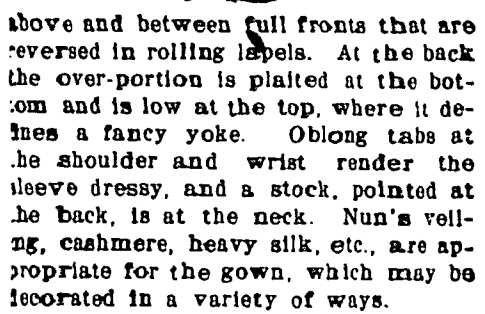


OPEN FRONTED COATS OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION ARE FASHIONABLE.

This beautiful gown comprises a waist, here shown, made of figured taffeta, combined with taffeta, and ornamented 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 its front it shows a smooth vest



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-face amazone 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.

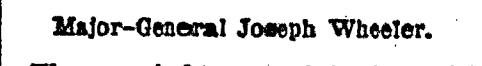
Some very smart tailor dresses are made in cloth, with a pair of double skirt or an impudic polka-dot, that is to say, they are all in one to a little bit, above the knees, from where comes the plainest petticoat embroidered in silver with vest and sleeves to correspond. In every case the cloth clings 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 tights. One may safely say that the wearing of lacy and the manipulation 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 parasols and hats all show the shell-like shade, which is tremendously becoming, and also seems suited to the ethereal

ENTHUSIASM FOR BRYAN LET LOOSE  
IN TAMMANY HALL.

That great burst of enthusiasm for Bryan which was let loose in Tammam 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 court-martial 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 innovation 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.



design and exquisite workmanship, is attracting much attention. The blades are made of the finest Damascus steel, embellished with gold etching. The scabbard is of silver, and has some ornaments of solid gold, including a spread eagle and a draped flag. The hilt 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. 7. From Post 113, G. A. R. 1899" (*Massachusetts Memorial Day, 1899*).

The concert hall reason, 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 march; 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 affluence, but the bulk of the audience finds its resting place at round tables, beneath a wide square of canvas, stretched on poles, which might be taken down for the rain, if there were any, but does not seem to be. There are unlimited drinks of course, and unlimited tunes from a small orchestra. It is generally a thrift, to crowd and a drive 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 railroad 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 \$150,000, and the day will be a memorable one.

**Liquid Air on Top.**  
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.

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

THESE ARE THE FIENDS WHICH RUIN  
OUR SHADE TREES.

As the housewife has to watch vigilantly for the external vermin, so the farmer has to keep the internal vermin under surveillance. 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.



Foliage of European Elm Showing Method of Work. a, Egg Mass; b, Adult Beetle; c, Full-Grown Larva; d, Pupa; e, Mouth parts of Full-Grown Larva.

several Eastern cities have taken the alarm, and active remedial work has been begun. In office south of New York the bagworm has been greatly increasing for several years and will it has become a serious enemy to shade and ornamental trees for almost the first time since 1871 or 1880. The white-marked tussock moth, the caterpillar of which has been for some 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 to the southern cities, as Baltimore and Washington. The fall webworm was abundant in Washington and the surrounding country then it has been since the summer of 1895.

These four insects are the principal shade-tree defoliators in the Eastern States, except the imported gypsy moth, which is confined to the immediate vicinity of Boston, and is being exterminated by a State commission. In cities further west the other leaf-eaters are the oak borer, the cottonwood leaf beetle and the green-striped

Several scale insects of bark beetles are occasionally serious enemies to shade trees. Maples suffer especially from bark beetles. The cottony maple scale is found everywhere on all varieties of maples, and occasionally in association with the woolly maple scale. The cottony maple scale is a scale, a species imported from Europe, is rapidly gaining in importance, and in several New England towns it has been noticed seriously the vitality of maples. The so-called "cottony scale" has long been on the largest in Washington, D. C. and many other Illinois Yucca bromeliads have even died because of the silver maples, which are brown so extensively along the streets

The borers attack almost all types of healthy trees, but should a tree lose its health through the attacks of insects, it is more likely to be attacked by leaf feeders, or through a less serious main or sewer pipe, different species of borers will at once attack and destroy it. There is one particular species in this role, and that is the European spruce moth, a most destructive species, which is at present rampant in the north and is doing considerable damage to spruce plantations in 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 source of introduction. This insect attacks healthy trees, boring into the trunks of the younger ones and later the branches and smaller limbs of the mature and frail trees. It is a very difficult species to fight, and it is fortunate that its spread is not more rapid.

The climber beetle passes the winter in the adult or beetle condition. Tracks in fences or telegraph poles, and the loose bark of trees inside a few low blinds in unoccupied houses, are the places where they are found. They hibernate, and in fact, wherever it is 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 leaves.

This feeding is continued by the beetle until the leaves are fully expanded, and during the latter part of this feeding period the female is laying their eggs. The eggs are deposited in the lower end of the petiole of the leaf, or in the axils of the leaves, and are covered with a silken web.

ble metallic walls holds the fluid, and the air which evaporates on escaping from the inner receptacle flows out be-

kept there under pressure. A safety valve prevents any serious tampering and yet discourages the violent tampering 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 respects 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 any number 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 musicians 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 Cortland street every hour.

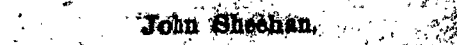
All the old-time amusements of the Tenderloin are "wide open" now, and the fun is skipping along at a merry pace. The restaurant keepers have their eagle eyes wide open on the lookout for a clever swindler who has been living on the fat of the land. This is this game: About midnight he appears at a restaurant 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 carelessly lights the bill instead of the cigarette with a match. The latter 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; "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 of crude country lasses, 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 is gaining great popularity because of the impression of luxury it creates. He is equipping their horses with all 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 shoes" by itself is not sufficiently durable. The silver shoes are made really of iron, and are plated with a really thin coat of white. 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 "Reds" of interest in "Political circles" clustered around the subject of the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, and John Kane, brother of the former Lieutenant Governor, has the fight of his life to maintain his leadership. Suchan was a "little chiseler" 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 worked successfully in "dumping" 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.



The light is on and it is a hot one. All the power of organized leadership is directed 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 Mazer Committee, that when the 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 competing delegation at the National convention next year. We are to have plenty of hot battles from now on.

