

## Frills of Fashion.

Women's main concern now is for her skirt. Waist fashions are so varied that she cannot well go astray except in the matter of sleeves.

With the skirt it is different. Your correspondent went into a tailoring establishment the other day and asked for a habit-backed skirt. 'Why do you not take the newest skirt?' asked she. 'The habit backs are going out.' She then explained that the newest skirt was a box-plaited one as to the back and sides, and plain as to the front. 'This,' said she, 'is a compromise between the box-plaited all-around and the saddle back.'

The 'popular' skirt will be one with a tight-fitting front and sides and a box plait of moderate size in the back, the box falling apart enough to be graceful and to relieve the back of its drawn look. This kind of a skirt is easily arranged or draped as the modistes will tell you, and is attached to the band quite as easily. The front and sides are sewed to the band with fullness, but at the very middle of the back there is laid the large flat plait.

The skirt opens either at one side of the box plait or upon the left side of the front. The front opening is so much more popular than the rear opening the women are loath to disturb it. The thought that there is no gaping placket hole is so reassuring that a woman walks in comfort.

Another style of skirt is simple and pretty. It has the box plait in the back, but the front and sides are arranged with the tiniest tucks running vertically from the belt downward. The tucks are no heavier than a cording and look not unlike cording. They begin at the belt and extend downward to a point just below the hips. Where the tucks end a slight flare occurs which allows for the fit of the hips. This is an extremely becoming style and an admirable one, in that it looks well in any material. Black serge, made up in this way, looks very dressy, especially when completed with the box plait in the back.

A black serge trimmed with braid, arranged to a deep point in front, with the skirt plaited in the back and tucked from the waist to a point below the hips in front is quite fine enough for a street skirt for winter or early spring.

There is still another new skirt, that one being a variation of the box plait. It is called the Grecian fold skirt. The front and sides are fitted as tightly as possible, and the skirt is very long, quite covering the feet, after the fashion of the new street dress. But it is in the back that the newness is shown. From the belt to the hem there extends a very large box plait which is called the Grecian fold.

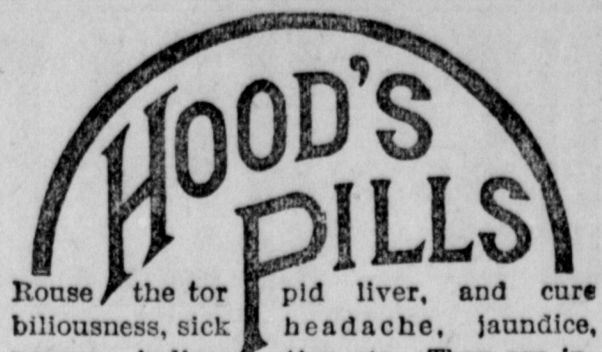
It is different from the conventional box plait. At the waist it is narrow, scarcely more than six inches wide, but below the waist it gradually flares until it is half a yard or more wide at the hem. The plait is folded in very deeply, so that there is a deal of fullness at the back. For those who found the habit back trying this is a very acceptable fashion for the flare is becoming to every figure.

In enumerating the new skirts one almost forgets the Russian skirts, which are gathered across the back and conventionally tight in front and on the sides. To hold the front and sides firm and in place there are old fashioned tie strings underneath. The strings extend no lower than the hips. Below that the skirt flares out as suddenly as possible. This is a quick and easy style for the home dress-maker, much easier than the Grecian fold skirt.

There are also draped skirts. These are intricate and hard to understand. Four large, pointed, shawl-like pieces are so arranged that they form tunics at the front and the sides and the back. The drapery is put on from the waist and the points fall to the hem of the skirt.

The sides are precisely like the front, the same long, sharp point gradually growing broader from the hem upward to the belt, is seen, and the back is a repetition of the sides and front. For this skirt the large plaid shawl patterns are used, the McKinley plaid in red, and the Fergus plaid in green being the two most popular designs, unless it be the Westminster browns, which are the rage in London; they vary from yellow-brown to the greenish shades of the same color.

Brown is coming violently into style and it is no wonder; for no color permits of so much license in treatment nor is produced in such a variety of shades. From the tan and cafe au lait, or milky brown, to the invisible brown, there are a hundred



Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

shades, each so different from the others that it might belong to a different family. The bronze or greenish brown is the newest of all and the most effective.

The new skirt materials are properly described as 'novelty' goods. They have a groundwork of dark blue into which is woven all the tiny bits of color of the rainbow. Flecks of geranium, of sky blue, of light pink and of delicate green, are scattered through the weave. For service there is nothing to equal this material.

From an economical standpoint, it may be argued, that it is impossible to 'spot' such goods, as it is already thoroughly spotted.

Hats are so closely related to skirts that they must be mentioned together. The crown of the hat, if not of the skirt material, matches it in color and in trimming as closely as possible.

A hat with braided crown is worn with a braided skirt, and a hat with trimming of applique is worn with a skirt similarly decorated. The coat may be of plain black or of fur, plain and uninteresting, except as value attaches itself to it, yet the costume is modish, because the hat and skirt match so well.

In the shape of hats there is a decided tendency towards the English walking shapes and its modifications, the Minerva, the Langtry, and the uncreased Fedora. The distinguishing characteristics of all is the uprolling side, the downward tip in front and back, and the broad effect across the face. A hat of this kind transforms an irregular face into a classic one and makes a classic face even more symmetrical.

The muff is not small if it be a 'made' muff, and it is fashioned of material to match the hat. With muff and hat alike in color and material, and both of them matching the skirt in tone, the costume is complete as to the keynotes of harmony—color and material.

### Children's Clothes.

Children's clothes were never prettier than they are now, and never more varied in style, and yet there seems to be very little that is really new. A little variation in the detail of trimming, a slight difference in the shape of the collar which falls around the inevitable guimpe yoke, or some little diversity in the finish, is all that we can hope for until the spring models appear.

The skirts, after the manner of the grown up gowns, are dignified by plaits disposed in various ways. One of them shows side plaits beginning at either side of the front breadth and stitched down a little more than a third of the length of the skirt. Plaid wool materials make very nice school dresses with a plaited waist or with a bolero of plain color trimmed around with braid. The plaid gown has a deep collar of plain cashmere, covered with rows of gilt braid and little velvet pieces projecting at either side of the front. Again the plaid is used in silk for the sash and collar, and the material is plain. A velvet collar with a knot and short cravat ends of plaid silk where it meets, and a belt and sash of plaid are a very good finish for any plain material if the right colors are chosen. All the narrow braids and ribbons are especially useful as trimming for young girls' gowns, and nothing in this line is prettier than the white dotted silk guimpe. This trims the collar of one little costume in pale-blue veiling, sewn on in straight rows around the edge. A pretty idea is to make this deep collar of taffeta silk, either matching the veiling in color or of a paler shade, and finishing it with a narrow knife plaiting of the silk edged with narrow lace. Rows of the guimpe trim the skirt, and the long sleeves are of the veiling. This is worn with a white lawn guimpe, for it may be made with a yoke of tucked taffeta.

Yokes of the material like the gown are very effective out plain with either three points, or scallops back and front, lapping over on the waist below and rounding out over the sleeves a bit. Outline the scallops with two rows of lace insertion with an irregular edge, with the width of the insert on between the rows, or finish with a stitched shaped band of silk.

The pretty fine poplinettes are especially nice for children's dancing gowns. They

are made with guimpe and sleeves of fine white lawn. China and tulle silk are very much used for this purpose, and nothing can be much more desirable than the veilings. Tulle silk stockings, embroidered with some little flower in the color of the gown, and worn with suede shoes to match, are very pretty with the dancing gown. For a girl of fifteen there is a party dress illustrated, made of rose pink tulle and trimmed with narrow cream lace frilled around the scalloped overdress and deep collar.

Plain clothes are very popular in the children's department of materials, especially for afternoon gowns for girls just in their teens, and one model in mind has a tunic overdress falling over a skirt plaited around the hem. The edge of the tunic is cut in broad, shallow scallopes and finished with tiny stitched bands of cloth overlapping each other, each band being a little lighter shade of the same color. A round yoke of cream lace over satin completes the blouse bodies finished on the edges with the stitched bands.

Velveteens and corduroys are favorite materials for children's costumes, especially for boys suits, and the browns and grays are the most serviceable colors.

### Notes of Fashion.

The most attractive department in the leading shops just at present is that which displays the cotton dress materials. Embroidered swiss is on the top wave, perhaps, as there is a new variety called mohair swiss. It has a different weave from that of last season, or a different thread rather, which gives it a more wiry texture. The pale colored grounds embroidered in black and white small designs are extremely effective, and it comes in double width. The new piques are charming, too, both in quality and coloring; the dark shades of blue, dull rose, brown and green being especially fine. They have satin stripes of the same color, or polka dots in a contrast, but in either case they are a delight to the eye.

Panne is in full vogue now both for waists and entire gowns, and it is reported that Worth of Paris is making a gathered skirt of panne with a band of fur around the hem for the only trimming. The gathers begin on either side of the front breadth and continue around the back.

Very elaborate knickerbockers of satin are worn by some women as a substitute for petticoats.

Among the new French veilings is a very becoming fine white mesh, with small dots of black chenille or velvet.

Buttons in wedgewood designs on green, blue and brown are a fashionable feature of this department.

Blouses of white satin embroidered with steel are one of the novelties, and the satin is slashed up from the waist line to show a wide corselet belt of satin covered with rows of stitching.

Charming bows worn on evening gowns at one side of the neck are made of double faced soft satin ribbon in three different pastel colors—green, pink and mauve for example.

### The Perils of Joking.

What stupid people there must be in the east! Three months ago, seeing in the announcement of new books received at the Smith Centre (Kan.) library 'David Harum' listed under 'R. Kipling's works' the Gazette printed this paragraph: 'Culture is rapidly pushing westward. The Gazette is pleased to note that the Smith Centre library announces the new book, 'David Harum,' by that brilliant young author, R. Kipling.'

Western readers know that this was intended for pleasantry. But in the east, where they think Kansas is full of Indians, they thought that a western editor didn't know that Kipling didn't write 'David Harum.' So eastern people began writing to this office, correcting the statement and pointing out the fact that E. N. Westcott wrote 'David Harum,' not Kipling.

The Gazette's paragraph was quoted widely in eastern papers with great glee by editors who thought the joke was on this

Use the genuine  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER**

'The Universal Perfume.'  
For the Handkerchief  
Toilet and Bath.  
Refuse all substitutes.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES and PRICE LISTS (SENT POST FREE) and SAVE FIFTY PER CENT  
**ROBINSON & CLEAVER**  
**BELFAST, IRELAND,**  
And 164, 166 and 170 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

IRISH LINEN & DAMASK MANUFACTURERS.  
AND FURNISHERS TO  
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS FREDERICK,  
Members of the Royal Family, and the  
Courts of Europe.  
Supply Palaces, Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Hotels,  
Railways, Steamships, Institutions, Regiments and the  
General Public, direct with every description of

**Household Linens**

From the Least Expensive to the FINEST in the WORLD.

Which being woven by Hand, wear longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

**Irish Linen:** Real Irish Linen Sheetings, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46cts. per yard; 2½ yards wide, 57cts. per yard; Roller Towelling, 18 in. wide, 6cts. per yard. Surplice Linen, 14cts. per yard. Dueters from 75cts. per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, \$1.14 per dozen. Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 17cts. per yard. Our Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6cts. per yard.

**Irish Damask Table Linen:** Fish Napkins, 70cts. per doz. Dinner Napkins, \$1.32 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 60cts. 2½ yards square, 75cts. each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 22cts. each. Strong Huckaback Towels, \$1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coat of Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders).

**Matchless Shirts:** Five quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and our Special Indiana Gauze, Oxford and Unshrinkable Flanne for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with best materials in Neckbands, Collars, and Fronts, for \$3.36 the half-dozen. 'The Cambric of Robinson and Cleaver' have a world-wide fame. 'The Queen.' 'Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen.' 'Sybil's Home Journal.' Children's, 30 cts. per doz.; Ladies', 54cts. per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78cts. per doz. HEM-STITCHED—Ladies', 68cts. per doz.; Gentlemen's, 94cts. per doz.

**Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs:** COLLARS—Ladies', from 84cts. per doz.; Gentlemen's 4-fold, all newest shapes, \$1.18 per doz. CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from \$1.42 per doz. 'Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey' and the Cathedral and Churches in the Kingdom. 'The Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness.'—'Court Circular.'

**Irish Underclothing:** A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies' Chemises, binations, 94cts. India or Colonial Outfits, \$49.32 Bridal Trousseaux, \$55.90 Infants' Layettes \$12.00 (see 1st).

N. B.—To prevent delay all Letters, Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be addressed

**Robinson & Cleaver**  
**BELFAST, IRELAND**  
(Please mention this Paper.)

paper for not knowing who wrote 'David Harum.' Letters became tiresome, so the Gazette answered one man—a librarian in Chicago—telling the librarian that Kipling really did write 'David Harum' under an assumed name, but that the Gazette thought Kipling's 'Fourteen Weeks in Physics' and his 'Elementary Trigonometry' were vastly better books.

The letter written to the Chicago man was plainly burlesque, but he could not see it, so he took the letter to the Chicago Post. It was printed, and now letters and telegrams are coming to this office asking if Kipling really did write 'David Harum.' The New York Herald wired today for proof of the assertion. The Herald was referred to Lydia Pinkham or H. H. Warner.

Great heavens! Can't the people east of the Mississippi river see a joke unless it is labelled?

### If We Wanted to Lie

We could say there is no case of advanced consumption that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will not cure. The truth is it cures coughs and thus prevents consumption. 25c. all Druggists.

### Jas. Pyle of Pearline Fame.

Jas. Pyle, founder of the firm of Jas. Pyle & Sons, manufacturers of pearline, died at his home, Saturday. He was born on Aug. 16, 1823, in Manchester, N. S., to which place his father, who was a loyalist, moved from Pennsylvania after the battle of Brandywine. Mr. Pyle was a giant in stature, being 6 ft. 5 in. high. He first began as a manufacturer of washing fluid. Then he began a manufacturer of sodas and soaps, and finally established the pearline business. He was a personal friend of Horace Greeley, and it was the latter who first induced him to try advertising. 'Try advertising one year,' said Greeley, 'and you need not pay for it unless you find it profitable.'

His religious convictions—he was a Baptist—were as firm as his business convictions, and he lived up to them. He expected that all those in his employ would do the full measure of their duty to him, and he considered that his duty to them required that he should treat them with kindness and generosity. He was a strong advocate of the Saturday half holiday system, and set the example by shutting down on that day promptly at noon. He never went into society, and avoided clubs. He believed that there was in truth no place like home, and passed there practically the whole of the time that he could spare from his business. For several years he had been an invalid, and had been confined to his home since December, 1898. For 6 yrs. he had been blind.

### Bicycles in South Africa.

The present campaign in South Africa is practically the first opportunity the British military authorities have had of putting the cycle corps to a real test. The cyclist corps attached to the Durban Light Infantry recently covered a route of ninety miles in one day, for the purpose of obtaining information of the Boers forces, doing some skirmishing on the way. The veldt in dry weather is admirably adapted for cycling, as was demonstrated recently by the feat of an Englishman, just after the

**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.  
Superseding Bitter Apple, Fil Cocchia, Pennyroyal, &c.  
Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from  
EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal and  
Toronto, Canada. Victoria, B. C., or  
Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampten, Eng.

outbreak of war, who rode from Pretoria to Ladysmith on his wheel, passing several detachments of cavalry on the way.

### The Tenderfoot was Game.

He was a tenderfoot, and they took him for a greenhorn. Every new arrival in camp, they told him, had to give the others some puzzle question. If they could not answer it he was entitled to a drink, but if he could not answer it himself he would have to stand treat all around.

After a brief silence the youth asked, 'How is it that when a chipmunk makes a hole there is no dirt at the mouth of the hole?'

The foreman replied, 'Ah, ha, I guess you have asked a question that you cannot answer yourself.'

'Oh, no,' said the youth, 'I can answer it!'

'Well, then,' said the foreman, 'how is it?'

'Why,' said the youth, 'the chipmunk begins at the bottom to dig his hole.'

'Begins at the bottom; how does he get there to begin?' asked the foreman.

'That is a question of your own asking,' said the youth.

No dye is sold in more shades, or finer ones, than Magnetic Dyes. Price 10 cents for any color.

### A Promising Pupil.

A little girl who had just entered school, lately jubilantly announced to her father that she did better than all the girls above her in the arithmetic class and went to the top.

'That was smart of you,' said he, encouragingly. 'How was it?'

'Well, you see, Miss Maggie asked the girl at the top how much was 8 and 5, and she didn't know and said 12; then the next girl said 9, and the next one said 11, and the next 14. Such silly answers! Then Miss Maggie asked me, and I said 13, and Miss Maggie told me to go up top. Course it was 13.'

'That was nice,' said the father. 'I didn't think you could add so well. How did you know it was 13?'

'Why, I guessed it! Nobody said 13.'

Prison visitor—Is there anything that you think might be improved here?

Prisoner (formerly labor leader)—Well, yes; the hours here are too long for one thing.—Philadelphia Record.

The Young Man—What objections have you to my calling at your house?  
The Father—None at all. But I thought you might ultimately become tired of not being admitted.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to the Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to the Institute, 750, Eighth Avenue, New York.