FOR THE FAIR SEX.

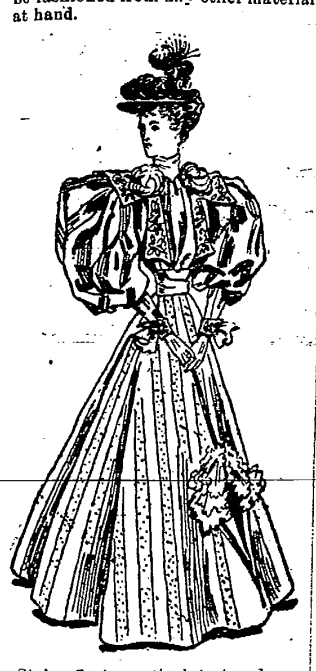
SKIRTS DON'T BOTHER MUCH SO LONG AS THEY ARE CONSCIOUS.

It is the Waist, the Collar, the Hair and Incidentally the Face that Lovely Women Must Depend Upon for Her Artificial Attractiveness.

The original fancy for the novel in waist decoration is deepening into widespread anxiety. No one minds much about her skirts, if they are moderately wide and have the braid on them, but a new waist involves labor of body and mind.

The sailor collar is rampant. It has grown to be the madness of the hour. We see it not only in the duck, gingham and humble fabrics, but in satin and the finest, in black and white colors, particularly linen color.

Some seek to vary the simple collar effect by adding fichu ends. In which case the whole arrangement is often adjustable. The most popular of these finishing touches is made of fine grass linen, with trimmings of black or white lace. But they may be fashioned from any other material at hand.



Stole effects are the latest and perhaps the prettiest. At the back they fit perfectly, extend in epaulet fashion over the sleeves and down the front in loose ends, finishing just at the waistline, where, after their own sweet will, they may flop about a bit.

Stoles are made from the dress fabric, grass linen or net. Some particularly smart ones have been made of black Brussels, ornamented with appliqued jet pieces. They have, in the latter case, jet borders.

A gown of white glace taffeta with lines of black and small flowers of yellow, has a vest of yellow chiffon and a modified stole trimming of white Russian lace or yellow silk. Yellow chiffon ends, which make a pretty decoration if kept out of ice cream, finish the sleeve. A hat of black and a parasol of white, gloves of pale yellow with white stitchings, add the necessary garden party touches.

Shoulder straps ending in broad sash-like tabs are the prominent features of a jaunty evening waist, intended, oddly enough, for half-

mourning. The body of the waist is of dull white gros grain silk, ornamented with black cordrd chiffons insertings. The sleeves are of fine black and white striped silk, not lace, and the tab ends are of dull black gros grain, held in place by buckles of ornamented blackness.

It has always seemed a little curious that conventional mourning should insist upon certain somber standard colors, though permitting, even requiring, that the mode be of the latest.

But why quarrel with the mode? One may refuse to adopt it if she likes. But why differ excitedly with it or anything?

FASHION NOTES.

To take the place of chiffon is a slightly heavier material called mignon.

Perforated muslin, either white or ecru, looks particularly pretty over a color.

Milliners are making great use of net, tulle, lisse and lace, particularly black and white.

Fancy trimmings and startling contrasts in bathing dresses are avoided by well-bred women.

Some of the new bathing dresses are made with very pale Turkish trousers that fasten just below the knee.

A pink gingham has a bodice with diagonal stripes of white satin ribbon and white guipure insertion.

Very dainty boating costumes are made of blue and white striped canvas, with two box plaits in the back of the blouse waist and one on either side of the front, where it opens over a lawn shirt striped with Valenciennes lace.

The tartan craze has attacked parasols as well as shirt waists.

Pretty flowered lawns and muslin for young girls are trimmed with two-inch striped ribbons, as neck band, holding a puff in the sleeve above the elbow, and in smart, perkish bows each side of the slight fullness in the bodice front. The lovely Dresden and chine ribbons are used with plain materials.

Blue serge suits are made with box-plaited bodices, the plaits edged with detachable needlework frills.

Stylish suits of tan and gray duck have heavy white vests.

Another novelty in black satin has a narrow yoke of green velvet, and the satin is cut in a deep point at the back, on the shoulders, with two points in front and covered with spangles to match the velvet.

Black silk muslin and chiffon flowered in soft colors and large patterns make lovely summer gowns for matrons. They are made up over black taffeta and require very little trimming.

The latest capes are triumphs of color and decoration.

Blouse waists of finely-striped washing silks, with turn-over collars of lawn or white silk edged with lace, are the coolest things possible, and dainty to look upon.

White parasols of plain silk and no trimming are the prevailing fashion for general use with light gowns, and in addition to these are the changeable silks for greater service, and some that are covered with large Scotch plaids, very conspicuous but rare in the procession.

Patent-leather shoes with black stockings and tan shoes with stockings to match are the reigning styles of the season.

A pretty, girlish costume is of a rose-sprigged foulard, with a full bodice, and the neck squared just a little back and front. No collar is worn with this frock, although it is a day dress, the only protection to the neck being the gauze band with the wide-spreading wings. Black jet is very effective with white.

An exceedingly chic little evening toilette is of white mousseline de soie, with a large jetted ornament in front of the low-cut bodice as the only trimming. A jet aigrette is worn in the hair to match.

Glace silk takes the place of moire this year.

For general street and outing wear are many plain white sailors and walking shapes with white bands.

Black satin ribbon in sash width is embroidered with scale spangles in electric blue, garnet, green, copper, gold or steel.

An unusually pretty button in a fleur-de-lis design framed in a fanciful circlet is of rhinestones cut and set like diamond chips.

For summer wear blouses will be cut low and square at the neck, bordered with galon or embroidery and with short sleeves.

Pearl gray, with a decided blue tinge, is a reigning favorite tint in cloth.

All kinds of thin, gauzy materials are popular this season for both gowns and waists.

A conspicuous feature of milinery is the immense display of abnormally wide ribbons.

Small buckles and belt buckles are being used as much as ever. A double czarina is new this season.

The round waist blossoms out afresh on toilets and costumes of every sort and for every possible occasion.

Plain organdies of red, yellow, blue, mauve and green make very stunning gowns trimmed with cream or black lace.

The dominant note of dress decoration is lace, and nothing but the most severe tailor-made coat and skirt escape a touch of it.

Wide collars of batiste and lace are so generally used for the decoration of summer gowns that they have become a familiar feature of fashion.

An economical way to have variety in the thin waists which require lining is to have one well-fitted silk underbodice which can do duty for them all.

The latest French chine shows shadowy, blurred designs. Minute flowers are shown at their best on white grounds. In these all the new tones are blended with delightful results.

Colored batiste blouses with tucked muslin and lace collars and cuffs and a wide plait down the front are charming little additions to the wardrobe.

Melton cloth of the finest quality is used by fashionable tailors instead of covert suiting for costumes and jackets for cool days at the sea side or in the mountains.

Pin-dotted changeable silks in soft lovely summer tints, glittering with a sheen of gold or silver, are made with a belted waist with rich-looking yoke of ecru guipure lace, with round shoulder-berths of the same.

Linen, cambric or cotton gowns are quite glorified by the liberal amount of embroidered trimming bestowed upon them.

Dimities, organdies, lawns and light silks are more tempting just now than any sort of cloth, and lovely gowns of these dainty fabrics are made in most instances without lining and worn over silk petticoats.

There is a new, very comfortable and useful glove for bicycling wear. It is made in silk and also in lisle and fits the hand perfectly. The gloves have a reinforced leather palm and they make a practical and yet easy glove for the purpose intended.

In the exhibit of new grenadines are those in white stripe effects on black grounds, with tiny lines of rich color woven between the stripes.

Black velvet ribbon and black lace are used to trim white and light-colored muslins, and black summer fabrics, in their turn, are relieved with trimmings of white.

Straight bands of ribbon on each side of the dress-skirt appear on some of the pretty youthful gowns made of silk, sheer wool, and many of the new charming lawns and linens.

A new effect for the necks of summer gowns consists of milliners' folds laid smoothly on the neck of the bodice, without any standing collar to oppress and stifle throughout the dog days.

The charming Dresden muslins are in high fashion for youthful wearers. The soft semi-diaphanous grounds are figured with the most fascinating patterns of roses, violets, shaded green foliage and blossoms and sprays of every lovely color and kind.

Something New.

"Electrical funerals" are the very latest thing in Harrisburg, Penn. The trolley wire leads to the cemetery and the enterprising company which has the street railway franchise has constructed a special funeral car and rents it to the mourners who desire to bury the departed according to the ultra modern ideas of this electric age.

This comes as near to "galvanizing the corpse" as modern science can, and it is a step in advance of St. Louis' electrical hospital car. In that city an ambulance car makes its regular trips, picks up candidates for the surgical ward in the city hospital and conveys them with neatness and dispatch to the operating table. It remains for some other city to adopt St. Louis' electric hospital car, fit up an electric car for the coroner, borrow Harrisburg's electric funeral car, hook them all together and be at the head of the procession.

When the victim is dug from under the electric car he can be taken into the hospital car. If he dies the coroner can ring up six passengers to serve as a jury, hold his inquest and pass the legalized corpse back into the funeral car without causing the company to lose a single nickel through a moment's delay.

Praising the King.

The King of Denmark, it is said, is a quiet and unostentatious man, and rather fond of traveling if his people would let him do it in peace, but they are so extravagantly fond of him that the marks of their appreciation become rather wearisome. One day not long ago, as he was on a journey, the train was blocked for a little while at a small station by an accident. A peasant who had heard that the King was on the train took the opportunity of seeing him, and walking down the platform stared at the cars until he came to a nice looking old gentleman looking out of a window. "Good morning," said the gentleman. "Good morning," said the peasant, "be you the King?" "Yes," replied the other. "Well, then," rejoined the countryman, "I want to tell you something. You be the best King that we ever had in Denmark." The King lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the compliment, and said, "Thank you, but that is a matter of opinion, and I cannot judge it impartially."

Plainly Visible.

A scientific authority states that by covering a bullet with vaseline its flight may be easily followed with the eye from the time it leaves the rifle until it strikes the target. The course of the bullet is marked by a ring of smoke, caused by the vaseline being ignited on leaving the muzzle of the gun.

Burnett County, Wis., has 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes to market.

ABOUT EDITOR STOREY.

How His Raids on the Newspaper Workers Were Checked.

Wilbur Storey, though a great editor, never had fame for good humor, and as he grow old he grew irritable. Little things worried him; small matters made him furious. If some mistakes shone forth in any fashion of bad, ragged work in the Chicago Times, Storey was liable to inquire the criminal out and deal with him.

There came a time in his life when his dismissals from the service of his paper averaged four a week; good men, too. James B. Runnion, now editor-in-chief of the Kansas City Star, was then managing editor of Wilbur Storey's Times. To preserve his force from the devastating swoops of Storey's irritability something had to bedone.

Runnion studied the situation long and hard. He noticed that after Storey had discharged a man he appeared to experience great relief, and would get along in peace and comparative quietude for a time. The record showed that Storey never fired more than one man a day.

If Runnion could only provide the right sort of a victim every day all would be well. A bright idea struck Runnion. He had a splendid, competent boy in the elevator. He removed that competent youth to another field and hired another boy—the worst that he could find.

The boy knew nothing of an elevator and did everything wrong. The first time Storey got into the elevator with the worthless boy he started the machine too soon, and almost caught the great editor in the door frame. Had he succeeded it would have ended Storey's career. Upon arrival at the top floor Storey ordered the dangerous youth discharged. It was done, and the old elevator boy was sent back until a fresh victim could be brought in.

The next morning a new and clumsy elevator boy was discovered by Storey and promptly told to go. The morning following Runnion fed the great editor another. Now and then a boy would last two days, but the rule was five a week.

Storey would immolate a quintet of elevator boys each week, and with that he would rest content. It was a good thing, and kept him off the regular force and restored tranquility among the hired men. But it was a bit rough on the boys.—Washington Star.

Improved Drawbridges.

How to use the rivers and canals that run through large cities, and yet provide safe and simple bridges for them, has long been a puzzle to civil engineers. The new Van Buren Street bridge in Chicago shows some novel ideas in construction, and will doubtless be a model, after which many will be built. Imagine two enormous, elongated pears so tipped over toward each other that their stems meet, and you have the foundation principle of this bridge. The meeting-point of the stems is the railing of the bridge, which is of the usual height. Now tip these pears back upon their blossom ends, and the shape of the bridge when open is approximately given. This form of construction has advantages, in that no one can drive through the draw or stand on the bridge, as the tracks elevate to something more than an angle of forty-five degrees. The preponderant weight rests on very heavy stone piers, and when tipped upright there is none of the tremendous leverage which is a perpetual strain on those built after ordinary plans. The opening leaves the entire width of the channel free, and there is no danger of collision of masts or of difficulties on account of the narrowness of the waterway.

A cablegram announces that "the sultan is threatened with paralysis." He is; the powers threaten to do it.