0000000000000000 THE REALM OF FASHION.

Fashionables of Paris are now beginning to think of summer hats. Straw will be, as usual, universally worn, and the novelties are very Among the new ones are



CREATION OF VELVET AND TULLE.

the effect is charming. A nove. ner of using talle is to mange it in layers one over ther, until is quite the second of a berst the second of the fulle second to like the laves of a book, at I each one edged with very horrow satin ribbut or a row of pangres or of nailtionis. In Paris flower trimined hats and bonnets ac siready time we are, and

lined throughout, but unstiffened, and is trimined with two rows of fancy braid.

To make this costume for a girl of eight years will require two and onehalf yards of forty-four-inch material,

Styles in Sashes.

Sashes of all kinds and conditions are well to the front in fashion, and the new ribbons are more beautiful than ever. There are Roman stripes. checks and plaids, with satin bordered edges, and flowered, corded, and watered ribbons of all kinds. chiffon, and lace sashes will continue in favor; but it is not alone sashes for the waist that swell the list. The sashes for the neck are quite as conspicuous and more generally worn, for all women seem to like the long silken cravats around their throats. They are made of liberty gauze, chiffon, and thin silk, or of Swiss, with hemstitched and lace-trimmed onds. The newest of these neck sashes is a scarf of net with an elaborate lace pattern at the ends and an edge all around. They range in price from \$4 to \$15, and are really very elegant. In smaller things for the neck there is an unlimited Short bows and knotted variety. cravats of pure white lawn, with knifeplaited frills on the ends, are added to an array of lace knots and neck frills which are wound description.

New Materials for Spring Wear. Among the new materials this spring are several weaves of crepon, which are not intended for anything but mourning wear. They look as though part were made of crape, and then of



Prodding Turnpike Companies gan Legislature requiring the turn-pike companies in the State to construct, reconstruct, repair and main tain their roads in good repair, and of the same material and in the same

manner as required by their charter, within six months after the passage of If they fail to comply wit the Act.' the law, the roads are to be considered as abandoned, and no further toll can of the Twenty fact Tourses.

be charged on them.

How It Helped the Farmers. "The beauty of good roads wat et Riverside and Ellington townships came to town with loads of hay aid straw and produce, and the farmers of other townships had to stay at home. The Riverside and Ellington township farmers came to town via the Locus street telforded boulevard. The farmers of the other townships had to 1 main at home, because the roads we e too muddy. To start meant to e mired, and so no start was made. Aid all because of lack of enterprise n providing good roads."

Power Required on Grades.

American hig'ıways have often clos ly followed the old Roman model, and run straight ahead regardless of obstacles. It seems not to have occurred to our road-builders that less power is expended in going three miles around a hill than one mile up it, or that it is easier to cut down a hill once than for all travelers to climb it thousands of times, or that no heavier load can be hauled than can be drawn up the steepest part. To attain higher levels the precipitous sides of hills have been scaled, requiring extreme grades, when such could have been avoided, and more circuitous courses, not materially longer, would have arrived at the same spot with less expenditure of energy. Mountain roads can be kept in order only with extreme difficulty. The work on them, the time and unnecessary energy wasted in surmounting them, and the half loads that only can be hauled on them are sources of great and constant loss.

In foreign countries every effort is made to keep grades down to four per cent., that is, a rise of four feet in every hundred, as this has been shown, by experience to be the maximum on which loads can be advantageously which diseases have never reached, hauled, and even it necessitates the for instance, on the summits of high expenditure of as much energy in one mountain ranges and in the circummile as in traveling three on a level, so that but one-third as heavy a load is used abroad for mountain such and on this less than one-half can be hauled of what is possible at four in a hundred, and but one-sixth as much

as on the level. So little attention has been paid to roads which are constantly used by heavy traffic, and even twelve and fifteen in a hundred are by no means

uncommon. This is wrong. The courses of old roads could be slightly altered in many cases to their great advantage, and in other cases new roads could be laid out. These points ought to be thoroughly looked into before making hilly roads permanent by macadamizing them. -L. A. W. Bul-

Why State Aid is Necessary. In addressing the Maryland State Grange recently, General Stone spoke of conditions which may exist in other

States as well. He said in parte "I find that the question of State aid is eliminated in Maryland by a constitutional provision which prohibits the use of State lunds for a purpose. Get up a set times trong enough, and amend your constitution, like other States are doing. It is a like other States are doing. It is a vicious system that requires localities to keep up the roads. It is a work that concerns the require the whole State, and is not a beat question. Roads are of vita interest to the cities. Blockade your count roads to-day, and to-morrow will begin to scatter. The beat the road roads are equally shared by the tiples, but they must assist in the work of construction before they can reap the adstruction before they can reap the advantages.

"About three-fourths of the property interests of the country are to be found in the cities and held by the corporations. Now, the farmers, representing about one lourth of the properests have been endeavoring up the roads for the whole The result is obvious. The was too much, and bad roads Tywherei

in acute places strong applying consider apply a lation of however presents it sour constants in presentation of acute and acute and acute aonie plices strong public ro this dif est. paring i This ha States, as proved to be an economical as healthful way of work ing conv I'm satisfied that Mary employ its short-term nd Thase of Correction ins way, and deliver road fifty gents a ton in any

tate. t convince your legislayland is enation as any You must

for roads, without more taxes on farm

property. Third—You want an efficient State supervision to make sure that the new money spent on roads shall be spent to the best possible advan-

for the future that all property, and all the people interested in or bene-fited by good highways shall contribute their proper share toward building and maintaining those roads."

of the Twenty-first Lancers, gives an interesting account of a march carried out between Cairo and the Bitter Lakes and back-205 miles in five days. This twan done to test the relative merits of emplified Saturday," says the Quinty, the three classes of horses in use in (Ill.) Herald, "when the farmers of the three classes of horses in use in the regiment, namely, Arabs, Walers (brought from India by the Seventh Dragoon Guards), and Hungarian re-mounts lately supplied to the regiment. The Arabs were six to ten years old, the Walers fourteen years and upwards and the Hungarians four to five years

old, "rather young for such a trial." The verdict was that, even allowing for age, the Hungarian horses were decidedly, inferior in breeding and stamina; and the Walers, though in a more temperate climate they might be superior to the Arabs, under the prevailing conditions of service in Egypt. with short rations and plenty of sand long periods without water, and the temperature at 130 degrees in the shade," were decidedly inferior to the Arab, which, in a desert march, showed itself well able to carry the British soldier, with his impediments. As nearly sixteen stone, the marches were decidedly good, namely, thirty-five, fifty, thirty, fifty-eight and thirty-two miles per day. One Arab, three Wal ers and eleven Hungarians were "laid up in the sick lines" after the trial .-London Sketch.

The Locality of Disease.

In an interesting article on the areas of disease the London Saturday Review remarks upon the consensus of medical opinion that diseases in general have their local habitationssome, like tropical animals and plants. living only in the tropics; some, like consumption, gradually spreading over the whole earth, while others, like leprosy and smallpox, are by degrees becoming limited in their distribution, possibly tending, it may be, toward extinction. On the other hand, however, there are regions to polar snowfields of the earth and air and water are as barren of the mican be drawn. As the grade increases or obes to the as they are of animal above the president the labor inlife. The grider in the Review adlife. The gri yard of surface contains the germs of the more common diseases, and the native of some newer land, brought over to Britain's shores, falls a victim this subject here that a rise of ten in to its plague-stricken soil; but by genone hundred is often found of main erations of a destructive elimination Britons have become highly restraint to their native diseases—yet not fully so, for cancer and consumption, two o the most common scourges, still hold

> Australian Fever Cure. "What's that fired grave for?" asked the recruit.

powerful sway.

"Fella all sick; weather bad and budgery no good down 'bout Womba. Plenty rain one time, fella catch cold; fever this time longa that place," explained Warrigul, as a litter emerged from a wurley of the camp, and the sick man was borne to the curious grave. The doctor walked in the rear.

Thrusting his hand into the long ditch, to test its warmth, the doctor signaled to lower the patient into it. He was then covered from neck to foot, feet and all. His head alone rested above the dirt. Sergeant Dalton explained:
"The blacks put fever patients in

the ground like that, and steam the fever out. They say the earth will draw off the evil spirit, and then fill him with life."

"Electric currents, by Jove!" The next day the late patient was bobbing around like a three-year-old.

New Bicyclo Tires.

-Outing.

The ingenuity of inventors has been exercised to the utmost on bicycle tires that cannot be punctured in the ordinary way. Various combinations of springs, plates and rubber have been made, and the number of devices registered in the Patent Office in this line runs far up into the thousand. One of the latest models shows n meries of springs pland underneath

all tretal plates and covered with a heavy hibber casing. It is claimed that a greater amount of elasticity is secured with much less danger of injury to the rubber. 'In passing over very rough surfa. the springs yield to sudden pressure, and thus insure more safety to the more fragile outer portion.-New York Ledger.

Feeling the t'. which men used in that the sarth ling thing would support from s of Processor The fanciful netin metimes to ent ri the recent observe.

John Milne and other
and quivers the tree its rocky frame, bu. on the shivers tly run through capa notice except when watched constructed and exca lingly dalinate apparatus. Professo filne that apparatus of . the ind

THE CHRISTIAN FLAG.



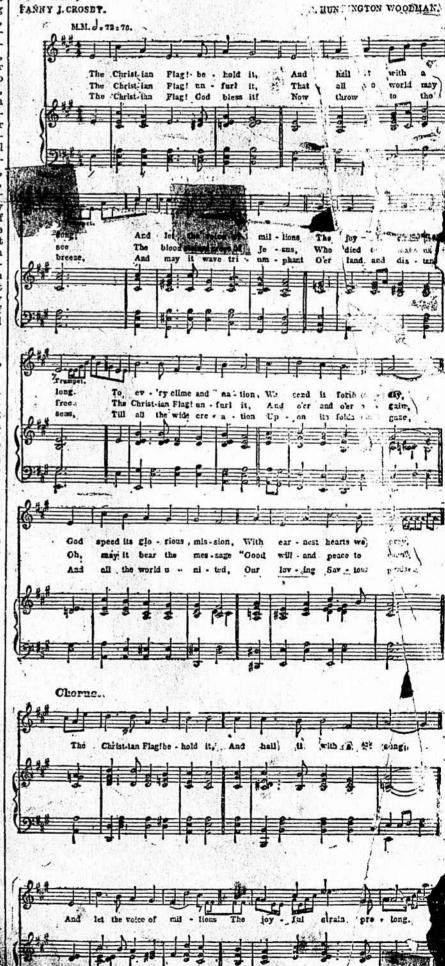
A distinctively Christian flag will soon be adopted by a large number of churches throughout the country without regard to denomination. Buttons on which the flag is conspicuously shown are already being worn. Last rally day at Brighton Chapel, Coney Island, a well known Christian worker had been aunounced to make an address. The chapel was well filled and when the time for the address had come the speaker failed to appear. The superintendent of the school, C. C. Overton, after apologizing for the absence of the speaker, was obliged to take his place. The subject of his talk was "The American Flag." On the platform was a beautiful flag, the gift of James H. Perry Post, G. A. R. Mr. Overton dwelt upon the principles for which the flag stood, the devotion of its followers, the loyalty, fidelity and constancy which should be shown by Christ's followers. The want of a Christian flag impressed Mr. Overton, and as he told the writer, "the Christian flag appeared to be floating in the air as I was speaking, and I gave the the worldow r .- ! rookin Eagle.

Words by

ence a description of it then an , as it stands upon our platforn I believe it was an inspiram heaven of a banner that wave triumphant over the

dag is most symbolic. Tho white, representing peace, ad innocence; in the upper grou! puri' corn riga blue square, the color of in louded sky, emblematic of the home of the Christian, also hea. a symbol of faith and trust. In the centre of the blue is the cross, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity: the cross is red, typical of Christ's blood. , Every sect of Christ's followers can incluse the flag, and it is equally popil able to all nations. It stands i no reed or denomination. Miss Farry J. Crosby, the Christian poet, har writen the words of the hymn an R. untington Woodman the music here reproduced. Neither the flag, vmn tor music has been copyrighter and ill are dedicated by Mr. Overton to un ofollowers of Christ

Mesic by



Crows and Cays. is it," asked the inquisitive one 'that a rooster crows, and a crow caws?" It is true that a rooster roosts, but nobody over heard of a crow orowing. This is a question that should occupy the attention of the scientific

A woman, perhaps, c

Bly6 Is Cool; Red, Hot. The rmometer seems to fal degroes when you walk into a Yellow is an advancing o room. therefore a room fitted up in y will appear smaller than it is. other hand, blue of a c



closely plaited coarse straws in all shirrings of silk and wool. They are shades. Finely sown straws, Panamas, Leghorns and manillas will also The coarse straws, however, will be deemed the most elegant for toques and bonnets. Tulle will prove a strong rival of straw during the early part of the coming season. Even now the new models are built of tulle and velvet. Chiffon and tulle are also employed for deep plaited frills to soft velvet crowns, and gay blossoms will doubtless be extensively worn in the early spring. Large open roses are the most fashionable. Felt hats and toques have entire was made of them. As is usual in late winter, violets are all the ge, and the provident dame is now ling a fresh note to her winter hat the shape of these delicate and

nutiful flowers. irls' Costume in Light Weight Serge. Whatever number of more elaborate ate gowns the growing girl's ay include, one of sturdy made, is essential to her ell-being. The model ouble-column illustrafanton, is of light yal blue and is ack braid. But nd all the new as cashmere,

> o waist is a the centreged the full ke, which is form slashed ht strip shown with crinoline, aist proper, cov-The ts. snugly,

also to be seen with a sort of blistered surface, resembling matelasseor quilting. They are always of a deep black, not a blue black, and wear well, but are among the expensive materials. However, as they do not require much trimming, they are not so expensive as might be thought. Novelties in Buttons.

In fine buttons for bodices and ackets some handsome novelties are shown in celluloid, jet, steel and porcelain. The latter are especially lovely, and often look like miniatures, so exquisitely are ideal heads painted upon them.

Latest Spring Biouse.

The bloused fronts open over a plas tron of white satin or of a silk which matches one of the colors in the plaid of the waist material. These fronts are held together by cufflinks through button holes. The revers are far

