With Harmony-Wash Silks and New Millimery.

But let no woman undertake a fouland of any degree if she be not skilled. Miss Elsie De Wolfe's idea that it is better to dress in a horse blanket well cut than in rich brocades butchtred is worth noting, if a trifle emphatic. Wash silk has a place to itself in the feminine wardrobe. And the indications are that it will be recegnized this season more than before. The variety is convincing, though bewildering. I readily counted, for example, eight different gradations of pink shown to me within a few moments. ,t in true enough that everybody can wear pink, but not correct



that it is the same pink. Some of the many pinks in the new wash silks incline to blue, others to yellow, and again to brown. They have just the faintest suggestion of these hues, I mean, yet are clearly pinks. While no general rule can be made to apply to individual cases, nevertheless, so far as blue-eyed women are concerned, they frequently are best suited by the blue pinks which the girl with brown eyes ought to avoid. The La. France rose shows the pink for the girl with eres recalling forget-me-nots.

Thin Fabrics and Red Hair.

And this reminds me that the popularity of auburn hair is recognized by the manufacturers of thin fabrics to a motable degree. The hue is called terra cotta, ox-blood, Rose Du Barrie. currant, and so on, with democratic generosity and uncertainty. Underneath this diffusion is the cardinal fact that a deep pinkish brown or brownish pink now coming up in fresh fabrics will meet our eyes uncommonly, worn in the summer by our womanby the saffron-baired sisterhood, who Include Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mrs. Fiske. the only; the latest dramatic enthusiasm, Florence Kahn, and those more or less indefinite persons, society leaders. Mrs. Fiske's old rose negligee worn in the third act of "Beck Sharp," I suppose, has inspired more tea gowns than any similar garment on record. Simply indicated, it is a kimono with a train from old rose brocade and worn with a fluffy white petticoat. The negligee "runs into" the hair, as the artists say, and the wearer's presence is completely harmonious. But let not the fair or darkhaired individuals among us think to adopt the colorings of the red or pink haired. All of the so-called wash sliks yet seen are in colors, combined with white, and those not brocaded are corded. The cords give to the material a firmer appearance. At least fifteen blues, medium and light, come in wash silk. And half of them incline to violet.

Besides, there are half a dozen frank and beautiful violet shades, all combined, corded, with white. And nearly all made in stripes. This is in ordinary materials a season for stripes rather than plaids. If one has decided preferences for the latter, however, she can find them usually in half-inch checks. The practical value of wash silk is that while being more dressy the careful washtub and come out retaining its first freshness in color and and for entire gowns. In the former case the sleeves are unlined and sometimes made with a frill instead of a cuff. When the waist is fashioned with a yoke, that is lined. The body of the garment never is when intended for laundering.

Wash Silks.

The affluent have been the cause of bringing wash silk into question. To their reproach it has been said that their gowns are so festooned with ribbon, these costumes may not be laundered in a simple way. Let the rich and their wash dresses which won't wash "Go to," as our dramatic critic Wash silk dresses may be cleaned at home, provided the skirts be made without lining, as is possible, and the waist with not much. The woman who goes to card parties, for example, finds faithful friends in light launderable silk gowns. Of course they have to be cut well and belted tautly.

An example of the French wash silk shows a half-inch stripe of maize or corn color joined to another half-inch stripe of heaven blue by twelve pencil lines, almost touching one another, of black. The line of black is one of the repeated touches in many of the spring and summer wash fabrics. It is surprising what character the least

NEW SPRING FABRICS oint of blackings gives to a design otherwise, perhaps, without note. "Belore me as I write are little pictures of new gingham in all the standard and some of the novel colors, combined with white. Even dainty dimity, in which provincial heroines are though to dress, comes out in some sorts with a few fine black lines printed on its thing Auburn Haired Women May Wear delicate pink and white surface. Another dimity is lavender, figured in tiny fieur de lis, a welcome change from the usual stripes and dots. Swiss muslin, too, has departed from its fixed ways an dappears to us embroidered in white and black in tiny floral effects and lace stripes. Indeed, the simulated white lace stripe comes on all cotton goods, even ginghams. One of the last-named designs sells for so much as eighty-five cents the yard.

Latest Funcies. Some manufacturer has been keen enough to think of embroidering Swiss muslin for dress goods in the big sprawling designs done on drapery curtains of Madras cotton. Only one color is used for each embroidery, and the result is modish. The background of most of these Madras Swiss muslins is white. The assortment shows several soft blues and violets from which to choose. That the patterns may stand out distinctly, the authorities advise the making up of these novel muslins over whatever white material you choose-sifk, percaline or plain, white muslin.

Mercerized cotton pongee is a new thing under the sun. It is a material as heavy as pongee silk and resembling it in appearance. However, there is not a thread of silk in it. The effect is produced by a chemical bath, attacking forces. Machine guns be-Mercerized fabrics now are found in all articles of feminine wear. Mercerized cotton pongee is 65 cents the yard C! and 30 inches wide. Mostly, it comes in stripes. One variety which I have seen has brought keen pleasure to the heart of a genuine old-rose-haired, blue-eyed young woman. The material is a mixture of old rose and white stripes, with here and there a narrow plates. Inside each turret sits a man sky-blue one. An altogether lovely object will she be to look at when her gown, matching her head, is completed

Midwinter Millinery.

Earlier in the season word came from foreign parts that the violet was likely to be conspicuous by its absence from midwinter head dressings. Whether from a spasm of millinery remorse or in recognition of the coming of spring, the latest hat news from Paris shows the violet in use upon four out of a dozen models. The flowers are bunched stiffly, and in each case surrounded by their own leaves. We may cherish this hint for spring trimming is a scatt of family lace (an- pass ammunition up to the gunner. other use for old lace) and a bunch of forms a fourth smart hat for midwin- penetrate them. ter enjoyment. But femininity is hereby warned to get out any old lace her spring and summer hats.

Cotton Feulard. To the woman who makes her own dress cotton foulard will be one of the summer joys. This useful and tasteful material comes especially in the navy and royal blue shades, petunias and black. The figurings are floral polka dottings, and there is one effect which suggests the chains of lightning of an August midnight. Another pattern recalls a Japanese poem written in its given a speedy and complete trial; nor own characters. The figurings always kind. The shades are irresistible, worn are in white against the dark back- not cause a very considerable revolugrounds, and have the distinction which comes with any definite design. Cotton foulard is forty-five cents the engines not only carry their own great yard, and thirty inches wide. It so weight over the roughest of country



than most cotton fabrics it may visit closely resembles silk of the same nome that, made up, one might not be really is a wonder. And the clock able, without touching them, to dis- owner thinks the same of his clock, material. It is used for shirt waists tinguish between the two Slik foulard. Whether it's in the jewelry store, the might or might not crush less easily bakery or the butcher's, they all resent than cotton. Anyway, there is a fash- the question, 'Is your clock right?' ion in sitting by rather than on one's skirts, which insures their kempt ap- indefinite way the idea of an assumppearance. And one may as well learn tion of superlority on the part of the the art of gently putting to one's side the fullness at her skirt back, because this promises to be a summer of thin gowns. And the objection to the thin skirt is its tendency to look-well, sat should ask the question idly; not at upon. This dejection is prevented by all, in fact, unless something really dethe little knack in arrangement, the method of which it is necessary to learn, along with the most graceful method of holding aloft the train. Utility of Foulard.

The foulard dress, made from silk or cotton, undoubtedly will hold the same useful place in summer dress which has distinguished its use for two or more seasons. It is ready to put on without change of bands or buttons at a moment's notice. It does for morning, afternoon or Sunday, a marriage or a funeral, for a railroad train or a reception. A general utility summer dress probably needs to undergo no further test. The home dressmaker may revel in the making of a cotton foulard. She can discard it after one season. The consciousness of having saved on the original cost of the materials and altogether the price spelled 4,000 different ways. The post

AUTOMOBILE GUN

WHICH RESEMBLES A LAND-GOING BATTLE SHIP.

Man's Devices for Destroying His Pollows in Warfare is the Ammered Motor War

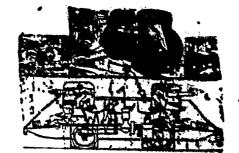
The latest, and one of the cleverest of man's devices for destroying his fellows in warfare is the armored motor war car. Its inventor is Mr. Frederick R. Simms, of London, England, and he has just been granted letters patent on his car in this country.

The war car is unique in many ways. It differs from the armored trains which have been used with much success by the British in their war upon the Boers. It is built to run anywhere. Its inventor claims for it the ability to follow rough roads or to run across country if necessary.

The armored railway train, being confined in its motions to follow a narrow rajiway track, is necessarily used in defensive fighting only. Not so the motor cat. One of the chief advantages of the use of such a car as the one pictured is its availability in case of an attack over level ground.

The Boer war has demonstrated the weakness of modern cavalry and infantry for purposes of attack on even the slightest fortifications. The longrange guns of the men behind the breastworks veritably mow down the hind a protecting fortification have p:oven themselves well nigh invin-

It is exactly this fact that is taken advantage of by Mr. Simms. He has fitted up his war car with a couple of revolving turrets. These are protected after the same fashion as are the turrets aboard ship with strong steel



Sectional View of the New Fighting Automobile.

who aims and fires a rapid firing canuse. Undoubtedly it is significant, non or a Gatling gun. Below and Number one is a rather saucy shape within the bosom of this armored land done from plaited old blue taffeta. The cruiser are men whose duty it is to

The war car is shaped much after violets. A chinchilla toque has two al- the fashion of a cigar. Its sides are of lotments of violets and a chou of strong steel, and are rounded for the blue silk muslin with lace braid ap- better deflection of an enemy's bullets pliqued. Black felt with a torsade of and shells. They are so thick, howevvelvet and an allowance of violets er, that the ordinary build would not

In fact, the only thing that the occupants of the car have to fear is the which she would not cut for dress fire from an enemy's cannon. A shell trimming, and prepare to bunch it on bursting above the car might disable it, and one bursting below might overturn it. A solid shot at short range which struck the car square in the middle would probably penetrate its side; otherwise it would be deflected. That such an arrangement as Mr. Simms's war car would one day be perfected experts in warfare have long since predicted. Now that such a cur has been completed there would seem to be no reason why it should not be can any reason be seen why it should tion in present methods of war fure. When it is remembered that traction roads and up the steepest grades, but actually pull threshing machines, water cars, coal cars and a whole train of wagons in their wake, it will be seen that a very rough road and obstructions of a formidable nature would be required to stop the attack

of the motor car. Experts say the machine is practical.

Is Your Clock Right?

"One of the things I have learned in the course of my experience," said the middle-aged man, "is that people don't like to have you ask, is your clock right?' This is a question that we put to a great many people, and it is more or less annoying to most of them. I have seen men resent it with a stare, though that would be something unusual; but, as a rule, most men think well of their clocks, and they resent the question more or less in their heart if they don't in word or manner.

"Doesn't every man think his own watch is a good timekeeper? He does. It may be a cheap watch that cost \$10 or \$5 or \$1, but he thinks it's a good one. All cheap watches are better nowadays than they used to be, but each man thinks he's got the still remarkable exceptional watch that

"The question implies in some vague questioner, for does it not suggest inferiority, at least on the part of the other man's clock? and no man likes My conclusion is that nobody pends upon it. But if it should be really a matter of importance for you to know, then you may ask and this time you'll find the question will not

be resented."

so much of the time on hite pork!" The Pard of Avon, as you all recall, was an actor of the legitimate, and we well know how it is with actors of the

legitimate in every age.—Detroit Jours

The name of Shakespeare can be of making will prop her self-respect. hiraself spelled it twenty-two ways.

THE WAR DE STATE OF THE STATE O

AT THE COST OF A SHILLING

Closed With Trement and Desputch

There is a super now going for rounds in London which, if true, shows that with tactful handling the friendship of nations may sometimes be preserved at the trilling cost of one shilling. An American Congressman from the far West, who was sightsening in London during James Russell Lowell's term as Minister to Great Britain, one day visited the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. He viewed the various specimens with ad-

miring interest, and would doubtiess have left the building most favorably impressed if curiosity had not attracted his attention to a certain dust-covered skull lying uncared for in a longforgotten corner. He adjusted his glasses and leaned forward to decipher the faded inscription upon the label. His patriotic indignation upon reading the following can best be imagined:

> This is the bead of 🤌 JOHN PAUL JONES, American Pirate.

Upon his return to the United States he spoke of this "outrage" to other members of Congress, and at the State Department insisted that "reparation be demanded for this awful insult to our flag." In short, he raised such a commotion that the State Department over to an attache asking him to look into the charges therein, and if found true to see that the matter was satisfactorily settled.

The attache visited the museum on the following day, and with the aid of a candle and the janitor finally found the skull still innocently reposing in ing of the skull was a simple enough matter, but how was he to see that it should be satisfactorily settled? At last an idea struck him.

"I say, my good man," he said to the janitor with some hesitation, "just er-this head of Mr.-er-Jones?" He produced a bright shilling from his pocket and thrust it into the jan-

standingly, and thus what might have been an international incident was closed with economy and dispatch.

Karib-Kater's I moovered.

A negro woman employed in the Capitol at Atlanta has been arrested for eating some extra fine specimens of kaolin that were on exhibition in the rooms of the State Geological Survey, A number of the pieces of clay were geological exhibits was the colored scrubwoman, and it was evident that she had been indulging her strange appetite for quite a while.

ticed in widely separated regions, and is particularly in vogue among negroes of the following premiums: and American Indians, and has even been observed in Europe. The anthropologist Easch says that German quarrymen spread clay on alloss of bread and eat it with evident relish. A car-tain kind of earth that is found in Per-sia is considered an epicurean dish. and in the Malay archipelago there is an earth known as "ampoh," which is dug by some natives who sell it to the people as a food. The practice of earth tent in China. New Caledonia and it in various parts of South America. Some anthropologists tell us that among many savage peoples pregnant women are particularly disposed to the habit of eating earth and elay. In Guatemala, during certain religious ceremonies, the faithful are often seen the practice in that country therefore is allied to religious superstition. This most injurious and is said to often result in consumption, inflammation of the liver and anemia.

Wills Written on Bathlefields. Many queer and pathetic wills have been found upon the bodies of dead British soldiers on South African bat flefields, and in every case the wishes

of the testator have been respected. The body of one soldier was found on the battlefield of Blandslaugte who. before death, had scrawled with the end of a lead bullet on the inside of his helmet the words. "All to my



Some Battlefield Wills.

When an English army invaded ant, "that you were Bacon!"

"That," replied the spirit of Shape speare, will tready wit "doubtless comes about through my having been so much of the time on his part!"

"That be speared by the company of the spirit of shape speare, will tready wit "doubtless comes about through my having been so much of the time on his part!" want mother to have all."

In both cases the War Office held the wills to be valid, and saw that the proper distribution of the property was made,

War's Millions of Victims An army officer estimates that in the century just closing no rever the 30,000,000 men have been killed in was in civilized coundries.

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