burned or scalded apply the white of a raw egg to the wound. It is soothing and cooling, and if applied at once will relieve the stinging pain and prevent inflammation.

For a dark, rough skin take a hot bath every night before retiring, using a bath brush and a bland soap. Scrub from the chin to the toes and dry. While the body is moist, massage with a good cold cream. In the morning take a cold sponge bath and dry with a Turkish towel. Eat no greasy or fried food.

A bit of lemon juice squeezed into a teaspoonful of glycerin will give relief to an irritated throat. A gargle of water and common baking soda will give relief in a short time. If a slight irritation is noticed, put into a cup of cold water a teaspoonful of soda and three drops of carbolic acid. Gargle the throat. This is a reliable and speedy cure.

## DECEIVED BY THE SHADOWS

Discovery That Must Have Come as a Great Relief to the Young Lawyer.

One rainy day recently, a young lawyer, thinking he would like to take a little flyer in stocks, called at the office of his broker, who happened to be his most intimate friend. When he reached the office a new clerk whom he had never seen before told him that the broker was engaged, but would be at liberty in a few minutes. While sitting idly in the waiting room the young lawyer noticed something that made his eyes almost drop out. The gloom of the day necessitated the use of artificial light in the broker's private office. Silhouetted upon the ground glass partition between the two rooms the lawyer saw the shadows of a man and a woman. They were both seated, the broker at his desk and the woman beside and facing him. Every moment or so the lips of the shadows seemed to meet affectionately. Something about the profile of the woman struck the lawyer as strangely familiar. He rose instantly and threw open the door. Sure enough it was his wife, but she was sitting decorously in a chair two or three feet from the broker, but almost in line with him, engaged in an animated discussion.

Both looked up at the intrusion, but without the least embarrassment.

"Why, hello, Tom!" exclaimed the broker. "Your wife here thinks she would like to speculate a little, too, and I've been using all my eloquence to dissuade her from it. What's the matter? Are you ill?"

"No," answered the lawyer, as he stepped into a chair with an air of great relief. "My eyes have been bothering me a good deal to-day. Do you know a good oculist?"

## BUILT TO DEFY EARTHQUAKES

Tree Homes of Mexico Made of Twigs and Grass Interwoven With Branches.

In order to protect their homes from earthquakes many of the natives in the territory around Chilpancingo and other towns in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, live in trees. Some of these tree homes are of large size and are ingeniously constructed. Reeds and grasses are interwoven with the twigs and branches of the tree, much in the manner that a bird builds its nest.

The severest wind seldom looses these houses from the tree. Where the trees are large and stand closely together houses of two and three rooms are frequently built in their branches. These houses also afford protection from the "tigers" and other wild animals which are found in that region in large numbers. It is claimed that a "tiger" will not attack its prey unless it is upon the ground. The prime object of elevating these houses into the trees, however, is to keep them from being shaken down by the severe earthquakes which visit the Guerrero territory at frequent intervals.

The rocking of the earth gives the trees a swaying motion that does no damage to the houses. In some localities whole villages of these tree homes are to be seen. None of them suffered damage from the recent earthquakes which wrought such ruin to the buildings on the ground.

## She Was Not Engaged.

A book agent rapped at the door of a cottage occupied by an Irish widow, and, as she half opened the door, he inquired:

"Are you the lady of the house?"

"O' am, sor," she replied.

"If you are not engaged I would like to see you a few minutes," remarked the agent as he started to worm his way through the opening.

"Indade, O' m' not engaged, an' it's nawt the loikes o' ye, an' entoir stranger, thawt kin be makin' love to a poor lone widdy six waxes after she's buried her fursht husband," was the emphatic response, as she slammed the door in his face.

Gasping for breath, the agent made for the street, reflecting upon the uncertain meaning of the English language.—Judge.

## Texas in Unique Position.

Except the original 13 states, whose independence was separately acknowledged by Great Britain, Texas is the only state which had separate existence as a nation before it became a state of the union. It is the only one of the admitted states, with the possible exception of Vermont and Maine, which by the conditions of its admission reserved state ownership for all the public lands within its limits. It is the only state which before entering the union had obtained the consent of congress to subdivide itself into a number of new states.

## Value of Tears.

Certain bacteriologists have been enlightening the public as to the value of tears. A good cry, they say, that washes the face with tears is an excellent antiseptic bath. Owing to the large percentage of sodium, chloride, or common salt, which they contain they sterilize the delicate mechanism of the eye and render harmless the bacilli which may have found lodgment on the cheeks.

## At Five O'clock Tea.

"And did you really go to Rome?" asked a guest.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied the hostess, just returned from her first trip abroad. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."—London Opinion.

## BOTH SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE

Useful Costume That May Be Made Up in Serge or Similar Material.

For a useful and smart costume of serge or similar material an attractive new design is shown. The original model was of dark blue serge with a shawl collar and cuffs of black satin. The design is unique among the season's styles for serge suits in that it has no braid trimming, the place being



supplied by stitching. In light and unusual colors of serge or cheviot this costume, because of its extreme simplicity, would be even more effective. Cloth also of the light weight now so much used would develop extremely well in this style, and especially in one of the attractive new reds.

## POINTS OF THE FALL BLOUSE

Some Things That the Amateur Maker Must Be Careful Not to Forget.

Several little new points have bobbed up for the amateur maker of the new fall blouse. She will recognize in them, first, the renewed sanction of the shirt waist. So long as the coat suit exists and is renewed and improved upon (as in the coming fall models), the blouse will spring forth with some fresh touch.

A tendency exists in favor of a long shoulder line, whether it be got by the actual cut or the trimming.

The banded bishop sleeve will probably be a favorite in the lingerie blouse.

The sheer frill in front of the heavier blouse will most frequently be used down the left side or crossing from the left shoulder to the waist line.

Yokes of light-weight linen are to be introduced in some of the heavier linen blouses and the collar in all garments of the better quality is to be made to match it. This last is, no doubt, a natural turning away from the low-priced separate collar.

## COLORS THAT SUIT CHILDREN

Most Effective Combinations Can Be Made by Use of Simple Black and White.

Perhaps the most effective colors—for small child are black and white. It is a nice relief when you have tired of the all-white proposition to get a shepherd's plaid coat to be worn with the sheer white frock and black shoes and stockings. The large panama hat in keeping with this effective outfit should be draped with a loosely tied scarf of black satin dotted with white spots an inch and a half in diameter.

Paris is recommending the scarf as a hat trimming, and it is sent over here in black, blue and scarlet, with white disks sprinkled over its satin surface.

The plan of providing two different trimmings for the same hat may be admirably accomplished by the use of two colored scarfs, and they will be no stumbling block to the amateur, as the scarf means simply the tying of a bow.

## The Boy's Room.

In decorating a small boy's room, cover the walls with peacock blue fabric paper. It is a good color and the paper can be obtained in Scotch plaid. For the frieze select an Indian canoe scene, which will be green and yellow. The ceiling should be a green-white. Cover the brass bed with a green counterpane and have either a bolster of the same or pillows. The rug should be green and tan. A small mission table and chair should be in the room. Do not place many pictures in the room.

## Of a Green Color.

Green is being pressed as a color for autumn; the olive and soft shades for street wear, and pale green for evening gowns. The green beaver hat of a remarkable velvet softness is heralded in an alpine shape, trimmed with one huge cabochon of wide ribbon in the same green.

## Beogaline.

Bengaline now comes in fancy weaves that are wondrously pretty and odd. Some of the patterns resemble brocade, and the colorings are soft and beautifully blended. They make striking theater blouses and need no trimming except a chemisette of white or cream lace.

## KEEP LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS

Dutch Impress Clearly Visible Among Inhabitants of Old Villages Up the Hudson.

Dutch language and customs still prevail to a surprising extent in the old villages up the Hudson, according to Peter C. Barker of Buffalo, N. Y.

"The modern housekeeper from the city," said Mr. Barker, "who takes a picturesque dwelling, built about 1690, for a summer home, is confronted by some bewildering conditions. First among these are words of one pronunciation in Dutch and English, but of totally different meaning. For instance, her 'help' obtained from the village will probably glance about the kitchen after finishing her morning's work, and chant in a sing-song that might be pointed off thus: 'I ain't done no work—what I meant to do—this maw'nin'—yet. An'—I'll jus' file up the kitchen floor. To the mistress' surprise the 'file' proves to be a mop, 'file' being old Dutch for any bit of cloth used for cleaning, from a wash cloth to a floor cloth.

"Another evidence of descent is the use made of water. The old houses were invariably located where advantage might be taken of a running stream, no matter how small. At a point near the kitchen door this was dammed, a water wheel inserted, and power obtained for the churn or turnspit. To-day this power equals a motor for running an ice-cream freezer, a sewing machine, an egg beater or a coffee mill."

## WHAT SHE WAS WAITING FOR

Flat Dweller's Passing On of Discomfort She Endured Had Method Behind It.

The flat dweller hardly recognized the janitor, he was so polite, so modest, so self-effacing, as it were, as he stood at the door, his hat in his hand.

"Is your kitchen still leaking?" he asked her softly.

"Still leaking!" she replied with scorn. It has been leaking a year, ever since she moved up-stairs.

"May I come in and look at it?" still more softly asked the janitor.

She opened the door wide. He entered. He stood in the kitchen, looking up at the ceiling, at several holes through which the water came pattering, at the disgusting splashes made by the leaks that had been leaking a year.

"It does leak, doesn't it?" he queried.

It was too much. The flat dweller went to washing her breakfast dishes left over in the sink.

"Would you like a large tub?" asked the janitor presently, when he observed that some of the leaks splashed on the floor. "Because the water is going into the next floor and spoiling the ceiling there."

"No, I thank you," answered the flat dweller politely, still at her dishes. "I am leaving it like that purposely. I've stood it a year. If the people below have to stand it for another year maybe they'll make you mend the roof."

## Misplaced.

A young mother has just been deeply shocked as the result of her attempted religious instruction to her five-year-old daughter. The vehicle selected as her favorite illustration in these teachings was a picture of the "Madonna and Child" in the library wall. What she actually succeeded in fixing in the youngster's brain was that the supreme being whose picture hung before them was strictly a resident of churches and ever to be spoken of with bated breath.

So much accomplished, the child was taken on a shopping expedition. Scarcely were they across the threshold before the young mother was brought to a crimson-faced standstill by her little daughter's horrified whisper: "Oh, mamma!" as she pointed to a counter full of pictures, "What is God doing in the ten-cent store?"

## No Cheap Resorts Near Paris.

It is a remarkable thing, but in the near neighborhood of Paris there are but very few places where one can go and spend a cheap holiday, and take one's family. For one thing, milk is always difficult to get in country places; it is all sent to the nearest town or the ground is cultivated. Pasture land is rare in France, and milk is dear. The same with the fruit and vegetables—they all go away to the towns. Apropos of this, there is a butcher in Barbizon who enjoys a unique position. He is the only one within five or six miles, and if you grumble at him, he says, "The tramway leaves in two hours; see if you can get better in the next town—or try the forest, if my meat doesn't please you!"

## Would Have Astonished Fulton.

It costs about a cent and a half a pound to ship American merchandise from New York to Trebizond, an out-of-the-way port on the Black sea, 5,000 miles, or thereabouts, from the United States. Then it costs 15 cents a pound to carry the same freight by caravan, from Trebizond to Tahir, the chief commercial center of Persia, a distance of 600 miles. Fulton never realized how much his invention was destined to beat camels and horses in cheap transportation.

## Weeding Out the Dead Material.

"We talk about reviving the sport of the arena in our town."

"Indeed?"

"Sure. Some day we are going to herd all of our mossbacked near citizens together and have a grand killing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## SUITINGS ARE MANY

FASHION OFFERS WIDE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.

Broadcloth Is Still in Favor, with Its Many Grades and Colorings—Venetian One of the Most Serviceable of Materials.

In suitings the incoming season offers much of interest. Broadcloths, as usual, are first in the field, and the number of their grades and colorings is legion. The better ones are lustrous and soft, and while the finish is not quite so shining, it is richer. Venetian, come into its own again, is one of the most serviceable of materials, and bound to be used more generally for home gowns than when it was "in" before. It is not quite so expensive as broadcloth, inasmuch as a medium-priced venetian is infinitely to be preferred to the moderate-priced broadcloth. In the winter we shall have a return of velvets, velveteens, and corduroys, and their use will by no means be restricted either to suits or to gowns, but each will find a place for both these purposes, as well as in the line of trimmings, millinery and dress.

After the broadcloths and venetians there are the lovely old camelshair and zibelines, but as both of them are expensive and not duplicated in cheaper grades, they are likely to remain the exclusive fabrics they have always been. They are, though, neither of them very similar to the original weaves, for the hairy appearance is on the underside, while the right side is smooth in the zibeline like a chiffon broadcloth, and the same in the camelshair except that it has an almost imperceptible crepe suggestion to it.

For the more ordinary suits the heavy cottons will be favored, but in the worsteds English serge and certain of the domestic ones deserve first consideration. Diagonal corded serge and the chevron stripe will be seen, but the plain, heavy, even-ribbed London variety is more desirable, and, whatever novelties are offered from year to year, is always smart.

Cheviots are back, and with their old-time swing. They show decided improvement over their predecessors, being more pliable and of finer texture, and there seems to be no end to the variety of design that is included in the novelty effects.

## HAVE THE COAT INTERLINED

Tailoring Tip That May Be of Service to Those Ordering Winter Wraps.

Many persons ordering an autumn suit and intending it to do duty throughout the winter prefer a medium-weight material, sufficiently interlined, to that heavier quality which looks too rough and ready for the early fall days.

Women will endure the excess of warmth long before winter makes it necessary, but they will not put up with a coat too wintry in appearance. Just by way of suggestion, it ought to be generally known that white, woolly felt, which is so generally used for interlining, has, in its loosely woven fabric, great numbers of long white hairs which gradually work their way through the cloth to the surface. The constant picking out of these hairs can be obviated by the use of dark felt interlinings, and, although all tailors object most seriously to unprofessional interference, it is well to know an occasional thing and to insist.

## FOR BETWEEN SEASONS.



Flower toques are always brought forth at this time of the year, principally for southern tourists. They are also worn in the north during the late winter season and early spring. This is one of the new turban shapes, covered with white tulle. Around the high crown is a band of black velvet ribbon, on top of which is placed a wreath of large pink roses without foliage. This model makes an ideal hat for afternoon affairs.

## New Belting.

White silk moire belting, embroidered with colored dots the size of a lime, is shown in the big shops, and is very attractive for wear with white linen skirts and separate lingerie blouses.

The dots are in all colors, and are matched up in the satin cravat to complete the color scheme.

## Jet and Gold Dinner Frocks.

The dinner dresses favored by most wealthy Americans, and foreigners generally, are ablaze with jet or gold in compact masses. The glittering embroideries appear partly in beads, partly in spangles and cabochons of all sizes.—From the Gentlewoman.

## WORK OF THE GENEALOGIST

His Compensation Depends on His Being Able to Get Up a Really Handsome Family Tree.

The principal workers from the outside in the library of congress are those who are hunting up genealogies. They begin early and work late at this task, and they are paid variously, according to the genealogies they work out, declares the Washington Herald.

"To trace down an ordinary genealogy," said one of these researchers the other day, "I receive \$20, but if I am able to procure a real, handsome genealogy with a duke or a baron or a touch of royalty in it, then I get almost any price my conscience allows me to charge. One American family—now don't be curious, because the family happens to live outside of Washington—gave me \$500 for getting up a lovely family tree for them, which included the privilege of using a coat of arms with royal quarterings. I believe they were called down for using this coat of arms in England, and so they lay it aside when they are in Europe; but in America it appears in great splendor on their stationery, carriage doors and table linen, and it is said the women of the family have it embroidered on their lingerie, being unaware of the fact that the distaff side of the family are not entitled to the coat of arms, but only the quarterings of their father's and mother's arms on a lozenge. Don't pity the poor genealogist, for we are probably as well paid for our work as any of those who must work for a living."

## HOW HE SAVED THE CIRCUS

Wonderful Story Put Up by Owner Called Forth High Compliment from Editor.

Willis Cobb the circus man told this story:

Years ago he was traveling through the south with a wagon tent show and the press agent among other glowing accounts of "what's coming," announced a "herd of 20 camels from the sandy desert of Arabia."

When the show reached town, instead of 20, there was but one sickly camel. Some of the country newspapers paid no attention to this slight discrepancy, but when Cobb entered the office of a Georgia country editor he was mad enough to fight.

"I saw your parade, sah," said he, "and you lied to our people. I've a good mind to roast you. Where are your 20 camels you made my paper say you've got in your show?"

"I'll tell you how it was," explained Cobb. "When we passed the swamp on the way here it was full of alligators, and without the slightest warning they leaped upon the bank and devoured all but one of the camels. We put up a brave fight, but it was no use."

The editor gazed at Willis a couple of minutes and then said: "You're a good one. You ought to be a Georgia editor. Come out to my house to dinner to-day. I want to introduce my wife to the biggest liar on earth. She'll be glad to meet you."

## Office Femininity.

"Women may flaunt their independence as much as they like," said the observant man, "but they seldom lose their femininity. If you take a look at those stenographers and typewriters who nestle about in every downtown office, you will find them between business hours at work on some little thing they would have done if they had been at home, a piece of embroidery, a dollie, hem-stitching, a handkerchief or embroidering a centerpiece or something. The top drawer of their desk is always full of feminine things, needles and thread and scissors. In fact, there are very few of them that I have seen who don't make their part of the office, in spite of their work, as much like home as possible."—New York Times.

## Wonderful Clocks.

Five wheels and a small battery virtually constitute the mechanism of a wonderful clock just invented in England. It will run three years without attention, and at the end of that time all that is required is to attach a new battery.

Another new English clock enables the possessor to ascertain at a glance the mean time, the meridian and relative position of every part of the empire, besides being able to witness the actual speed and direction of the earth's rotation. The motive power is a clock in the base of the stand, and the apparatus requires winding only once a week.

## Plausible Explanation.

The depot of Meridian, Tex., is about a mile from the business part of the town. One night a sleepy, weary traveling man said to the darky who was driving him to the hotel:

"Old man, why in the name of heaven did they put this depot so far from town?"

The darky scratched his head in thought, and replied:

"Waal, boss, I's fo'ced to admit dat I hasn't give de matter s'ficient cogitation, but jes' jumped up fer a answer like dis, I s'pose dey done dat so as to have de depot as near as possible to de railroad."—Lippincott's.

## Elvira's Way.

The teacher (reading)—"Then the girl warrior faced the mocking foe and unsheathed her deadly weapon." What does that mean, children? Well, Elvira?

Elvira—Please, ma'am, I think it means she stuck out her tongue.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.