

SUMMER FASHIONS.

OPEN FRONTED COATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ARE FASHIONABLE.

Fancy Shaped Bowers are Faced With Shepherds' Plaid—Smart Models in Black Materials—Tailor Made Dresses With Double Shirts.

This beautiful gown comprises a waist, here shown, made of figured taffeta, combined with ruchings and frills of ribbon, and a modish skirt of cloth finished with stitching. The skirt is strictly en regle and is in five-gored style. It is fitted close at the top, and is made with a sweep. It is closed at the centre of the back the entire length with buttons and button-holes. The waist is exceedingly effective, and at the front it shows a smooth vest



above and between full fronts that are reversed in rolling lapels. At the back the over-portion is plaited at the bottom and is low at the top, where it defines a fancy yoke. Oblong tabs at the shoulder and wrist render the sleeve dressy, and a stock, pointed at the back, is at the neck. Nun's veiling, cashmere, heavy silk, etc., are appropriate for the gown, which may be incorporated in a variety of ways.

Short Jackets and open-fronted coats of every description are more fashionable than ever, and the materials employed in the making of them are usually of the finest quality satin-faced amaze cloth. The skirts are, as a rule, made of a different color from the coat, so that various ornaments can be effected by using up short remnants. About two and a half yards of cloth will make any of the new shape coats, and four and a half yards of an ordinary double-width material is sufficient to make a fashionable skirt for a full-size figure, i. e., twenty-five inches waist and forty inches for the front length.

Shepherds' plaid woolen materials in black and white, petunia and white, and gendarme blue and white are the very height of fashion just now for making up into skirts, and the correct thing is to wear a short jacket or coat made of satin-faced amaze cloth to match the color of the check material of which the skirt is made. The fancy shape revers and collar are faced with the shepherds' plaid. White crystal buttons are used to decorate double-breasted and open-fronted coats and certainly look more stylish than ordinary bone buttons.

Owing to a great many people being in mourning this year, many of the smartest models have been made in black materials, such as silk French grenadines, some with fleur de lys, others with Pompadour designs and they gain spots; the latter are extremely popular. A fine grenadine always looks its best made up in rather a frothing style; in fact, it can stand a goodly amount of trimming, and a plain Brussels net edged with fancy bebe ribbon forms a very favorite underskirt for a draped frock of grenadine. Then black crepe de chine makes another good model, fastening down the side with a light design in set, the same pattern being carried round the hem. The bodice fastens up the back or side, with some light embroidery thereon, showing an inserted chemise of softest white chiffon and lace.

Some very smart tailor dresses are made in cloth, with a sort of double skirt or an improved polouise, that is to say, they are cut all in one to a little way above the knees, from where comes the plainest petticoat embroidered in silver with vest and sleeves to correspond. In every case the cloth clings closely above the knees, while the skirt beneath is full and graceful. The eelskin skirt has certainly come to stay, and we are getting it tighter and tighter, so tight indeed that it is impossible to wear a petticoat beneath, and we have to content ourselves with underwear of a close-fitting character, which has, in many instances, almost developed into tight. One may safely say that the wearing of the eelskin skirt are the two features of the year 1899 in the world of fashion.

It is difficult to say what the prevailing color is, but the tendency toward pink is still uppermost, and our parlors and hats all show the shell-like shade, which is tremendously becoming, and also seems suited to the eth-

real fabrics of the moment. Pale green, too, where it is becoming, is a great deal worn. Another thing we might say about the fashion of the moment is that it is more than picturesque, and shows the general desire for the beautiful. Instead of the terribly stiff satins and brocades of yore, the leaders of fashion have introduced the softest and most elegant innovations in the way of lace frocks over sole de chine foundations of exquisite shadings.

The daintiest of all headgear are to be found in white chip hats, which are so perishable, but so attractive. The prettiest among these are those that are made to wear down over the face, but with the brim turned up at the back. Where the brim turns up there are masses of small flowers like forget-me-nots put in. One especially pretty hat in this shape that has just been sent off to Newport has, besides the forget-me-nots, a large bow of pale blue tulle in the exact shade of the forget-me-nots. This is fastened in the centre with a rhinestone buckle of rather unusual shape and workmanship. The white, light blue and the brilliancy of the buckle make what is in reality a simple hat look like an elaborate one, but at the same time it is not too heavy in effect, and worn, as it is intended it should be, with muslin gowns and blue ribbons, is as artistic a hat as can well be devised.

To be scented with the perfume of Paris. Sachets of white, blue, or pink satin, edged with lace, are filled with powdered orris root and violet scent in powder, and placed in the wardrobes of every French elegant. These sachets are very large, often three-quarters of a yard long and half a yard wide, so that they spread a good deal of odor around them. Then, when the toilet is finished, a few drops of violet are sprinkled lightly over frills and the pocket handkerchief.

The new sleeves show no signs of enlargement, but are extremely small, and fit the arm closely from shoulder to wrist. They are still worn very long, and have pointed or bell-shaped cuffs, or spread out like a frill. Even the bishop sleeve belies its name, and instead of wide, ample folds, the width is so reduced that the long straight sleeve is only sufficiently full to cover the arm, without actually fitting it.

White cambric is not only smart and dainty for little girls' wear, but so useful and durable, and now that tucked cambric, inserted with lace, can be purchased by the yard, very elaborate little dresses can be turned out by the veriest amateur. Plouncings with tucks and insertions are also sold, and two and one-half yards of this founcing will make a delightful little frock for girls from 4 to 6. The deep founcing is gathered or pleated to a deep yoke, and the armholes are flared out, and a fancy collar or yoke of tucks and insertion can be laid over the plain yoke to form a smart top.

The new charms consist of little enameled eggs. They are very beautiful and very valuable, and are made in all colors and designs. Some are exact representations of a bird's egg, and sometimes through the chipped shell appears the head of the little bird. This is now considered the luckiest charm to wear.

Little girls' costume of changeable gray and rose alpaca. The short jack-



et has a wide collar of bluffed cream-colored mousseline. Model from the Maison Ecossaise.

The most striking toilets seen at recent semi-garden parties were of face over subdued colorings, although a few sequined gowns were worn, principally in black and steel. The black hat, totally unrelieved by color, was very much in evidence, the trimmings solely of black plumes and tulle. The long rounded or pointed tulle, seamless and closely fitting at the back, was evidently in favor, especially in embroidered spot voile over a plain voile, elaborately founced. Quite the newest and most fashionable foulard was black, with a satin finish, with white spots, and this appeared both in mixed large and small spots, or in spots set widely apart and of good size. Many of the short capes had stole ends of chiffon, gathered like a boa, but feather boas were very generally worn, both in marabout and ostrich, and there were just a few in white coque. The hats were extremely diversified and no one particular fashion was affected. The swathed toques were much in the minority, but plumed and flower trimmed hats of the circular skirt type were raised by flowers beneath the brim. The bright, fanciful frocks worn by the younger women, the gays of every shade, discreet and the palest mauve, were immensely in the majority.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

ENTHUSIASM FOR BRYAN LET LOOSE IN TAMMANY HALL.

The Center of Interest—Centering to 'Big Game'—Liquid Air on Top—New Hudson Game—Silver Horse Shows a Fair Among the Rich.

That great burst of enthusiasm for Bryan which was let loose in Tammany Hall at the Fourth of July celebration was all the doing of one man. His name is James Stephen Hogg, and he is a former Governor of Texas. In an instant he marked an epoch in the campaign for the presidency that will end in 1900. He is a type of the far Western politician, who grew up with the coyotes and jack rabbits for playmates. If you frequent the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors you will see him here four or five times a year, the biggest figure in that meeting place of politicians. He usually wears a slouch hat and a frock coat, and he is quite as a court marshal or a dress parade, because he weighs nearly four hundred pounds and looks every ounce of it.

In remembrance of Major General Joseph Wheeler's recent visit to Boston, when he delivered an eloquent and patriotic address before the Grand Army Veterans, a handsome and costly sword was presented to him by Edward W. Kinsey Post, G. A. R., the crack veteran organization of that city. It was the first time that a former Confederate soldier had been invited by a Northern post of the Grand Army of the Republic to be its orator on Memorial Day, and the invitation proved to be a happy one. General Wheeler's personality changed all who came in contact with him, and his oration stirred the Boston veterans to genuine enthusiasm.



Major-General Joseph Wheeler.

The sword, because of its beautiful design and exquisite workmanship, is attracting much attention. The blade is made of the finest Damascus steel, embellished with gold chasing. The scabbard is of silver, and has some ornaments of solid gold, including a spread eagle and a draped flag. The handle of the sword is surmounted by an eagle and bears a wreath of oak leaves, the latter being symbolic of the rank of major general. The figure of a mounted cavalrman is on the guard and at the end of the same is a knight's head. The reverse side of the scabbard bears the following inscription: "Major General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. Army, from Post 113, G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts, Memorial Day, 1899."

The concert hall season, to all apparent seeming, has shifted to the boulevards. The open air resorts for the entertainment of bicyclists and others are dotted here, there and everywhere, or wherever there is a bit of asphalt along which to scorch; but the most pretentious are found on One Hundred and Tenth street, the "Little Coney Island" of New York. Each place usually has a saloon and restaurant attached, but the bulk of the audience finds its resting place at round tables, beneath a wide square of canvas, stretched on poles, which might afford protection for the rain, if there were any, but does not from the dew. There are unlimited drinks, of course, and unlimited tunes from a small orchestra. It is generally a thrifty crowd and a large one.

The plan and scope committee of the Dewey celebration have decided to have a land and naval parade in welcoming Admiral Dewey on his arrival in New York. It was also decided to ask all the railroads and steamship lines having terminals in this city to issue special excursion tickets at half rates for at least four days before and after the Dewey celebration. The city has placed at the disposal of the committee the sum of \$100,000, and the day will be a memorable one.

Push-cart vendors will soon sell liquid air at a nickel a gallon, and every house will have its own cooling apparatus. A plant capable of turning out 1,500 gallons of liquid air daily has been established in West Thirty-third and a company expects to put the discovery on the market within a short time as a commercial product. The air is produced with comparative cheapness and will be sold as a refrigerant and as a source of power. The promoters of this new novelty gave a public exhibition of their apparatus and demonstrated that they could produce air much cheaper than any one else. It has been a puzzling matter hitherto to put liquid air up in a convenient shape for transportation. It was found to be unsafe to enclose it in sealed receptacles, because evaporation was sure to take place, and the pressure which would thus be exerted from the interior upon the walls of the containing vessel would be ruinous. But a

plan has been devised for obviating this difficulty, yet without allowing extensive waste. A vessel that has double metallic walls holds the air, and the air which evaporates on escaping from the inner receptacle flows out between the two metallic walls, but it is kept there under pressure. A safety valve prevents any serious tension, and yet discourages the volatilizing process. The vessels here described are enclosed in a much larger one of wicker or similar material and excelsior is packed between it and the outer walls of the reservoir. In these receptacles the company will put the air on the market at a low figure.

A Philippine Village—the "real thing"—is now on view at Glen Island. Sixteen dusky Islanders, with many of children, all natives of Luzon, form the colony. They arrived a few days ago direct from Manila, bringing a native equipment to start their town in the new world. The Philippine village occupies a large space on Glen Island and is composed of queer bamboo huts, hung with gaudy fabrics new to American eyes. The Filipinos are mimical as well as picturesque and sing to the accompaniment of native instruments. Glen Island is a delightful sail up the Long Island Sound and can be reached by boats which leave Cortlandt street every hour.

All the old-time amusements of the tenderloin are "wide open" now, and the fun is skipping along at a merry pace. The restaurant keepers have their eagle eyes wide open on the lookout for a clever swindler who has been living on the fat of the land. This is his game: About midnight he appears at a restaurant and eats an elaborate supper with something to drink. Then he pulls out a ten-dollar note, holding the bill between his third and fourth finger and a cigarette between his other two fingers. He carefully lights the bill instead of the cigarette with a match. The waiter begins to burn, and when the waiter's attention is attracted by the young man's cry of dismay the bill has been destroyed. "That's the last one of a roll I lost playing faro," says the young man; "I haven't another cent. What am I going to do?" The proprietors, of course, are sorry, and in each instance give the young man car fare home. Now they are telling the story on one another.

The latest trust is the chorus girl trust. John Tiller, who owns and controls the trust, was in the metropolis the other day saying "How do you do" to the pretty maidens and charming danseuses who are playing at the New York Theatre. Mr. Tiller has a school where he makes finished chorus girls out of crude country jasses, engages them personally from five to ten years, and then sends them literally to the four quarters of the earth. At present his dancing girls and soubrettes are delighting audiences in the leading theatres of eleven countries. Some of the girls have been away for three years.

In a nearby town up the Hudson river a blacksmith has given a new idea to the rich and fashionable, and it is gaining great popularity because of the impression of luxury it creates. He is equipping their horses with silver shoes. These, kept by the groom and stablemen of the various seats in a high state of polish, flash, shimmer and throw reflections in the sunlight as the chargers and mettlesome riding horses clatter by. Silver by itself is not sufficiently durable for the purpose, and the shoes are really of a very heavy plate. The news of the innovation spread quickly among the rich, and it was not long before nearly all of the wealthy neighbors of the blacksmith had one, two or more of their horses shod in silver.

The center of interest in political circles clustered around the contest for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, where John Sheehan, brother of the former Lieutenant Governor, has the right of his life to retain his leadership. Sheehan was made chairman of the Finance Committee and Leader of Tammany Hall when Mr. Croker went to Europe in 1896, and while in this position, which Mr. Croker intended should be only temporary, he laid his plans and was successful in "humping" Mr. Croker completely. For this act he is now to be punished, if the leaders have their way, by being deprived of his leadership in the Ninth Assembly District.



John Sheehan.

The fight is on and it is a hot one. All the power of organized leadership is turned against Mr. Sheehan, with the probability that he will eventually be turned down. It was the testimony of one of the prominent officials before the "Maze" Committee, that when prominent Tammany men disagreed with Mr. Croker, they did not "last long." People are looking to see if Mr. Sheehan will prove an exception. It is believed that if he is defeated, he will become the silver leader in the State, and make a contest for the nomination of a contesting delegation at the National convention next year. We are to have plenty of hot battles from now on.

THE INSECT PESTS.

THESE ARE THE FIENDS WHICH RUIN OUR SHADE TREES.

Species of Country Covered—How the Beetle Passes the Winter—Early Warning of the Beetle—The Remedy as It Applies.

As the housewife has to watch with eternal vigilance to keep the upper hand of half a dozen pests within doors, so the officials of a community or the individuals thereof have to work unceasingly if the shade and fruit trees be preserved. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet in which are described the principal insect enemies of trees and the measures which may be taken to prevent their ravages.

In almost every low-lying town from Charlotte, N. C., north to Albany, N. Y., the elm leaf-beetle has defoliated the English elms and in many cases the American elms. In certain directions this insect has also extended its northern range, notably up the Connecticut river valley. The authorities



A. Foliage of European Elm Showing Method of Work. b. Adult Beetle; c. Egg Mass; d. Young Larvae; e. Full-Grown Larva; f. Pupae; g. Mouth parts of Full-Grown Larva.

In several Eastern cities have taken the alarm, and active remedial work has been begun. In cities south of New York the bagworm has been gradually increasing for several years, until it has become a serious enemy to shade and ornamental trees for almost the first time since 1870 or 1880. The white-marked tussock moth, the caterpillar of which has been for many years the most serious of the shade-tree pests in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Boston, in 1896, for the first time appeared in such numbers as to become of great importance in more southern cities, as Baltimore and Washington. The fall webworm was more abundant in Washington and the surrounding country than it has been since the summer of 1888.

These four insects are the principal shade-tree defoliators in the Eastern States, except the imported spruce moth, which is confined to the immediate vicinity of Boston, and is being cared for by a State commission. In cities further west the other leaf-feeders are the oak worms, the cotton-wood leaf beetle and the green-striped maple worm.

Several scale insects of bark lice are occasionally serious enemies to shade trees. Maples suffer especially from their attacks. The cottony scale is found everywhere on all varieties of maple, and occasionally in excessive abundance. The cottony maple leaf scale, a species imported from Europe, is rapidly gaining in importance, and in several New England towns it has reduced seriously the vitality of many trees. The so-called "gummy scale" has long been on the increase in Washington, D. C., and every year it kills large branches and even entire trees of the silver maples, which are grown so extensively along the streets of that city.

The borers rarely attack vigorous and healthy trees, but should a tree lose its health through the attacks of scale insects through rapid defoliation by leaf-feeders, or through a leaky gas main or sewer pipe, different species of borers will at once attack and destroy it. There is one particular exception to this rule, and that is the European leopard moth, a most destructive species, which is at present of limited range and confined to the immediate vicinity of New York city. No certain information is at hand which indicates that it has spread more than fifty miles from the centre of introduction. This insect attacks healthy trees, boring into the trunks of the younger ones and into the branches and smaller limbs of many older and fruit trees. It is an extremely difficult species to fight, and it is fortunate that its spread is not more rapid.

The elm leaf beetle passes the winter in the adult or beetle condition in cracks in fences or telegraph poles under the loose bark of trees, inside window blinds in unoccupied houses, in barns and, in fact, wherever it can secure shelter. As soon as the buds of the trees begin to swell in the spring, the beetles issue from their winter quarters and mate, and as soon as the buds burst they begin to feed upon the leaflets. This feeding is continued by the beetles until the leaves are fairly well grown, and during the latter part of this feeding period the female is laying their eggs. The eggs are deposited on the lower sides of the leaves, in small clusters of five to twenty.

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The white-marked tussock moth attacks almost every variety of shade fruit and ornamental trees, with the exception of the poplar. In Washington it seems to attack especially the poplars, soft maples, the oaks, elms and birches, as well as the elms. It is also found on the pines, pear, cherry, plum, and other varieties of trees, but is most common on ash, sycamore, locust, alder, almond, acorn, and poplar trees.

This insect passes the winter in the egg state. The eggs are deposited in the part of September, October and November, fresh-looking, and are on the outside of the cocoon, which is seen at a glance, owing to its white color, and is usually found upon the trees and shrubs, especially on the Washington and May. They are laid after each meal, and the young feed on the leaves of the leaf, eating of the part which produces a characteristic web. After the first molt the growth continues, but a few days completely through the second molt many specimens die through between the leaf and the leaf, and the young feed on the leaf, eating of the part which produces a characteristic web. After the first molt the growth continues, but a few days completely through the second molt many specimens die through between the leaf and the leaf, and the young feed on the leaf, eating of the part which produces a characteristic web.

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