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IN FASHION'S GLASS.

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR WO-
MAN'S SPECIAL USE.

Fantastic Head Wear Being Revived by
the Women of Paris—some Fashion-
able Patterns in Wearing Apparel—
Notes of the Modes.

Arrangement of Woman's Hair.

There is a struggle in Paris to intro-
duce the fantastic fashions in hair
dressing which accompanied the odd
toilettes lately revived. The struggle,
however, has been practically in vain.
The most fashionable women refusing
to be made conspicuous at the expense
of their beauty. Most of them wear
the hair frizzed and waved and ar-
ranged in a small chignon at the back;
round this, when worn with evening

Trimming for Various Fabrics.

Stylish dressmakers are now com-
posing handsome crepon gowns in
golden brown, reseda and tan shades,
finishing them along their edges with
fine cut-jet glimpses, and adding silk
gauze lace trimmings on the corsage.
The new gold and bronze beading is
also used to brighten black silk gowns,
and rich terra cotta and gold pailloons
show handsomely on black lace dresses.
A vest and full shoulder-puffs of gray-
flowered brocade is added to toilets of
black satin or faille. The brocade does
not appear on the skirt. Skirts of
black satin are cut to fall in godet
or funnel-shaped plaits in the back,
while the fronts are closely gored and
the whole trimmed with rows of jet
of graduated width, the narrowest row
at the top being merely a glittering
line.

In Early Fall Attire.

ARRANGEMENT OF WOMAN'S HAIR.

dress, strings of pearls are entwined
or diamond revieres are placed.

The illustration given above shows
one of the more moderate variations
of the 1830 style. It is simple indeed
when compared with the towering
loops and lows of hair which have
been worn by extremists of late.

The chief coiffeur of Paris may be
presumed to be the chief coiffeur of
the world; therefore what that clever
person, M. Lenthier, says about a
woman's hair will be of interest to
most women who want to be as lovely
as nature permits. In the first place
Lenthier condemns the use of false
hair. "It is hot," he says, "it is un-
comfortable, it is not pretty." Nor
does he approve of dyeing the hair,
though some hairdressers contend that
dye is the only thing that improves
the growth of the locks. When un-
dertaking to "dress a head" Lenthier
takes all the hair in his hand and
draws it up to the top of the head that
he may study the shape of the skull;
then he looks in the glass and watches
his subject's expression, and then he
begins his work. He declares that it
is rare to find a woman whose head
and face are well formed enough to
bear the Greek style of hair arrange-
ment. M. Lenthier, by the way, is
dressed the heads of all the historical
figures in the French exhibit at Chi-
cago.—Chicago Tribune.

Latest in Bonnets.

The very latest novelty in bonnets
is a trifling affair not so large as were
the head dresses of thirty years ago.
They are really mere airy nothings,
useful only as custom elects that some-
thing shall be worn on the head, and
they fulfill at least the letter of the
law. They are used almost exclusively
for dressy occasions and the most
fashionable are white. One that is
especially chic is a tiny confection of
white fancy straw, with a cap-shaped
crown and a brim of folds of mous-
seline de soie caught up into a chon
in front. Two choux of white satin
hold two tiny white wings pointing
along each side of the crown. The
only large thing about this bonnet is
the strings. These are of wide white
ribbon.

As to hats, they are for the most
part of medium size. The most popu-
lar English sailor is of Milan straw
and has a double brim to make it very
stiff and is about four inches wide. It
is trimmed simply with a ribbon band
and a bow on the left side. English
turbands of rough straw in two shades
of ecru are worn with linen suits.
Toques are more fashionable than they

Black for Autumn and Winter Wear.

In Europe black has come into
strong favor during the latter part of
the season, and American importers
have already felt the ripple of the
coming black goods wave. Black, how-
ever, will not prevail over all other
dyes, but merely show as a color note
in excellent contrast against the dis-
play of rich autumnal effects—the
changeable Panamas, two-toned wools
and silk and wool goods, shot and
striped bengalines, melite, autumn
sky and frost gray. Crepon effects in
camel's hair weaves will appear, and
whitepeaks, diagonals, English serges
and Henriettas will come in for a
good share of patronage.

Fashion Items.

Already autumn fabrics are on the
ground, and among them is a diagon-
al called drap d'Alma, which prom-
ises to be very popular. The goods are
rich in appearance, is soft, pliable and
easily manipulated.

The latest Parisian fad in parasols
is either covered or bordered with
gems. It is called the Juno, and in
the sunlight is really resplendent.
This is an especially adjunct to a rich
oriental toilet.

Accordion-plaited waists of para-
sol mousseline de soie are worn over de-
cotelee sleeveless waists like the skirt
which completes the costume. An
accordion-plaited waist of this kind
can be worn with various gowns.

Delicate colored foulards are flecked
with white and black and are fanel-
fully made with trimmings of gauze
or black French lace with a waistband
and collar of black velvet ribbon. On
these black velvet trimmings are set
rows of lace insertion.

A very popular thin dress just now
is point d'esprit net, either white or
ecru, over surah batiste. The skirt is
made full and the bodice is gather-d.
About the waist is an empire sash
with long ends. Over the huge, airy
sleeve puffs are wide lace bretelles
and the skirt is without trimming.

A fashionable wedding present is a
lace parasol in black and white. A
parasol of this kind is accompanied by
a case of black satin, drawn together
at the top with a satin ribbon. This
case, which is a long, narrow bag, is
lined with silk and between the two
materials are placed violet sachets.

While Vanity Fair is at the seaside
garments for autumn wear are arriv-
ing from the other side of the sea.
Among these are English tailor made
jackets, double-breasted and straight
in front, with the back slightly flaring
below the waist. The back is cut bell
shape, consisting of single seam grad-
ually widening on either side to the

HEAD GEAR FOR DRESSY OCCASIONS.

have been for some time past and the
indications are that they will be a
leading fall and winter mode. Just
now they are of novelty braid that is
fuzzy and soft as thistledown and is
woven in small ruches row after row.
The crown of the fashionable toque
is quite low and wings are much used
in trimming it.

Some Fashionable Garments.

At a recent fashionable gathering
opportunity was given to freely
study the unique, the grotesque,
the artistic, the ridiculous and the
picturesque. All the dragging skirts,
which not a few women persist in still
wearing, looked ridiculously out of
place and uncomfortable. The smart
sailor gowns, on the other hand,
looked extremely neat and com-
pact. There is a happy medium be-

tween a Nora Creina skirt, "floating
like the mountain breeze," and a
Lesbia a la closed umbrella, that com-
mands itself to all but fanatics. An
elderly lady added to a prominent
voice an equally prominent gown of
gray and scarlet, with very brilliant
white steel trimmings. Nuns, moons
and stars of the first magnitude bazed
upon her corsage and shoulder-buff.
On her bonnet, that peeped from beneath
a very swell canopy of silk and lace
was made of a handful of rose leaves
and a bunch of red cherries. Another
was composed of a big yellow poppy
and one bud, that flapped about on the
top of a twist of silver tulle. A very
tall woman wore a large picture hat
perched on her head at a duchess of
Devonshire angle. One lone, abnor-
mally large "raged sailor," with a
few pinched-lou blue mate sur-
rounding it, bobbed at the mercy of
the stiff breeze. A rosy-cheeked brun-
nette wore a bumble bee gown of black
and yellow, striped all over and em-
blazoned with gold ornaments, and
she dragged a lovely little child after
her, dressed to match herself in mini-
ature. A charming dress was made of
reseda green silk, fine repped and lus-
trous. The vest, revers and cuffs were
trimmed en applique with passemen-
terie of a design of shaded green leaves
and briar roses. Her reseda straw hat
was decorated with mignonette, ecru
silk lace and briar roses—a beautiful
gown on a beautiful woman. A white
China silk costume, trimmed simply
with rows of the narrowest black vel-
vet with black lace bretelles, was
charming. Some of the 1830 gowns
were excellent examples of what not
to wear. They suggested the idea
that a good sized volume of fashion
"don'ts" would just now not be amiss.

PRINTING'S COMPOSING STICK.

The illustration shows a composi-
tor's stick designed to be conveniently
supported from the body, instead of
being held in one hand, so that both
hands may be utilized in setting up
the type, the stick being also pro-
vided with a yielding mounted plate
to hold the type in place while the
line is being formed. The bottom

plate of the stick, which is usually
held in the hand, is connected by a
set screw with the outer end of a bent
rod, whose inner vertical portion is
held in a socket formed in a belt
strapped around the body of the com-
positor, the arm being adjustably held
at the desired height by a set screw.
In the L-shaped adjustable piece, by
means of which the length of the line
is regulated, and also in the end piece
at the outer end of the line are
grooves about half-type high, extend-
ing in the direction of the length of
the column. In these grooves slide
lugs on the end of a yielding mounted
plate, fitting the measure to which the
stick is set, as would a compositor's
rule, but the plate is straight only on
its lower portion, its upper part being
bent or rolled outward to form a
mouth-like opening for conveniently
inserting the type between the plate
and an ordinary printer's rule. In
case of leaded matter, the spacing
lead will answer the purpose of the
printer's rule. This enables the com-
positor to place the type in position
without following the motion of the
hand with the eye. The ends of a
spring band, extending over a part of
the stick, engage the lugs on the ends
of the sliding plate, and hold it yield-
ingly against the type as the line is
being formed, so that it is not neces-
sary to hold each piece in place by the
thumb until the next one is inserted,
and both hands may be used to pick
up the type from the case and place
them in position in the stick.

Boring Under the Sea.

The engineering work for construct-
ing a tunnel under the Northumber-
land Straits, between Prince Edward
Island and the mainland has involved
some test borings to determine the
strata through which the tunnel is
proposed to be cut. These borings
were carried on in a tideway, with a
current of four miles an hour. For
this purpose an engine was mounted
on a platform on the top of a four
inch pipe, furnished in twenty-foot
lengths which rested on the bottom of
the straits and was trussed to prevent
bending; heavy guy ropes, attached to
anchors held the pipe upright, after
the manner of setting up derricks for
buildings. The boiler was carried on a
ponton, and was connected by a
flexible pipe with the engine, which
drove a diamond drill at a very high
speed, this drill cut through cylindri-
cal cores, which were raised to the
surface and indicated the character of
the rock which was penetrated. The
line of borings thus made was eight
miles long, extending from Cape Tor-
mentine to Cape Traverse, the holes
were driven 1,500 feet apart, and
showed that the strata to be pene-
trated were soft shale and sandstone.

A Strong Bedstead.

An iron bedstead especially adapted
for use in prisons, insane asylums,
etc., is shown in the picture. As will
be seen, it is made of but few parts,
strongly put together, and there are
no legs or other pieces which can be
wrenched from the bed and used as
weapons. The head and foot pieces
each consist of a single length of bent
iron pipe, the opposite posts thus
being connected by cross braces which
are simply iron rods extending through
the posts. (In each post is an ordi-
nary T-coupling, held in place by a
bolt, the couplings supporting the side
bars, which are simply pipes screwed

INDISTRICTIBLE BEDSTEAD.

into the nipples of the couplings and
fastened by bolts. At the head and
foot are transverse angle irons, having
perforations to which the mattress
may be fastened, each iron being re-
cessed at the ends to fit against the
couplings, and having a strap, but
secured and fastened to the nipples by
bolts, whereby all the parts are firmly
bound together. The woven wire
mattress is stretched from one end
angle iron to the other, and its ends
are double under straps or bars fast-
ened to the tops of the irons by bolts,
thus firmly clamping the mattress in
place.

Mining Gold with Water.

A London company has projected a
vast water scheme to enable the gold
d-pockets in the interior of western
Australia to be worked with advan-
tage—this by means of artesian well
water. The originator of this plan
states that, having known for many
years of some rich gold country, which
was impossible to work on account
of there being no water within 100
miles, and having studied the forma-

FIELD OF SCIENCE.

LATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE
WONDER WORKERS.

Peary's Proposed Explorations in the
Arctic Regions—Chemico-Metallurgical
Phenomenon—Some Mechanical Ap-
plications—Some Interesting Reading.

An Improved Printer's Composing Stick.

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tor's stick designed to be conveniently
supported from the body, instead of
being held in one hand, so that both
hands may be utilized in setting up
the type, the stick being also pro-
vided with a yielding mounted plate
to hold the type in place while the
line is being formed. The bottom

Hamburg's Water Supply.

The new plan for furnishing the
city of Hamburg with pure water in-
volves an immense plant, the water to
be pumped from the Elbe at a point
about a mile and a half above the
present intake into four large basins,
settling and clarifying in these for
twenty-one hours. From these basins
it will flow in a large covered main to
the filter beds, eighteen in number,
here filtering down through a layer of
sand at the rate of two and a half
inches an hour, the purified element
then flowing through a second covered
channel to a covered clear-water
reservoir holding about 2,640,000 gal-
lons and designed for the purpose of
equalizing the demand for water, a
much greater quantity being required,
of course, during the day than at
night. By means of such a reser-
voir the filtration can be carried on
at the same rate at all times, while
any unusual increase in the demand
for water can be met by the purified
supply thus stored. From this reser-
voir the water is pumped to the service
main by five compound vertical en-
gines, each able to deliver some twelve
million gallons in twenty-four hours,
and four engines being sufficient for
pumping the estimated maximum supply,
a wide margin of reserve power
exists for an emergency. The filter
beds are uncovered and are rectangu-
lar in plan as a rule, with sloping
sides of clay protected by brick, and
the filtering material consists of a top
layer of sand from two to three and a
quarter feet thick, resting on two feet
of gravel, the water having a depth of
three and a quarter feet over this fil-
tering material. Each of the filter
beds has an area of a little over eighty
thousand square feet.

Mr. Peary has sent from Labrador a
map showing his proposed sledging
work. The map shows the winter
quarters in Inglefield Gulf, from
which, in March next, eight or nine
men will start with sledges on the in-
land ice to Independence Bay. Their
route over the ice is shown on the
map. At Independence Bay one party
will proceed north to explore the un-
known lands beyond the mainland

PEARY'S PROPOSED WORK.

and to push as far north as possible;
while the other party will turn south-
east to explore the unknown coast to
Cape Bismarck, and thence will strike
straight across the ice to the winter
quarters.

Chemico-Metallurgical Phenomenon.

A chemico-metallurgical fact of some
interest is mentioned in Iron in con-
nection with the brass condenser
tubes of a foreign cruiser. It seems
that the pipes, after being in use for
more than twelve months, were found
to have experienced a peculiar change,
in many places the metal having been
converted into almost pure copper of a
spongy texture, the zinc of the alloy
having completely disappeared. An
investigation which was made showed
the probable cause of the phenomenon
to have been an electrolytic action be-
tween the tin lining of the tubes and
the brass, the sea water circulating
through the condenser forming the
electrolyte. It is suggested that the
tin coating remained in a perfect
condition, doubtless no corrosion
would have taken place. The mud
and grit, however, conveyed in sus-
pension through the condenser carried
away the coating in spots, and it was
at these points that the transforma-
tion of the metal occurred. Pipes not
tinned would probably have remained
intact.

Blasting Explosives.

Some of the essentials of a practi-
cable explosive, as enumerated recently
in a lecture by Prof. Clowes, are that
the substance—when employed for
blasting—be self-contained and burn
independently of the air; they must be
able to undergo the explosive change
with great rapidity, generating much
gas or vapor and much heat by explo-
sion, and must be compact and easy of
transport, and not generate noxious
or poisonous gases or vapor; when
used in coal mines they must not be
able to fire air containing dust or fire
coal dust. Though blasting powder
answers most of these requirements,
it is unsuitable for the coal mine, be-
cause it ignites fire damp, and the
more powerful dynamite and blasting
gelatine are safer than gunpowder in
this respect. Any combustible gas or
vapor can produce an explosion if it is
suitably mixed with air, and the mix-
ture is fired. Accidental explosions oc-
cur from this cause, but the explo-
sive course is also utilized in the gas
and petroleum engines.

tion of Australia, he concluded that
there must be water beneath the sur-
face, if it could only be reached; that
is, the whole country being shaped on
the surface somewhat like a basin,
and the interior being far below the
sea level, the fact was obvious that
the heavy rains and floods of the win-
ter season, which flow from the high
coast ranges, must settle somewhere
in a word, the interior is the place
that it goes to. After repeated efforts,
a bore was put in, with the result of
obtaining a fair flow of brackish
water. The plan now in view is, with
sufficient machinery, to reach the
greater depths, where, it is believed,
there is an endless supply of fresh
water to be made available by means
of artesian wells.

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