

LACE ON EVERYTHING

IT IS NOW FOUND IN WILD PROFUSION.

Entire Gowns Are Made of It—Not a Garment Complete Without It—Some Pretty Fashions—Lace Capes and Cloaks—Some Wedding Innovations.

Lace on everything—on lingerie, on all gowns, on walking gowns and even on flannel waists! Never before has as much of this beautiful material been used with apparently such reckless disregard of what is appropriate. The time-worn joke of the warmth that lies in a bit of lace apparently is accepted now as a truism. For opera cloaks and even winter carriage wraps of this costly fabric are considered in good style. It must be confessed there are other materials combined with the lace in the wraps and cloaks that do give warmth to the garments, but still lace is the principal article.

An entire gown of lace is considered indispensable in a winter's outfit, as it is in a summer's. And, oddly enough, not only black, but white lace is used, and for high-necked, long-sleeved gowns as well as for dinner and ball gowns. The price of these costumes is alarming. But of course, there are cheaper qualities, and there are also surprisingly good imitations that can be made effective. The white



lace gowns for house and reception wear are made up both over colors and over plain white, while just a few are put over black, making a striking combination. The style is much the same in all, fitted closely over the hips, almost always with a flat back, and then half way down the skirt a shaped drape attached to it. The new box-plaited skirts also are seen, and are newer than the perfectly round skirt, but they do not show the lace off to as much advantage as when the effect is perfectly flat. There is, however, none of the exaggerated tight skirt effect, for there is always a bustle or a silk underskirt with a little fullness directly at the back that holds out the lace skirt and makes it much more becoming. Occasionally on the underskirt is a flounce or deep ruffle of silk, and often this is covered with a flounce of lace again, giving that full, soft look that is especially attractive in any light material. The waist is absolutely tight-fitting, with the smallest of sleeves, cut into points at the wrist and with a shaped collar finished at the back of the neck in points.

A Pretty Fashion.

A pretty fashion in this gown is to have the waist made to fasten in the front, but a little to one side of the middle and buttoned with jeweled buttons. The skirt also fastens in front just on a line with the fastening on the waist and also is held by jeweled buttons. This makes a much more expensive looking gown and is the height of smart simplicity—and also expensive—for the fast is to use real or most expensive imitation stones.

To wear with these gowns are lace bonnets. The Charlotte Corday cap is the favorite, with a bow or twist of colored velvet the same color as the stone in the buttons; for instance, turquoises and a knot of turquoise blue in the bonnet, or amethyst buttons and velvet of the same shade in the hat. It is these little points that are so hard to attain. But they emphatically mark a costume as being the best possible style.

To wear with the light satin finish broadcloths, that are to be had in so many exquisite colors, are the daintiest possible waists made with the body of the waist of lace and the sleeves of the cloth. All the lace is put on in bolero or Eton jacket effect, or in pointed collars that have points of different lengths, those in front reaching to the waist line. There is some difference in the way in which the lace is put onto the waist, sometimes left loose, again applied on the cloth. But it is always the heavier qualities of lace that are used, not the chintilly or French lace. The chintilly lace is used instead for ball gowns. Combining lace and cloth in this way is much more sensible than might be supposed, for all good lace can be cleaned and does not deface nearly as soon as velvet or satin trimmings, while it softens and gives a feminine touch to the rather harsh outline that cloth gowns sometimes take.

Lace Capes and Cloaks.

Lace capes and cloaks are fascinating in their construction. The capes are made of medium length, either of ruffles of lace or with the body of the cape of the all-over lace and with the ruffles as trimming. There is always a high flaring collar of the lace, and at the throat a lace bow with long ends. Then fur is put on either at the back of the collar or in a shoulder cape or as a heading to the ruffles. Sable and mink are favorite furs for this purpose, and the more beautifully marked, and consequently more expensive, are the most fashionable. Long opera cloaks and coats also are made of the richest lace. When it cloaks, the circular shape is used, trimmed with shape ruffles of lace that

are narrow at the throat and then broaden out into a deep flounce at the back. The flounces look best when put over ruffles of accordion-plated chiffon, and one extravagant model has a ruffle of fur under the lace. A superb opera cloak has the back made of a light yellow cloth on which is an applique of yellow velvet flowers. The fronts are of lace and the sleeves have over-sleeves of lace that fit close to the elbow and then fall away as in the shawl sleeve. There is a high collar of lace that has an outside collar of sable, and there are bands of sable down the fronts. The entire coat is lined throughout with pale yellow satin. Another extravagant model is made in long-coat design, lined throughout with fur and covered with chiffon, over which is the lace. The coat, of course, hides all lines of the figure, but is so graceful in shape and design and of such beautiful materials that it is one of the smartest designs of the season.

The lace ball gown and dinner gown are exceedingly simple. The newest gowns that have been sent over are of white satin, covered with black chintilly lace. The upper part of the skirt is the shaped style with the attached flounce, put on so that the pattern is in bayadere effect. The waist is plain, the lace being put on flat over a tight-fitting lining, finished around the shoulders with cut jet in front is a little fullness, drawn down into a point below the waist line. A bunch of orchids on the left shoulder is fastened in some extraordinary way and through wired lace bows and velvet ribbon bows finished with ends of fringed jet. Simple as is this gown, it requires to be made carefully to have the required look of style.

Wedding Innovation.

Within the last few weeks I have made notes of many novelties at weddings, a few in England, others in this country. Some of them are instances here, and they may suggest further pleasing innovations. To every bride-elect is allowed at least one original idea on her great day. It is only when novelties multiply that the display becomes bad style. And not even then if her social position is secure.

In the way of flowers for the bride's bouquet, the new use of white gardenias is especially noticeable. Frequently they are combined with white jessamine, the favorite blossom of the poets.

And, oh! the smell of the jessamine flower!

It is worth knowing that the latest fancy in bridal bouquets requires them to be small and rather stiffly bunched, after the manner of those carried long ago, when carnations were high style. In the new arrangements the flowers are massed in a centre circle no larger than a teacup. A border of verdure completes the quaint effect. For the sake of grace and of "New" lang syne, as a footlight favorite is saying, a broad white ribbon is tied around the stems of the bouquet, and falls, knotted, from it. The flat round bouquet undoubtedly is revived by the new lease of life of the gardenia, which blossom demands severity in disposal.



The form is suitable, nevertheless, for the arrangement of other flat flowers, such as the carnation. However, the florist of taste insists upon making up whatever blossom is chosen after nature's leading. His particular revolt at present is in that of the observing bride, is from monstrous masses of roses or anything else decked out with yards upon yards of foolish ribbon, the total burden so miscarrying of effect that the wedding guests regret to see the bride so burdened with cares already.

King and Quaker.

William Penn, desiring an audience of King Charles II., went to Whitehall Palace for the purpose, says an exchange. Entering the presence chamber he found there the merry monarch in the midst of his court. The King and Penn were the only persons in the room wearing hats. Penn as a Quaker being prevented by his religious scruples from taking off his hat, Charles, who probably knew better, but wished to "score" off Penn, said to the honest Quaker, as he removed his own hat, "Sir, it is usual in this place for only one person to remain covered."

Vanity of Roman Matrons.

In the early days of Rome the ladies of that city wore such heavy earrings that they made their ears sore, and sometimes tore the lobes. There were doctors whose business was chiefly to heal ears thus injured.

Odors and Ends for Women.

Boiling Cabbage.—The unpleasant odor of boiling cabbage is lessened by using plenty of water and boiling very fast. A lump of charcoal in the water will absorb the odor.

Bronzed Chandeliers.—Washing bronze chandeliers removes the bronze. Dust with a feather brush and a soft cloth.

Beefsteak Pie.—For a beefsteak pie remove every particle of fat, as it never bakes well and makes the pie greasy and indigestible.

More Horses than Folk.

Algeria and Argentina are the only countries in the world where the horses outnumber the human beings.

SOME PROMINENT MEN

HOW FATE HAS PLAYED FUNNY TRICKS WITH THEIR DESTINY.

Senator Platt Was Intended for the Ministry—Senator Elkins Wasted to Sea Cowboy—Gorman Was a Ball Player—Senator Stewart Was a Miner.

"Might have been" are many. Fate plays funny tricks with the destiny of men. In every profession there are prominent personages who if they had had their own way, or if their parents' wishes had been fulfilled, would be found in far different vocations.

A picturesque figure in the list of "might have been" is Senator William Morris Stewart, of Nevada. He was one of the original "forty-niners" who caught the gold fever and went to California in 1849. Stewart was a New York State boy from Wayne county, and he started by teaching school. But he didn't like the school room, and "lit out" for California with the first expedition. Once there



Senator Stewart as a Miner.

he got down to rock bottom and began to dig for gold with pick and shovel. He prospered, was tempted into politics and was elected a Senator from Nevada in 1864. Early in the seventies he "went broke" away up politics, took up mining again and studied law. He continued to accumulate a great deal of money, and went back to the United States Senate in 1877, and has ever since been a member of that body.

The Rev. Thomas C. Platt, D. D. There is Senator Thomas Collier Platt, to begin with—the Republican boss of the State of New York. He was educated to be a Presbyterian clergyman. His parents wanted Thomas to preach the Gospel, and did their best to make a dominie out of him.

If the saintly faced Thomas had gone into theology and stuck to the religious field, he might have been to-day "the Rev. Thomas Collier Platt, D. D." installed in some metropolitan pulpit and like his contemporary, Dr. Parkhurst, flinging anathemas at political "ringsters, roasters and ruffians."

But young "Tom" didn't like the prospect of preaching. He decided he wasn't fit for the ministry, and that he could do better work in the commercial world. The hustle and bustle of a business career appealed to him more convincingly than the quiet, dignified surroundings of the cloister, and he straightaway became a merchant.

He showed remarkable ability and astuteness in business, and his unassuming manner soon won for him the confidence of influential friends. Early in his career he exhibited those traits of character which have since endeared him to those who have come into business contact with him.

It was not until he had made an excellent reputation as a business man that he caught the political fever. That was in 1869, when he was elected County Clerk of the county of Tioga. Once in the field young Platt resolved to strike out into national politics. By his energy and modest but effective methods he rapidly went to the front. It soon became evident that he was far beyond the ordinary local politician, and he had no difficulty in getting recognition in the highest councils of the party. His devotion to party principles and his courage and determination in standing by his friends for good or evil enabled him to reach the position he occupies to-day in national politics. Senator Platt—whatever may be said against him—is true to those who are true to him, but unrelenting to the last degree to those who betray him. This is the secret of his career.

Elkins as a Cowboy.

Stephen B. Elkins, senior United States Senator from West Virginia, began life on a Western ranch. He wanted to be a cowboy, to live the free, open life of the prairie, be his own master and shake off the restraints of conventional society. With that purpose in view young Elkins went West from Perry county, Ohio, in 1864, and settled in New Mexico when he was twenty-three years old. He carried with him the experience of several years on his father's farm, and was ready to tackle any proposition that came his way. He was going to establish a ranch, herd cattle and make a fortune. But he got switched off in the new country, studied law, and made a specialty of clearing up titles to land in the newly settled southwestern section of the United States.

In those days nearly every one in the Territory spoke Spanish, and young Elkins had to settle down and study that language. He mastered it within a year, gave up his cowboy plans, hung out his shingle and went into the law business. His fees were usually in land, and in a little while he owned more property than any other man in the Territory. He soon made money and friends, and was elected to the Legislature in 1866, and was later sent to Washington as the Territorial delegate to Congress.

Tactful and determined, he moved to West Virginia, associated himself with Senator Henry G. Davis in developing the railroads and coal and timber lands in that State, and became one of the wealthiest men on the continent. Aside from the service he has rendered his country as a Representative in Congress and as Secretary of War, and as a United States Senator, he has done much through his private business enterprises in providing employment for the laboring man.

Had he followed his original inclination to become a cowboy, and a founder up of cattle, he might have been a cattle king or he might have been a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and shared in the glories of that famous organization at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Professor William A. Clark, of Montana, who enjoys the reputation of being the richest man in Congress, started life on his father's farm in Iowa. While working on the farm he attended three months in each year on academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He studied so hard that when he left the academy he got a school and began teaching. At that time his ambition was to become principal of an academy or professor in some large college.

A little later he caught the "gold fever," said goodbye to his old home, and turned his steps to Montana, then a struggling Territory. He had the experience in Montana of many other seekers for the precious metal. He saw an opportunity to establish a mining provision and supply store, and he did not take him long to build up a very profitable commercial business. This laid the foundation for his fortune and enabled him to engage in the wholesale mercantile and banking business. By observation, experience and a careful study of mines and mining, he was able to buy mining claims near Butte that have since proved to be fabulously valuable. One of them, the Moulton, is one of the richest silver mines in the world.

While his mines were busily employed in yielding him an income which is said to be seventeen millions of dollars a year, Mr. Clark went to New York and took a course in the Columbia School of Mines. Like other Western millionaires, he longed to represent his State in the United States Senate. Twice he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party, but the third time he reached the goal of his ambition. He goes to Washington this winter the richest member of the United States Senate.

Professor John D. Long, the present Secretary of the Navy, would certainly have been heard from in educational circles had not the legal profession enticed him from his first bread earning occupation. John D. Long is a Down Easter, having been born in Bucksport, Me., where, in the public schools, he early developed his studious bent.

Entering Harvard at fourteen, he was graduated with distinction in the famous class of '57, being elected to write the class ode. Like many young men of liberal education, Mr. Long found the atmosphere of a schoolhouse so natural to him that, having finished his tasks at the benches, he stepped forward, almost as a matter of course, to the teacher's desk upon the platform.

The desk which he fell to his lot to occupy was that of the principal of the ancient academy at Westfield, Mass. His school teaching lasted two years, and was a decided success. The Westfield principal did not appear to be in training for the Governorship of Massachusetts, the Secretaryship of the Navy, or even for a prominent position at the Bar.

The money John D. Long earned at school teaching was long ago spent at the Harvard Law School, but he still has the literary tendency, which might have led him to very different things.

John Sherman a Surveyor.

John Sherman, of Ohio, who was in public life from 1856 till 1898, served as Representative in Congress, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, and was a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in every convention from 1876 to 1896, began life as a surveyor. The chance to "carry the chain" seemed to Sherman when a young man a rosy opportunity. It gave him ready money, and enabled him to help his widowed mother. He was diligent and prudent, and content to save his money and share it with those at home.



John Sherman as a Surveyor.

In his early letters he expressed only the desire to minister to their comfort and see them settled and free from want. The position of surveyor would enable him to carry out his purpose, and he seemed satisfied with that occupation until early in the fifties.

During the slavery agitation Ohio was a hotbed of political activity, and before he knew it young Sherman was in the fight. Once in the field politics awakened him and inspired in him the highest ambition. From the day he "dropped the tripod" and made his first speech his career was assured.

Gorman a Ball Player.

Arthur P. Gorman, former United States Senator from Maryland, and one of the ablest political leaders of his generation, discovered himself in a convention of baseball delegates one day in Baltimore. He was in his youth one of the cleverest shortstops in the Southern section of the country. He played ball in hours and out of hours, and was the most enthusiastic admirer of the national game in his community. He was the captain of his team, and was recognized as an excellent leader on account of his tact and coolness. He never lost his head and never became rattled in his life on the diamond. Had Gorman kept at baseball he would have been the greatest captain in the country or the manager of the most successful syndicate of baseball clubs.

It pays to be patient. When young Solomon was a baby she was an angel, that her mother threatened to throw her away. Now she is one of the prettiest girls in town.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

In California peach pits are sold for fuel at about the same price per ton as coal.

There are 17 gold producing counties in the 154,000 square miles of California.

A tree on a plantation near Natchez has been struck by lightning seven times.

Sixteen ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

Bronx river, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

It is estimated that there are in the United States nearly 4,000,000 women who earn their own living.

Buildings while excavating in Brussels recently unearthed a boat which is supposed to be nearly, if not quite 2,000 years old.

Italy has bought the Borgheese Museum and Gallery, in Rome, for 3,000,000 francs, to be paid in ten annual installments.

The Argentine locust has a habit of moving forward like an army in line, and gathering together in bunches, instead of scattering like true grasshoppers.

Cannibalism is still indulged in by aboriginal Australians, according to W. F. Rudder, who has been in the subject in "The Science of Man" for April.

A novelty is the cold storage of hops. This is done in several places in England. Several systems are employed, notably the Linde, Pontilux and De la Vergne.

The New England Education League is laboring for a cheap book post, by which books from public libraries may be conveyed as second class matter at one cent per pound.

Eight sections at the Paris Universal exhibition of 1900 will be devoted to "the history of the religions of the world, with the beliefs of all the known races of men, past and present."

Texas makes nearly one-third of the cotton crop of the United States, and that State is almost destitute of cotton mills, and Arkansas, another great cotton State, has no mill at all.

An enterprising liquor firm has engaged an aeronaut to give a series of balloon ascensions in Ceylon, and while ascending to drop small sample bottles of whiskey attached to miniature parachutes.

The average taxation in the United States is about \$8 per head. The taxes in France are \$14.45 per head; in England, \$10.81; in Holland, \$8.58; in Austria, \$8.49; in Denmark, \$8.44; in Germany, 6.58; and in Belgium, \$5.48.

The faculty of the University of Peking consists of two presidents, eight foreign and eight Chinese professors, 16 assistants, 12 secretaries and about 100 minor officers. Of 360 students of modern languages, 100 are learning English.

The first American bank in Honolulu opened its doors on September 4. The money on hand, amounting to half a million in gold, was officially counted by Minister of Interior J. A. King, who gave the bank permission to begin business as a Hawaiian corporation.

A new vat in the cellar of the House of Commons has been filled with 700 gallons of Scotch whiskey, and christened the Valentin vat, after the chairman of the kitchen committee. A much smaller cask is used for the supply of Irish whiskey.

When a man enters the United States service as second lieutenant of marines, he must expend more than one-third of his first year's salary for uniforms. A second lieutenant gets \$1,660 a year, and the regulation wardrobe required costs \$800.

In the year 1880, the population of Ireland exceeded 5,000,000, and the lunacy report for that year showed that the proportion of lunatics to be 360 to every 100,000 of the population. In 1897 the estimated population was only 4,600,000, but the number of lunatics had risen to 416 per 100,000.

The eggs of the great auk or great auklet are not sold by the dozen. There are only sixty-eight of them known to be in existence, and they are sold at from \$800 to \$1,400 each, according to circumstances, seldom changing hands. In 1894 an egg brought nearly \$1,600, which may be called the standard price now. There are only eighty skins of the great auk in existence, and one of these well mounted is worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The great auk became extinct only within the present century.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

A grocer has the advantage of other men. When ever he wants to take the conceit out of a woman he lets her pick out her own cantaloupes.

There is nothing more discouraging to a girl than to return home from a big town with a new wrinkle in style and find that it has preceded her.

When the daughter of a rich man makes a salad, with two servants to prepare the ingredients and to wash up afterward, she gets credit for doing all the housekeeping.

Every woman must spoil something—a man, baby or dog. We have noticed it is rarely a man.

In the Lord's temple only one boy in a family of girls, the mother and sisters drop into the line and begin to revolve around him.

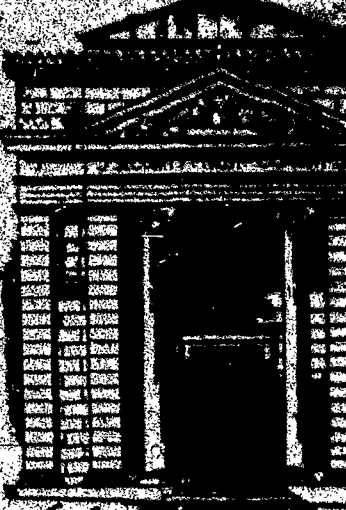
Look at a child and its mother will immediately take out her handkerchief and go to polishing its face.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who had a "tudy" oiled on every chair in the house?

Women sometimes overestimate the power a pretty girl has on a man. An Atchinson woman, finding that she would be late with her dinner, called to a pretty neighbor girl to come over and talk to her men folk while she got it ready. The pretty girl came and talked her best, but the men folk quarrelled with her before dinner was served. Now she is one of the best dressed girls in town.

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