

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

VOL. LX. NO. 10.

The farmlands of this country are estimated to be worth \$13,279,252,-349.

Pennsylvania is going to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the public roads of the State.

A prominent Guatemalan official said that though war between Guatemala and Mexico might be delayed for a year, it was sure to come.

As an indication of how the slave trade survives in Africa, it is stated in the New York Advertiser that last summer a caravan of 10,000 camels and 4000 slaves left Timbuctoo for Morocco.

Twenty-seven war vessels were added to the British Navy last year, exclusive of five torpedo boats, at a cost of about \$12,000,000. The record for 1895 will go even beyond this. England is enlarging her navy with even more zeal than ever before.

Massachusetts has been fighting that dangerous insect, the gypsy moth, with annual appropriations, and finds that they grow larger every year. "It is a question now," avers the Chicago Herald "whether the bug will not prove more costly to the State than the Hoosier tunnel, which represents an outlay, on the installment plan, of \$20,000,000."

The proposition to build a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, connecting Washington City proper with the great Arlington estate and National Cemetery, is again before Congress. It is hoped by the Inventive Age this matter will be given the serious consideration its importance merits. Such a structure is needed, and that it should be a magnificent piece of engineering—a monument to the genius of the present day—goes without argument.

The cigarette youth merits almost any treatment that will squelch his fatal habit, believes The Pathfinder. The latest method, that of denying him admission to the public schools unless he gives up smoking has been employed in a Missouri town. This sort of ostracism may bring pretty effective influence to bear through the parents. But may it not cause some stubborn youngsters to go the other way into depraved paths?

We have in this country many churches with a very large membership, some of them numbering over 2000. But in Europe the churches boast of many more members than this—2000 being a rule but a fair-sized congregation. There is one church in St. Petersburg, Russia, numbering nearly six thousand souls. The largest membership, perhaps, in the world is that of a church in Elterfield, in Rhensia Prussia, which has over six thousand. The congregation has six pastors and two churches, while a third church is in course of erection. Several members of the famous Krummacher family of preachers have been pastors at that church.

A remarkable trial has just ended at Bucharest, Hungary. Two boys, one six years and the other fourteen, were charged upon their own confession with attempting to drown a child two years old. Their defense was that the long drought had to be terminated, and that the crime for which they were on trial was the only successful method known to accomplish the end. An explanation of this curious defense is that the children of the villages in times of great drought are made to throw the clay figure of a child into the water. The boys threw in the child merely because they had no clay figure. The elder was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the younger returned to his mother for chastisement.

In his speech in the United States Senate, at the acceptance of the Webster statue, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, spoke of the fashionable garb worn by "Black Dan" when he died with him in Washington in 1852. "Mr. Webster," said the Senator, "appeared in his blue coat with gilt buttons, light buff vest, low shoes and white silk half-boots, and led the conversation most happily, whether grave or gay." This was the custom of the great American statesman a little more than forty years ago, at a period which can be recalled by hundreds of thousands of our living citizens. What would be thought of any man, even a Webster, who should appear thus dressed in our time? Would he not be an object of ridicule? asks the San Francisco Argonaut. The clothes of the American people have been getting plainer and duller right straight along for over a hundred years. Look at the costumes of Washington, Adams and the other great men after peace had been won through the Revolution. Look at the rich and gay dress which was worn by men who could afford it when our own immediate sires trod the land. Then look at the black and white dress of fashion in the banquet hall in this picturesque and blustering age. It is lovely woman alone who dares to make a display of colors, frills, flowers, fringes, spangles, jewelry and ornaments at this dismal time.

MEXICO'S RULER.

PRESIDENT DIAZ IS A POPULAR IDOL AMONG HIS PEOPLE:

His Official Life and Residence—Mrs. Diaz—Martial Spirit of the Mexicans—The Country's Standing Army.

SPEAKING of the recent dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, a Mexico correspondent of the Washington Star says: Mexico has a population of 12,000,000, a standing army of 85,000 men on a peace footing, and 165,000 men that can be called into service in case of war. Guatemala has just one-tenth of the population of Mexico, with a standing army of 3000 men, which might be increased, of course, in time of war.

General Diaz is considered the best soldier in the republic, capable of active service. He is sixty-four years old, but he looks twenty years younger. He has an erect and athletic figure, and appears, physically, perfectly capable of undergoing the hardships of a campaign. Diaz is the popular idol here. The present indications are that he can continue in the Presidency as long as he chooses. There is practically only one party here, and that is the Diaz party. Ever since he drove Lerdo from power and became President, in 1877, Diaz has had the people with him, and he has

been President ever since that day, with the exception of the term from 1880 to 1884, when General Gonzalez was President. His present term will expire in 1897, but it is said he will succeed himself, there being now no law or precedent limiting the number of terms a President may serve.

General Diaz derives great strength from the fact that the business men of the republic and the foreign capitalists interested in Mexico, as well as the people at large, demand his continuance in office. There is an impression that it would be dangerous to the republic to have Diaz retire. It might mean revolution, or a series of small wars inaugurated by men ambitious to rule. Confidence in popular government is not yet thoroughly established in Mexico. In fact, it is doubtful whether one can say popular government is yet firmly established, for the elections seem to be largely matters of form only. So Mexico is fortunate in having at the head of her affairs a man with a record brilliant enough and a spirit and bearing dashing enough to make him a popular hero, and at the same time prudent enough to win to his support the men who appreciate the value of a stable government. His administration has been one of progress in Mexico. The discouragements once met by Americans and others desiring to engage in business in the republic have largely disappeared.

In fact, the principal duty of one of the Government departments is to encourage immigration and promote the development of the country. Every inducement is offered to foreign capitalists. There are many Americans in Mexico, some of them representing large investments, and they all praise Diaz and hope for his continuance in office. President Diaz has a comparatively modest home of his own in the city, but his residence as President, which he occupies nearly all the year, is at the Castle of Chapultepec, a place known in school histories, because it was here one of the fiercest fights of the war of 1847 took place. Chapultepec is a rocky and precipitous hill rising out of the plain, at the edge of the city, just at the end of the famous Paseo de la Reforma, the broad and splendid avenue laid out by Maximilian and inherited from the empire by these republic. The hill is crowned by the palace and castle, together with the building and inclosure in which is located the National military school, or Mexican West Point.

Spreading around the hill is a spacious park, adorned with many giant cypress trees, beneath which winds a beautiful driveway, one of the favorite resorts of the fashionable and wealthy people of the capital. At the foot of the hill on the city side is a fine marble memorial, on which is engraved the names of the cadets who fell in battle at the storming of Chapultepec. The palace, which stands where once stood an Aztec temple, overlooking the city, is a low

building, Pompeian in style, with courts, terraces and arcades. The grounds are closed to the public at 8 o'clock, and a military guard, stationed at the gate, projects the palace

tive and imposing part of the military forces that Mexico could put in the field. In addition to the Federal army every State has a sort of militia organization.

from intrusion. This is a long established custom, and, of course, gives no offense. At the President's city house, however, he is obliged to admit callers at night or offend them. The President does not have regular hours for public receptions, and people who have to see him on business must cultivate the virtue of patience. Appointments are made days in advance. The explanation for this made to me by a prominent Government official is somewhat singular. It is not because the President is exclusive. It is because the customs of the country are such that he cannot stop a man from talking or out short an



NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO.

interview. When a man gets admission to the President he is obliged to listen to all he has to say or else give mortal offense. As a consequence the President is unable to see more than three or four persons during the hours he can give to interviews. I know of one young Mexican Congressman who was waiting in the city for over a week merely to have an interview with the President.

Mrs. Diaz is quite famous for her beauty and much liked for her vivacious and cordial manners. She is much younger than the President, being only about thirty years old. She has a neat figure, a Spanish face, with well cut features, and dresses in simple, but excellent taste. She is the daughter of Romero Rubio, the Secretary of the Interior, and one of the richest men in Mexico. I saw the President and Mrs. Diaz and Mrs. Diaz's unmarried sister, a young woman also remarkable for beauty, at a private reception a few evenings ago. Of course the President and his wife were the central figures of the gathering, but they bore themselves in a most unassuming manner, chatting easily and pleasantly with the guests.

Mrs. Diaz speaks English quite fluently. When they took their leave the President shook hands all around, and Mrs. Diaz following a pretty Mexican fashion, kissed each of her lady friends twice, first on one cheek and then on the other. The only evidence of the presence of a person of unusual prominence was a file of mounted guards drawn up in front of the palace.

The Mexicans have a martial spirit, but the ordinary Mexican soldier, as seen even about the National palace, is a long, thin, and a little half Indian, as a rule. He is somewhat undersized, and is ragged and dirty. Often he is barefooted or wears only sandals made of rawhide and bound to the soles of his feet by leathern thongs. Those on guard at the palace and around other public offices usually wear shoes, and look as though they had been partially cleaned for this duty. There is a big barracks in the rear of and attached to the National palace, which by the way, is a long, rambling building, occupying all one side of the Plaza de Armas, and accommodating the principal departments and offices of the Federal Government.

A visit to the barracks at most any time will show a crowd of very untidy-looking soldiers. Their garments need patching as well as cleaning. At meal times there will be a throng of women at the big gateway, bringing baskets of provisions. The Mexican soldier has no commissariat. A Mexican soldier is paid twenty-five cents a day and he gets his pay every day. When he gets his silver quarter, such is his suspicious nature, he bites it to see if it is good. That is all the Government give him to bite. He has to "bitch" himself. In recent years the Government has supplied the means of cooking provisions, but the soldiers have to supply the raw materials.

This is the regular standing army of Mexico. There is another body, which is virtually a military body, but under the direction of the Interior Department. This is the corps known as "the Rurales"—a sort of mounted police that patrol the country outside of the cities. Lieutenant Dwyer, the military attaché of the American Legation, told me that these Rurales formed probably the finest body of cavalry in the world. They are picked men, every one being unusually skillful as a horseman, even in this country, where half the people live on horseback. The Rurales wear a heavy leather suit, big sombreros, heavily ornamented with silver, and besides their sabers and pistols, carry carbines. They have a rakish, devil-may-care appearance. It is considered quite an honor to be a member of this troop. When a man joins it he has to furnish his own horse, and give a bond for the proper care of the arms and equipments supplied him by the Government.

On great public parades the Rurales are given the post of honor. In reality, though not now under the War Department, they form a very effec-

The Mexican Indians or half-breeds, who compose about nine-tenths of the population, and from whom the army is recruited, are a patient and hardy people. Many of them own nothing in the world but their zarape and big sombrero. The zarape is their cloak by day and their blanket by night. It is said that they can and will go three or four days without food and not complain. They are inured to hardships. They are lithe and active, though of small size, and are said to be courageous, because they have little or no fear of death. It is supposed for these reasons that they make good soldiers. Santa Anna's troops were



FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

starved for two or three days before the battle of Buena Vista. Maybe if they had had something to eat they might have won the battle.

An observant American, who has spent many years in Mexico, gave it to me as his opinion that the Mexicans, if called into the field by any large military operations, would prove themselves to be as good soldiers as there are in the world. The Mexican navy amounts to very little. It is composed of four small gunboats and two unarmored wooden ships. Mexico has no good harbors on the gulf, and few on the Pacific side. Though it has many hundreds of miles of sea-coast, the Mexicans have not yet become a maritime people. Perhaps when the mountains are conquered and there is easy railroad communication with the Pacific they will begin to build or buy ships.

A Remarkable Herring.

In many respects the herring is one of the most remarkable of living things. It is calculated three years ago that no less than 11,000 miles of herring netting were cast yearly in the North Sea alone.

Two of the species of whales feed exclusively upon herrings, while the cod is a most voracious foe. I. Neil, the naturalist, calculated that the one colony of gannets at St. Kilda consumed annually 214,000,000 of herrings. Yet it is not, as fishes go, gifted with very large fertility in reproduction. While the mackerel has been estimated to produce 500,000 eggs, the sole 1,000,000 and the cod 3,400,000, the herring is said to spawn only 35,000 at a time.—Mail and Express.

Kentucky Mutton Prized by Epicures.

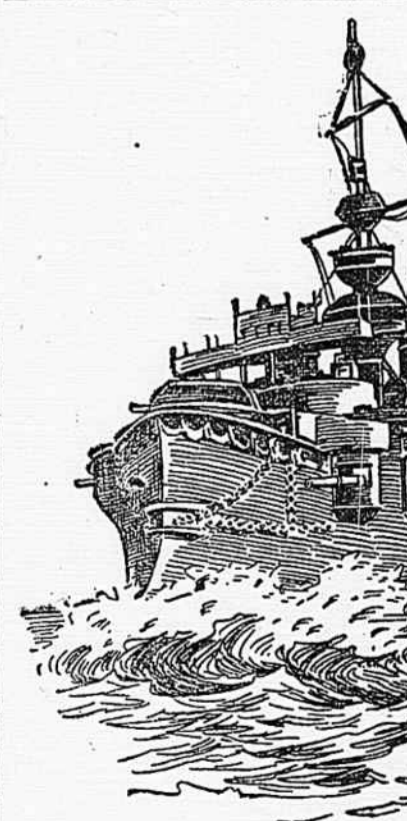
Muttons in this town make a specialty of Kentucky mutton. It is killed on the farm, kept there a suitable time, shipped with great care, and when it reaches New York it is hung for several weeks by the butchers. It is then sold to special customers that demand particularly fine mutton. It fetches a high price, but the epicures think it worth the money.—New York Sun.

Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., raised 300 bales of cotton last year, and though he has sold it at five cents a pound he has cleared \$3950 from it.

The German Kaiser has sent to the Russian Czar as a wedding present a magnificent porcelaine table service made at the royal factory.

A THREE-DECK IRONCLAD FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

A well-known English expert on naval matters, Mr. Laird Clowes, urges the building of three-decked ironclads. The old wooden three-decker was one of the most magnificent of the old world. The new one would be the most tremendous. It has been pointed out that the three-decker has been the highest form of fighting ship in the many seagoing periods of naval history. The trirreme, the most complicated fighting machine of classical times, had three banks of rowers. When guns were introduced on ships a one-decked ship



THREE-DECK IRONCLAD.

was at first necessary, but in course of time the line-of-battle ship with her three tiers of guns was evolved. Then came steam and one deck again. An Italian ironclad, the Sardegna, launched recently, is almost a three-decker, but Mr. Clowes wants a more complete one for the British Navy. He proposes a ship to carry 101 guns. These are the other general details of his plan: "Speed, twenty-three knots; tonnage, 12,000; guns, sixteen six-inch quick-firing, twenty 4.7-inch quick-firing, twenty twelve-pounder quick-firing, twenty six and three-pounder quick-firing, twenty-five improved Maxim guns." The ship would be completely covered with six inches of steel armor, No swift cruiser could live within range of her guns. Only the heaviest of existing ironclads could hope to escape immediate destruction, and it would be far inferior in speed and in armament. Ten minutes is reckoned as sufficient time to settle one of these. There would, of course, be great difficulties in the building of such a ship. More than a thousand men would be required for her. Three decks would be absolutely necessary to accommodate her guns. Naval experts have long urged the importance of maintaining a strong end-on fire of placing many of the guns at a good height from the water level. It is also believed that a three-decker would have better sea-going abilities than the present large ironclads.

Cotton Baling. The ruinous low prices which prevail for cotton only emphasize more strongly the need for greater econ-



omy in raising and marketing this crop, says the New York World. In no direction is reform so urgently required as in the manner of baling the cotton strongly, so that it may be shipped abroad in good condition.

The packing of American cotton is a source of fruitful complaint by manufacturers. The work is so carelessly done that when the bales reach their destination several of the iron bands are missing and the jute covering is so torn that the cotton is exposed to mold, fire, water and theft. These losses, it is needless to add, do not fall upon the manufacturer, but on the producer; and, as if these were not enough, he must also pay extra freight, as his imperfectly pressed bales occupy more than double the space needed by the compact Indian and Egyptian bales. The illustration shows plainly the great difference in the method of baling and the inefficiency of seven hoops to the bale—the average used by the Southern planter. It is plain that a more secure packing, a much closer pressing and greater care in covering or wrapping up would be of inestimable and permanent benefit to the cotton trade of the United States.

A Remarkable Herring.

In many respects the herring is one of the most remarkable of living things. It is calculated three years ago that no less than 11,000 miles of herring netting were cast yearly in the North Sea alone.

Two of the species of whales feed exclusively upon herrings, while the cod is a most voracious foe. I. Neil, the naturalist, calculated that the one colony of gannets at St. Kilda consumed annually 214,000,000 of herrings. Yet it is not, as fishes go, gifted with very large fertility in reproduction. While the mackerel has been estimated to produce 500,000 eggs, the sole 1,000,000 and the cod 3,400,000, the herring is said to spawn only 35,000 at a time.—Mail and Express.

Kentucky Mutton Prized by Epicures.

Muttons in this town make a specialty of Kentucky mutton. It is killed on the farm, kept there a suitable time, shipped with great care, and when it reaches New York it is hung for several weeks by the butchers. It is then sold to special customers that demand particularly fine mutton. It fetches a high price, but the epicures think it worth the money.—New York Sun.

Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., raised 300 bales of cotton last year, and though he has sold it at five cents a pound he has cleared \$3950 from it.

The German Kaiser has sent to the Russian Czar as a wedding present a magnificent porcelaine table service made at the royal factory.

DAINTY HEADWEAR.

LATEST FANCIES IN FEMININE HATS AND DRESS.

Delicate Hoods to Protect the Head—A Popular New York Frock—Gown Ornamented With the Bavette.

ONE of the daintiest of old-time fashions is being revived for concert and party wear. Delicate hoods are made so loosely of unlined chiffon that they slip over the most elaborate headdress, falling about the face in becoming curves of cloudy softness. Nothing could be more becoming. The fashion is revived from the time of powdered hair and white wigs, but it is as becoming now as it was then. Three other models of headwear are shown in the accompanying picture, each of which is suitable for the con-

ort, and, besides, is generally serviceable. The upper of the trio is of black spangled tulle, loosely draped over the crown, with a brim of mordore velvet ribbon faced with violet satin. The latter is also employed for the large side loops. Five small velvet ribbons, and as many as eight also trim the toque. The crown of the left-hand toque is formed of black ostrich tips and wide violet taffeta ribbon. The tips of the plumes frame the brim prettily in front, and the ribbon forms large, soft puffs that are fastened with rhinestone buckles. The tie strings are of black velvet ribbon. Last, and best of all, perhaps, comes a hat of black felt trimmed with chenille, having a rose glaze velvet crown. The felt brim is waved daintily and the garniture consists of black plumes placed on either side and a small velvet rosette put in back.

The German Kaiser has sent to the Russian Czar as a wedding present a magnificent porcelaine table service made at the royal factory.

Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., raised 300 bales of cotton last year, and though he has sold it at five cents a pound he has cleared \$3950 from it.

LOOK OUT!!!

For these imitations and substitutes, they are poor stuff at the best and increase your misery. Take Simmons Liver Regulator only. You will know it by the large red Z on the face of every package and by the relief it gives when taken for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache.

THE LATEST PANACEA.

Cold Water as a Cure for Astoria Dames.

Cold water as a cure has at length been formally inaugurated as a fad by the gentle ladies of New York's smartest society. One of the gayety loving matrons, who went abroad last year a hollow eye, romantically pale wreck of her lovely self, the victim of suppers over dainty for a delicate digestion, and of too much frivolity for so fragile an American frame, has come back a rosy, living exponent of the virtues of cold water, and with an earnest prophetic preaching to her afflicted sisters. So effective has been her work that every second woman one meets is, not absent from home and society and plunged into a rest cure, but by the magic of cold water, up and doing daily, with a heart for any fate. They all take cold baths three times a day. In the morning, on hopping out of bed, they lean over the bath tub, and after sponging off arms, shoulders and neck with cold water have a maid pour a pitcher of the cold liquid over back, shoulders and arms; then, with a Turkish towel, the upper half of the body is polished to a clear, bright, coral color. At noon a sponge and spray bath is given the extremities with similar applications of a Turkish towel. For a quarter of an hour in the late afternoon these ardent water sprites, scantily clad, march solemnly up and down the length of their bath tubs in about a foot of cold water; this done, they hop out, and clearing away the mess from a hardwood floor run for half an hour up and down the length of the room, and then get into shoes and stockings. When troubled at night by insomnia they get up and take a cold water bath, or sponge off with cold water, and before the moisture has dried on the skin skip back under the covers, damp, indeed, but soon soothed to sleep. The walking in water is, they hold, a sovereign cure for nervous prostration; the bath corrects nervous dyspepsia, and as they are rigid dieters, and the cold water stirs up lively appetites, they satisfy its cravings and resist temptations at teas, etc., by calmly producing from their pockets little square silver cases, shaped like cigarette boxes; within are squares of toasted bread, hard, brown and crisp, of which a nibbled bit or two every hour satisfies nature's yearnings.

FLOWERS FOR AN ASTOR.

The Order Which Will Keep a Florist Busy for a Year.

That order which William Waldorf Astor gave a Broadway florist for a cover of lilies of the valley and violets to be put over his wife's grave, fresh every day for a year, was the largest single order for flowers ever given in New York. It means over \$100 worth of flowers for the grave every day. It means the special and laborious forcing of lilies of the valley during the eight months that they do not grow in nature. It means a trip of the florist himself to the cemetery every day, and a man, especially hired by Mr. Astor, to see that the cover, costly enough each day to make a robe for the bed of a queen, is properly placed.

There was something very Monte Cristo like about the way Mr. Astor dealt with the florist. The day before the funeral he walked into the shop and said: "How many orchids can you get on twenty-four hours' notice?" The florist, not knowing to whom he was talking, and wishing to impress his caller with the vast resources of a Broadway florist, said indifferently: "Oh, about five thousand."

"Very well," said the caller, giving him his name. "Get all you can and have them at Trinity in time for the funeral. I want all you can get, twice five thousand, if it is possible."

The florist bestirred himself, bought every orchid he could lay his hands on, but was only able to get 3,800, of which was \$9,800 for orchids alone. Mr. Astor was so pleased that he gave the \$88,000 order for the daily cover. His instructions were that this cover should be removed every day, no matter what its condition was, and that all the flowers in it should be destroyed. It takes about 4,000 lilies to make the cover and about the same number of violets. On the upper end of the cover, into the warp of the lilies, is woven a cross of violets and from the foot of the cover hang a cross of violets. On each side are four points from which hang tassels of violets suspended by bows of satin ribbon.

Between the years 1849 and 1894 the silver mines of this country have yielded \$1,151,817,575 of silver.

The last associate a bad man wants is an honest Christian.

DAINTY HEADWEAR.

LATEST FANCIES IN FEMININE HATS AND DRESS.

Delicate Hoods to Protect the Head—A Popular New York Frock—Gown Ornamented With the Bavette.

ONE of the daintiest of old-time fashions is being revived for concert and party wear. Delicate hoods are made so loosely of unlined chiffon that they slip over the most elaborate headdress, falling about the face in becoming curves of cloudy softness. Nothing could be more becoming. The fashion is revived from the time of powdered hair and white wigs, but it is as becoming now as it was then. Three other models of headwear are shown in the accompanying picture, each of which is suitable for the con-



A POPULAR FROCK.

ort, and, besides, is generally serviceable. The upper of the trio is of black spangled tulle, loosely draped over the crown, with a brim of mordore velvet ribbon faced with violet satin. The latter is also employed for the large side loops. Five small velvet ribbons, and as many as eight also trim the toque. The crown of the left-hand toque is formed of black ostrich tips and wide violet taffeta ribbon. The tips of the plumes frame the brim prettily in front, and the ribbon forms large, soft puffs that are fastened with rhinestone buckles. The tie strings are of black velvet ribbon. Last, and best of all, perhaps, comes a hat of black felt trimmed with chenille, having a rose glaze velvet crown. The felt brim is waved daintily and the garniture consists of black plumes placed on either side and a small velvet rosette put in back.

Kentucky Mutton Prized by Epicures.

Muttons in this town make a specialty of Kentucky mutton. It is killed on the farm, kept there a suitable time, shipped with great care, and when it reaches New York it is hung for several weeks by the butchers. It is then sold to special customers that demand particularly fine mutton. It fetches a high price, but the epicures think it worth the money.—New York Sun.

Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., raised 300 bales of cotton last year, and though he has sold it at five cents a pound he has cleared \$3950 from it.

The German Kaiser has sent to the Russian Czar as a wedding present a magnificent porcelaine table service made at the royal factory.

DAINTY AS A POET'S DREAM.

A love of a bonnet has a dream of rhinestones arranged in fanciful designs on colored velvet of any desired shade, and formed into three points in front. At the left side are an aigrette and each side of the back, plaited ends of creamy lace, mingled with crystal pendants, conceal the upper ends of the bridle of velvet. It is intended for evening wear.

FLOWERS FOR SPRING.

Crepons of wool and silk, sprinkled with self-colored embroidered flowerets, are among the spring novelties in dress materials. They will be trimmed with ribbons, velvet and lace.

NAMED AFTER THE BIRD.

The concentrated ornamentation of every gown made with any elegance is confined to the bavette. That is French for "bib." Literally, "babbling bib." It may be that the bavette and that ridiculous ornament the jeweled safety pin follow in sequence; at any rate we have both. The bavette is formed of the richest material, lace, velvet, silk, or all three combined. At a reception recently a young lady wore a bavette of pink silk, lace trimmed, and with big puffed sleeves attached, over a wool striped gown. It looked very pretty, too. The gorgette, or collar of the bavette, usually fits closely about the throat, but may fall to the shoulders. One that is very pretty has a gorgette of yellow satin folded softly and caught at the sides with rosettes of fine lace. Falling from this, nearly to the bottom of the bodice, is wide lace over wide yellow satin, and over that yet a long fringe of Roman pearls in loose strands. It is remarkably pretty, and would be quite gorgeous in red and black with jet.

Another dainty adaptation of the bavette is formed entirely of ribbon. The adjustment of the bows on the

THREE STYLISH HATS.

Spring hats are made of rough straw, or a mixture of straw and felt braid. Velvet bonnets and hats will be worn until late in the season, and there are some extremely pretty shired bonnets and hats of thick, gauzy stuff in spring colors, with spring blossoms and twigs for trimming. Turban shapes are popular, and some of the new models have brims in coronet effect. This style that is always liked, as it is becoming to very many persons. The Mary Stuart shape and the close-fitting bonnet that has not been out of fashion for the last quarter of a century, are among the standard imports in this line.

A great deal of ribbon will be used as trimming and velvet in profusion. Rosettes are still worn, but are less fashionable than loops of soft, puffy effects. A new model has a scarf of bias velvet tied in a large single knot. This is attached to one side of the bonnet, which is a small poke, and underneath this knot are the stems of three long plumes. These curl up over the top of the bonnet, and the scarf is twisted in a soft roll and passes over the edges in front of the crown.

There is a pronounced line between crown and brim on some of the new bonnets, and this is thought to be the forerunner of the old-time style with flaring front, prominent crown and ruffled curtain.

For children, the sailor hat is the accepted style for ordinary wear, and may also be worn for best, but for the finest hats it is often the case that the brims are rolled and pinched in various ways, with trimming of bows, loops, rosettes, plumes and aigrettes. For best, there are little bonnets of soft silk with box-plaited fronts and soft crowns.

Side combs are very stylish and grow more and more elaborate. They are now made so that the top stands out from the head, instead of lying close; they are filigreed and jeweled, and in some instances have fringes of jeweled white hanging from them.

These fringes shine among the side tresses, and don't they tangle with them! They should be worn low enough to show either side of the little theatre bonnet, and may be jeweled very richly, just as if they were not liable to tumble out without the wearer's knowing it till she arrives home.

BUCKLES AS ORNAMENTS.

Buckles remain the favorite ornaments. For every conceivable part of feminine apparel are they constructed. A round dozen is not considered superfluous worn by a well-frocked woman. They nestle in the hat, dot the collar, confine the cuffs, outline the belt, until, verily, no knight of old possessed more when in full armor. They come for dinner gowns in the form of miniatures surrounded by jewels and half-moons of rhinestones. For simpler use some new ones of conventional shape are inlaid with large black amethysts, some with Mexican onyx, others with moonstones. The stones are not expensive ones, but



A POPULAR FROCK.

ort, and, besides, is generally serviceable. The upper of the trio is of black spangled tulle, loosely draped over the crown, with a brim of mordore velvet ribbon faced with violet satin. The latter is also employed for the large side loops. Five small velvet ribbons, and as many as eight also trim the toque. The crown of the left-hand toque is formed of black ostrich tips and wide violet taffeta ribbon. The tips of the plumes frame the brim prettily in front, and the ribbon forms large, soft puffs that are fastened with rhinestone buckles. The tie strings are of black velvet ribbon. Last, and best of all, perhaps, comes a hat of black felt trimmed with chenille, having a rose glaze velvet crown. The felt brim is waved daintily and the garniture consists of black plumes placed on either side and a small velvet rosette put in back.

Kentucky Mutton Prized by Epicures.

Muttons in this town make a specialty of Kentucky mutton. It is killed on the farm, kept there a suitable time, shipped with great care, and when it reaches New York it is hung for several weeks by the butchers. It is then sold to special customers that demand particularly fine mutton. It fetches a high price, but the epicures think it worth the money.—New York Sun.

Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., raised 300 bales of cotton last year, and though he has sold it at five cents a pound he has cleared \$3950 from it.

The German Kaiser has sent to the Russian Czar as a wedding present a magnificent porcelaine table service made at the royal factory.

DAINTY AS A POET'S DREAM.

A love of a bonnet has a dream of rhinestones arranged in fanciful designs on colored velvet of any desired shade, and formed into three points in front. At the left side are an aigrette and each side of the back, plaited ends of creamy lace, mingled with crystal pendants, conceal the upper ends of the bridle of velvet. It is intended for evening wear.

FLOWERS FOR SPRING.