

WHAT THEY WILL WEAR

THINGS SEEN AT THE MILLINERS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Trimnings are Richer and More Varied Than Ever—Broad Effects a Principal Feature—Nacre Another Name for Shot Effects—A Gorgeous Display.

With the advent of the bright September days the milliners begin to prepare for the autumn openings and the fickle feminine mind is now just as enthusiastic over the rich ribbons, chenilles, feather trimmings, wings and velvets, as it was over the dainty blossoms which adorned the spring and summer headwear.

Charles K. Cameron

took time by the forelock this season and was nearly a week ahead of the other milliners in exhibiting his headwear. His establishment was thronged with visitors on Tuesday, Saturday and Monday; the majority of them were city ladies. The weather was not all that could have been wished; and a dark dull day spoils the richest shades. His rooms however were bright and cheerful and the display was a splendid one.

Another graceful thing from New York was entirely of navy mirror velvet; its trimmings were large green bows and two black birds; the bows at the back were fastened with plain jet ornaments resembling buttons.

A stylish Parisian novelty had the front of the brim very broad while the back was quite narrow; brown mirror velvet covered the brim and was fluted around the crown, in the back are three tips showing a shot effect of pink and green, still bows of green are at the back, and lying on the front of the brim giving it very wide effect are four shaded quills, a brown velvet rosette in the centre.

Manchester, Robertson and Allison.

had their wholesale opening the first of the week, and the attendance of milliners, for whose benefit it is given was very large. They came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and on Monday note books and pencils were in great demand; one ingenious lady did not confine herself to transferring a description to her note book but when she came across any particularly attractive and intricate model she went to work with deft fingers and in a short time a rough fac simile was made up in white and colored paper; this is quite an original idea and one which must be very useful to a milliner, for it is sometimes impossible to tell even from a written description just where a bow, or quill, or a tip should be placed.

In an outer room were five or six tables extending the entire length of the room, filled with untrimmed shapes and in two other very large rooms was the trimmed millinery and it is needless to say that round the tables in these rooms the visitors

congregated; on the upper shelves were an almost endless variety of colored plumes and tips while the tables were gay with pyramids of feathers. In this establishment also chenille is largely used and comes in shot effects—nacre, is now the correct term—in wings leaves and almost everything. The principal ornament used is in steel and rhine stones combined. One of the most fashionable was on the front of a black velvet hat, with pale green trimmings and was in the shape of two crescents, joined at the round part with four of the sparkling stones; the crescents were of steel and stones; however they come in many shapes: some of the hats were gorgeous in the extreme. The chief point in the season's millinery is the great width of the ribbon used and the immense wings which are worn upon hats and bonnets. The last are very large, the width on some fronts being fully 3/4 of a yard from tip to tip of the wings and appear in every color. Broad effects in trimming will continue to obtain. Special novelties have been introduced this season; the ribbons for autumn and winter are in warm Persian colorings and just now are very conspicuous, they are seen on the imported work and will be very popular; they are however already strongly rivalled by plain and shot ribbons and ribbons in chameleon tints. Distinctive of the season are ribbons giving mother-of-pearl effect, the tints seeming to reflect all the colors confined in the opal and running through ribbons, velvets, and, through the skill of the dyer, they are also given to feathers, not naturally prismatic. Ostrich plumes are out in softly dressed half long tips, curling over at the end, the plumes often being mounted with a tuft. Birds will enter very largely into this winter's trimming.

A dainty bonnet noticed at Manchester's was made on a flat foundation covered with pale green mirror velvet, the crown being formed with a point of velvet and a band of fancy white and gold gimp, the broad silk loops were shaded green and white and the long ties, a good quarter of a yard in width, were the same; a white aigrette gave a pretty finish to one of the prettiest things imaginable. A hat marked \$21.60 wholesale, was very large, and was covered with shot brown and green velvet with large silk bows showing the same colors; on the front was a black bird, and fancy feathers arranged in peacock tail effect. Another, marked \$17.00 was covered in black with twisted folds of salmon and pale green velvet around the upper part of the crown and a fold of the latter around the brim; there were five black tips on this hat and two wings; the latter rising fully a quarter of a yard above the brim; a jet and rhine stone buckle sparkled on the front. One graceful thing was in black and orange velvet with stiff feathers and ostrich tips, while another, not less stylish was white with the under part of the brim lined with tawn, a narrow fawn fold on the top of brim, just far enough removed from the edge to show a little of the white, with fawn bows arranged in a fan effect and three large white plumes.

Daniel and Robertson.

At this establishment elaborate preparations were made for the fall opening and the amount of goods shown was far in excess of anything before, and that is speaking very strongly, as their exhibitions are always second to none.

The rich display of trimmings in ribbons and velvets interwoven with bright wings, birds, jets, buckles, and tips makes a very harmonious appearance; the number of felt and covered hats for ladies and children is very large. Among the imported goods are several unique styles, all of which would look well on a pretty head. The designs are about the same as those noted elsewhere; they have an extensive stock of trimmed felt, satin and velvet crowns, chenille brims in light and dark shades, exquisite shades of velvet and shot silks; are shown in every design, as the graceful draped crown is one of the leading features of the season's large hats. Daniel & Robertson have imported everything that is new, from New York, London, and Paris, and a treat is in store for the ladies who have not yet visited their establishment.

Use for the Calico Cat.

The stuffed calico cats, made of print cloth stamped with the picture of a tabby and stuffed with cotton into quite a life-like counterfeit of the animal, which were a common toy with children a few years ago, have been put to a novel use lately in Lincoln county, Me. The farmers have fastened the calico cats up among the branches of their fruit trees, and it is said they most effectually scare away predatory birds. It would seem the idea could be extended into the making of lifelike stuffed calico huntsmen for use as scare-crows in cornfields and melon patches.

A shrewd Peasant.

A countryman went to a lawyer, laid before him a case in dispute, and then asked him if he would undertake to win the suit. Lawyer—most certainly I will undertake the case. We are sure to win!

Peasant so you really think it is a good case? Lawyer—Undoubtedly. I am prepared to guarantee you will get a verdict in your favor.

Peasant—Well, then, sir, I dont think I'll go to law this time, for, you see, I have just given you my opponent's case and I no my own.—German Paper.

DOGS FOR DETECTIVES.

BLOOD HOUNDS IN THE SOUTH AS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

No Slaves for Them to Follow Now, but They are Used for Tracking Criminals—Box Modera Dogs are Trained and Started on the Trail of the Fugitive.

According to a correspondent of the New York Advertiser, the following style of advertisement is occasionally seen in Southern papers usually in some column of a weekly in a back country; perhaps its neighbor is the professional card of the village attorney or practitioner. It is not a pleasant announcement to the average reader.

BLOODHOUNDS

I have a thoroughly trained pair which I offer for service to parties residing in Caddo or adjoining parishes. Address: JAMES R. HENDERSON, Shreveport, La.

The sign really amounts to that of a detective agency, for the people in many sections of the South rely on crime far more than human detectives in tracing criminals. It is a case where the sense of smell is considered superior to the work of the brain, and the truly wonderful ability of dogs locating criminals proves that the confidence of the people in them is well founded.

The Southern bloodhound of today is very rarely of pure breed. Before the war his ancestors were imported principally from the border country between England and Scotland, where they have been used for two centuries to capture poachers on the estates of country gentlemen and in the place of deerhounds. In the fifties the finest bloodhounds in the world were in the South. At least a brace could be found on nearly every large plantation and it is unnecessary to detail the part they played in capturing runaway slaves. At the present time it is doubtless if over fifty packs are in leash between the Potomac and Mississippi Rivers, and, as already stated, very few of these are of perfect pedigree, some of them being part mastiff and others part greyhound. However, if they are half-breeds, that is sufficient to make them man hunters of the first rank. In Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina they are most numerous, although a few packs are employed in eastern Texas, and occasionally a dog is borrowed to chase a criminal in Arkansas.

It is very easy to pick out one of these animals even if not of full blood. Usually of a dark tan or fawn color, he seldom stands higher than two feet from the ground. His forehead long and narrow, contains a pair of large full eyes, which, when he is undisturbed, gives his face a gentle, docile expression, while the beauty of his head is enhanced by the long, loosely hanging ears which are as soft as silk to the touch.

But if you open his mouth a cruel looking double row of teeth shows what he has in store for an enemy. When aroused or angered he undergoes a wonderful transformation and seems to be changed into a wild beast. He literally fears nothing and will attack man or brute until he dies or is pulled off by his master.

But the scent of the bloodhound, if it may be so-called, is his wonderful quality. Old dog trainers who have made a specialty of "breaking" this breed for criminal work are time and again astonished at the keenness of some of the young dogs, for they have to be broken in to take a trail and this process sometimes occupies months. It is not unlike training retrievers and other bird dogs, but the game is "decidedly different." Here is an idea of the "lesson" as it came from the owners of one of the best packs in South Carolina.

"I generally take the dog when he's six or eight months old and pick out a stretch of country, mostly pasture land, that is covered with young grass. The course is to say a mile long, with a smart bit of woodland on it. Then I give a young buck (negro) a dime and have him put on a pair of solid brogans. I have him rub the blood of a chicken or some hog's blood on the soles and start him over the course just about sun up in the morning before the dew is off the grass, the scent of the blood is stronger, as the wet grass catches it. The boy goes along at a trot over the grassland and takes a straight line through the woods. When he gets into the clearing again he goes in a round-about way to the half hour after he starts I let the hound have his nose—say a hundred feet from where the buck put on the brogans. If he's been-scented, he'll strike it in five minutes. Generally he can follow the line to the woods. Then the under-bush may puzzle him, but after a few minutes he picks up the trail and it's a right smart short while before he gets to the end of the course. I generally go with him, keeping a long leader around his neck, but it's hard pulling him back when he's once got the scent. How does he know when to stop? Because the boy takes off the brogans where I tell him and leaves them there. You ought to see the dog take them up in his teeth! He knows where the blood comes from then that he's scented on the grass."

Mr. Herndon's pack at Shreveport, La., is one of the most noted in the South. Sheriffs and police officers for a hundred miles around send for them when a crime has been committed or a convict escapes. When sent for the owner accompanies them and directs the search. If a murder is reported in some adjacent parish, and such crimes are of frequent occurrence in

the rural districts of northwestern Louisiana, the officials send immediately and the dogs are taken to the scene by wagon or train. Perhaps it has happened in a farm house. Every one is kept away from the house as much as possible until they arrive. Then they are allowed to run all around it. If only two or three persons have entered the house after the murder the animals are very quick in finding a scent. With heads to the floor or ground they work along it, gradually getting further and further away, until they reach a point where only the supposed murderers have stepped. A deep proloagued bay comes from their throats and the pursuers know they are on the trail. Hour after hour the mounted men and dogs go over the country, sometimes at a run in places where the scent is plain, sometimes at a snail's pace where the clew is almost obliterated. A trained hound only bays when it has found the scent and when he comes in sight of the man. The chase usually ends in some swamp almost inaccessible. The pack circle around it and the pursuing posse know they are close to the object of their search. Finally a series of quick sharp barks tell them the dogs have sighted him, and a few minutes later he is within pistol shot and a prisoner.

The Shreveport hounds have a record of capturing or tracing fifty fugitives from justice since they have been employed in the work. What is known as the Duke's pack is perhaps the most celebrated in the South. They are six in number, most of them being full blood. Mr. J. L. Duke's of Orangeburg, S. C., is the owner, and values them at \$200 apiece. They have been used in the lower part of the State in tracking criminals in the great Sintel and Edisto River swamps, and seldom fail in their efforts. One of the best tests of the sagacity of these dogs was given a few months ago. The barn buildings of Mr. J. D. Cook, a wealthy planter, near Orangeburg, were burned by incendiaries. Several negroes were suspected, but no proof could be secured against them by the Sheriff. Twenty-four hours after the fire Mr. Duke's pack were sent for and his dogs placed in service. Hundreds of people had visited the place, and it seemed almost impossible to trace the suspects by the usual method, as their footprints had evidently been trodden over a dozen times. A clew was obtained, however, and the dogs stopped at a cabin only two miles away in the midst of a cornfield, after making a circle of nearly twenty miles around the country and going through several patches of marsh and underbrush. The cabin was occupied by one of Mr. Cook's trusted hands, who positively denied any connection with the crime. A search of the house, however, revealed an old shoe partly burned, which had been hidden in the old fireplace. The negro then confessed that he had been hired to burn the stables. Knowing that the dogs would probably be used to discover the incendiary, and knowing their modes of work, he made every arrangement to mislead them, taking the roundabout route going part of the time with his shoes on so as to change the scent. It is supposed that the dogs traced him by the odor of burned leather, though he kept his shoes in his hand. When the cabin doors were opened the dogs rushed to the chimney and remained there until the shoes were found.

The bloodhound will attack the man he is pursuing. This is because the latter usually offers resistance when captured. It is a fact that if he lies down and makes no motion the packs, if properly trained, will stand by him until their master comes, and not harm him. Convicts who escape from chain gangs are aware of this, and when sighted by dogs, which are frequently placed in pursuit, throw themselves on the ground and remain motionless. If they offer fight, however, all the brute's ferocity is aroused, and, though the genuine bloodhound is much smaller than a mastiff or greyhound, he is usually the match for a man, unless the latter is armed. He springs at the fugitive's throat, and, as we have already intimated, will fight like a tiger.

There's one good school—Snell's College. Mother— How many young people go wrong—because they've not learned how to go right. S. A. SNELL. Truro, N. S.

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