WHAT OF THE WAR.

Reports of Fighting and Their Contradictions—Japanese War Fund Raised.

The "Kow Shing" Affair—Japanese Demands—Movements of Men and Vessels.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—It is reported there was great slaughter in the battle between the Japanese and Chinese forces at Chung Hun on Saturday last, in which the Japanese troops were driven from the place. It is stated that Rev. James Wylie, a Presbyterian minister, has died from injuries received at the hands of the Chinese soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Central News is authority for the statement that the officials of the Japanese legation deny that there has been any engagement recently, either on land or on the sea, between the forces of China and Japan. The officials declare also that the dispatch to the Standard from Berlin referring to Count Ito's remarks concerning the interests of Japan and Russia in the completion of the Siberian railway was the invention of the Chinese embassy in the German capital.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai states that advices have been received there from Chemulpo to the effect that some unimportant skirmishes have taken place on the great road, north Pong Sang, between Chinese and Japanese forces. The positions of the Japanese troops are unchanged, and all passes are strongly held by Japanese soldiers.

A dispatch to a news agency in this city states that the King of Korea has declared himself independent of the Chinese government and appealed to Japan for assistance to expel the Chinese from the country.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the Chinese papers contain a report of a battle near Ping Yan, in which 25,000 men on each side were engaged. The Chinese dispatch adds that the Chinese claim they defeated the Japanese force, but reliable confirmation of the report of the engagement is wanting. Li Hung Chang has ordered the mobilization of the northern, southern and central Chinese fleets in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. The Chinese fleet is convoying a number of troop ships and coal ships from Taku to Port Arthur. Japanese nobles have subscribed $80,000,000 as a fund to be used in the prosecution of the war. This fund draws no interest.

The Japanese are re-embarking large numbers of troops at Fusan. Nothing is known regarding their destination. The Chinese forces which occupied Yashan have evacuated that place and marched eastward in the direction of Seoul. The force has been augmented by the adhesion of numbers of sympathizing Koreans. The Chinese forces are converging on Pingyang. The English line at the latter point remains in the possession of the Chinese. Nine thousand Japanese troops have left Seoul and marched in the direction of Pingyang. Two German fathers of the Catholic mission at Si-ning-cou, in the southern part of the province of Shantung have been captured by banditti and held for ransom. A government posse is in pursuit of the robbers.

Neither the Foreign Office nor the Chinese legation has received any news of the battles mentioned by the Times correspondent this morning. At the legation the officials say that General Yeh who formerly commanded the Asan has joined his force of 2,000 men to the Chinese northern army at Ping Yang. The success of this movement, the Chinese say, proves that the Japanese troops in Korea are either weak or negligent.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The officials of the Japanese legation here understand that Admiral Fremantle, the British naval commander in East Asiatic waters, has advised his government not to claim indemnity for the sinking of the Kow Shirg.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of Le Journal Debats telegraphs that the court of inquiry investigating at Shanghai the circumstances of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shing by the Japanese warship Naniwa, has rendered a decision holding that the action of the Japanese commander in firing upon the transport was justified, and therefore the Japanese government will not be called upon to make any compensation for the destruction of the vessel.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Aug. 22.—The Japanese legation has received no news of the engagement between the Japanese and Chinese forces as reported from Shanghai. The officials of the legation discredit the reported Chinese victory, and call attention to the fact that the first account of the engagement at Asan described it as a defeat of the Japanese, in which their loss was 2,000 killed and wounded. The officials of the legation also express the strongest confidence in the accuracy of the telegram received at the legation yesterday announcing that the finding of the British naval court of inquiry at Shanghai into the Kow Shing case was favorable to Japan. This statement regarding the action of the court was based upon information, as was the additional statement that the British Admiral had reported to his government that in his opinion the sinking of the Kow Shing was justifiable. The Japanese legation denounces as unqualifiedly false the assertion contained in the dispatch published yesterday from Shanghai from the correspondent of the London Times that the commander of the Naniwa ordered the men so fire upon the survivors from the Kow Shing who were struggling in the water.

TACOMA, Aug. 22.—Some of the Japanese residents have been informed by their countrymen who have arrived from the Orient during the past ten days, and also by letters from Japan, that their government will not be satisfied with wiping out China's assumption of domination in Korea, but will demand as a basis of settlement the province of Manchuria, which is larger in area than all Korea. Manchuria was formerly possessed by Japan. When it is again possessed by that country China will be cut off from direct communication with Korea, which will have a tendency to weaken its influence over that country, and will also permit those who reside there and are friendly to Japan, but who are afraid to declare themselves, to express themselves freely.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The acting Korean minister to the United States, Yee Sung Soo, and Jarng Bong Whan, the second secretary of the legation, have arrived in this city on their way to San Francisco, whence they will sail for their native country. Minister Soo was sick when he arrived, but will probably continue his journey at 10 o'clock to-night. Concerning the war between China and Japan, Jarng Bong Whan said: "I do not think the war will last very long. Japan has better artillery soldiers than China, but the latter country has greater resources and more men. That is why Japan is getting all the victories it can now." He refused to say anything regarding the position of Korea in the war.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 22.—The following cable was received to-day by Japanese Consul Shimizu Ko: The Naval court of inquiry at Shanghai investigating the circumstances of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shing by the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa has rendered a decision holding that the action of the Japanese commander in firing upon the transport was justifiable. The British admiral has advised the British government to make no claim for damages.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—A special cable to the Telegram says: "Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, while returning from a visit to Scotland was taken ill on the train. His attendants advised that he should be taken from the railway carriage and placed under medical treatment, and this was accordingly done as soon as the train drew up at Chester, some sixteen miles from Liverpool. Sir Charles caught a chill while journeying on the train, but his physician has expressed no doubt of his ultimate recovery, assuring your correspondent that his patient would be able to continue his journey to London in the course of a few days.

There are many Canadians travelling in Great Britain this month. Several persons who called at the office of the High Commissioner ahis morning were alarmed at the first serious reports of his sudden illness.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—(Special)—Sir James Robinson, elder brother of Hon. John Beverley Robinson and Christopher Robinson, Q C., is dead, aged 77. The deceased had filled the position of chief clerk of the Surrogate court in Osgoode hall for many years.

Joseph Hazelton, a prominent druggist of this city, was fined $100 and costs for breach of the medical act in prescribing to three women drugs to procure on abortion. He has also been re-arrested on a charge of attempting to procure an abortion.

POLISH CATHOLICS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—The National convention of seceding Polish Catholics met at Kolaszemskis church on Fremont street today and resolved upon the organization of a new church society under the adopted title of the American Catholic church. Archbishop Vilette, of Wisconsin, was appointed ecclesiatical head of the new church but he is to be without arbitrary powers. All nationalities will be admitted to the new organization and bishops subordinate to the Archbishop will be elected.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

(From the Empire)

Comparison between the new tariff bill passed by Congress and the Canadian tariff as just revised by Parliament is not easily made. The classification of articles in both tariffs is in many cases different. The duty on a particular article in one tariff may be a specific duty, while in the other tariff the duty on the same article may be an ad valorem rate, so that to strike a comparison the value becomes an element in the calculation and values vary a good deal.

In general the United States measure is more strongly protectionist than our own law, though in some cases the duties are about equal, while again in others the Canadian race is higher. This feature is particularly observable in the agricultural schedules and these duties which affect the produce of the farm. The revision of the Canadian tariff has left the farmer well protected, because while it decreased the duties on the articles he has to buy, it left them untouched on the products he has to sell. The Americans, however, in their own interests as consumers have been compelled to lower the duties on certain food products. In this way, the new tariff supplies a comparison of direct interest and concern to our farmers. The following list partially illustrates this:

Article.	*Can. Tariff.*	*New U.S. Law.*
Live animals	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Live hogs	1½c. per lb.	20 per cent.
Oats	10c. per bu.	20 per cent.
Oatmeal	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
Barley	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Flour	75c. per bbl.	30 per cent.
Butter	4c per lb.	4c. per lb.
Cheese	3c per lb.	4c. per lb.
Eggs	5c. per doz.	3c. per doz.
Conden. milk	3c.	2c.
Beans	15c. per bush.	20 per cent.
Potatoes	15c. per bush.	15c. pr bush
Hay	$2 per ton.	$2 per ton.
Peas	10c. per bush.	20 per cent.
Vegetables, fresh	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hops	6c. per lb.	8c per lb.
Beef, fresh	3c. per lb.	20 per cent.
Mutton, fresh	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Canned meats	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Pork	2c. per lb.	20 per cent.
Lard	2c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Poultry	10 per cent.	2c. per lb.
Apples, green	40c. per bbl.	30 per cent.
Apples, dried	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Grapes	2c. per lb.	20 per cent.
Plums	25 per cent.	14c.
Honey	3c. per lb.	10c. per gal.

This indicates that in a good many lines the Canadian farmer is better protected than the American farmer. The Americans were forced to do this, not by any consideration for Canada, but in the interest of their industrial and city population which has fared so badly during the past two years of depression.

Another feature of the new bill that concerns Canada is the decrease of duties on articles which this country exports to the States. Some of these decreases are as follows:

	McKinley Tariff.	*New Tariff.*
Sawn lumber	$1 per M. ft.	Free.
Shingles	20 & 30c. per M.	Free.
Staves	10 per cent.	Free.
Wool	12c per lb—50 per cent.	Free.
Canned fish	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Horses	$30.	20 per cent.
Cattle	$10.	20 per cent.
Hogs	$1.50.	20 per cent.
Sheep	$1.50.	20 per cent.
Butter	6c. per lb.	4c. per lb.
Cheese	6c. per lb.	4c. per lb.
Milk, con.	3c per lb.	2c. per lb.
Beans	40c. per bush.	20 per cent.
Eggs	5c. per doz.	3c. per doz.
Hay	$4 per ton.	$2 per ton.
Honey	20c per gal	10c per gal.
Hops	15c per lb.	8c per lb.
Onions	40c per bush.	20c per bush.
Potatoes	25c per bush.	15c per bush.
Barley	30c per bush.	30 per cent.
Barley, malt	45c per bush.	40 per cent.
Wheat	25c per bush.	20 per cent.
Flour	25 per cent.	20 percent.
Mutton	2c per lb.	20 per cent.
Poultry dr'sd	5c per lb.	3c per lb.
Agricultural implements	45 per cent.	Free.
Coal, soft	75c per ton.	40c per ton.

To what extent this may affect international trade is largely a matter of conjecture, though the tendency will undoubtedly be toward stimulating commerce and a larger sale of Canadian products to the States. This is but right, seeing that during the last five years Canada has bought $267,000,000 worth of goods from the republic and has only exported $208,000,000 worth thereto. In fact, Canada is one of the best customers the United States have, and instead of unfriendly tariff legislation has every reason to look for fair treatment.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Dairymen Pass Some Strong Resolutions on the Milk Question.

Indians Protest Against the Closing of Munn's Cannery—The Salmon Run.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 22.—Miss Whittle very narrowly escaped drowning yesterday. She missed her footing on Watts & Trotts boathouse wharf and fell into the water. Mr. Trott plunged in after her before she had time to sink and brought her to the wharf where she was pulled out.

Lawyer Lampman, of Victoria, is in the city; he is going to his Eastern home for a short holiday.

The dairymen held a very warm meeting yesterday and passed the following resolution:

"That this meeting endorse the action of the City Council in looking after milk inspection, etc, as we think it will create more confidence between the milk-vendor and consumer;

"Resolved, that we are not prepared to take out licenses under the present by-law, and that we consider Dr. Thomas an utterly unscrupulous alarmist, who has no regard either for the public interest or for the interests of the dairymen or milk-vendors. This is evidenced by the statement which he made recently to the effect that 50 per cent. of the cattle from which the milk supply of the city was drawn, were suffering from tuberculosis, whereas it has been proved that only 4½ per cent. of the cattle so far examined by the government inspector have been suffering from any disease whatever. We have also other reasons for not desiring to work under Dr. Thomas' inspectorship, which will be disclosed when the dairymen meet the city council to frame a practicable common sense by-law for the inspection of milk and regulation of milk vendors. The dairymen will also ask the city council the privilege of aiding them in framing a by-law.

The Italian bark C. Avour arrived to-day to load lumber.

The Robb case, in which the accused is charged with publishing false reports by C. P. R., came up again before Messrs. R. H. Alexander, T. Dun and B. Springer. It was dismissed on the ground of no jurisdiction.

Five more shacks were chopped up to-day. Five hundred people watched the proceedings. Shackites claim the proceedings are illegal. Several fights occurred and an Italian was arrested for throwing stones. The excitement among the shackites is intense, and the work is progressing very slowly.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 22.—The body of an Indian named Tommy, who disappeared ten days ago, was picked up in the river this morning. There was no evidence of foul play.

A hundred Indians from D. J. Munn & Co.'s cannery waited on the Indian Agent to-day and protested against the cancellation of Munn & Co.'s license, for depositing offal in the river. They stated that the hardship fell on them more than the cannery and that the Indians were thrown out of work by the order at a time when they were absolutely unable to go to work elsewhere. They wanted to know if the government, having deprived them of work would keep them during the coming winter. Several chiefs made speeches all condemnatory of the government's action. Agent Devlin promised to report their grievances to the department.

The salmon run last night was again poor and a considerable number of fishermen are about to withdraw their nets. No reply has yet been received to the application for an extension of time for the fishing.

The Brunette Saw Mill Co., of this city, shipped to-day to Montreal a double carload of Douglas fir timber. Three of the largest pieces were of the following dimensions 24x24x60; 24x30x54; 36x36x60, square on the four edges. The largest piece was without a single knot. No larger timber has ever been shipped from British Columbia. The sticks are to be used in dredge building for the Montreal harbor commissioners.

Lizzie Bartlett, whose name will be familiar to all who followed the Stroebel case, entered a house of ill-fame in the swamp a short time ago. Learning of the new life the girl had chosen, Chief of Police Huston on Saturday last interviewed her and gave her notice to leave the city at once, also strongly advising her to return home. Lizzie left the city, but where she went is not known.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 22.—The city police have been instructed to vigorously enforce the by-law with respect to the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks.

George Campbell lectures at Nanaimo River Sunday week on "Spiritualism."

On Friday and Saturday of this week the Nanaimo Amateur Art Club holds its first annual exhibition at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Haslam.

On the application of Barrister H. A. Simpson of this city, the Provincial government has granted a reduction from $10 to $2.50 per head in the fees for the exhumation of bodies interred at the Chinese cemetery on the Departure Bay road, for transportation to China.

The question of the purity of the milk supply is now attracting some attention here. It is alleged that city dairymen are in the habit of using certain preparations in order to keep their milk from turning sour during the hot weather, the chemicals employed having a tendenco to cause sickness, especially among infants. The matter will be looked into by the authorities at once.

Hirst Bros., general merchants, assigned to-day to E N. Westwood & J. P. Plantas. The firm's liabilities are not heavy. It is expected a satisfactory settlement will be made in the next few days, when business will be resumed.

ALBERT BAY.

ALBERT BAY, Aug. 18.—The Alert Bay cannery is shut down at present after having put up a fair pack of sockeyes. It will be started up again in a few days to can spring salmon which are reported to be running strong at present in the Nimpkish. The pack this season is expected to fully equal that of other years.

Miss Hyde, formerly of this place but now of Claxton-on-the-Skeena, paid her friends here a flying visit a short time ago.

Rev. Alfred J. Hall, B.D., leaves this week for Vancouver to meet Rev. Baring-Gould, one of the secreties of the C.M.S., with whom he will have a conference with reference to matters of interest in connection with the North Pacific missions. Principal Corker will occupy the pulpit here during the reverend gentleman's absence.

A fair sized octopus or devil fish was captured under the sawmill wharf here a few days ago. This dreaded monster is eargerly sought by the natives, who highly esteem it as a delicacy.

Mike Kamano is turning out some fine pleasure boats made of native white pine.

Messrs. Mathers & Son are going more extensively into the cattle business, having made the purchase of numerous head of fine stock lately.

The latest freak in the animal line comes from the lower end of this village. It is a calf born without a tail. The calf is strong and otherwise perfectly formed, and the absence of the terminal appendage does not appear to seriously affect the health of the animal.

SOMENOS.

SOMENOS, Aug. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Johnston went down to Victoria on Sunday night.

The continued fine weather has ripened the oats earlier than usual this year, and harvesting has commenced in every direction.

Mrs. George Kier had a very pleasant dance last week, the best that has been provided here in some time.

QUESNELLE.

QUESNELLE MOUTH, Aug. 18.—A sad drowning accident occurred on the 15th inst. near the Grand Canyon, whereby a man named Lumberg lost his life. It appears he was going to swim from a small island to the bank—asking another man who was near to watch him. After swimming a few strokes he was drawn by the current to mid-stream and sank. Mr. Lumberg was about 35 years of age, and has only been in the country a few months mining. This is the second drowning accident this summer.

E. G. Wylde (of Enderby, B. C.) and party have arrived here after a two months tour through the Nechaco country. He speaks highly of the climate, the soil, feed, and other advantages in that country. They have traveled 700 miles, even as far as the extreme western end of Lac Francais. Mr. Wylde considers the Nechaco Valley a good country for mixed farming, with a climate like Ontario—but you have to travel 115 miles from Quesnelle before coming to this good land, and there is no outlet or inlet, except by the Frazer, which is dangerous, and by the trail, which is very slow and expensive. Mr. Wylde will be pleased to correspond with anyone who wants a true account, both of the advantages and disadvantages of the Nechaco country. He contemplates returning there either this fall or next spring.

DONALD.

DONALD, Aug. 20.—The town of Donald is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, having the peaks of the Rockies on the north and the Selkirk range of mountains on the south as a background. It is a town of high altitude and is pretty much the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The majority of the citizens are either C.P.R. officials or mechanics. There are in the town several stores, three churches, a doctor and two ministers. The "strong arm of the law" is represented by a constable, sheriff, lawyer and jailor. The reading circle of the town is highly favored by a library and reading room, which contains a good collection of books, magazines and daily papers.

Miss Mary K. Smith has taken charge of the newly organized school at Windermere.

McKee Rankin gave a dramatic entertainment at the firemen's hall on August 9, inst.

The Donald school has been opened after the summer holidays under favorable auspices with an attendance of 34 pupils.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Times" Says Canada's Desire for the Cable is One of the Noblest.

Earl Jersey Expected to Favor Subsidies for Atlantic and Pacific Steamers.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In reviewing its own articles on the Ottawa intercolonial conference the Times says: "Canada's keenness for the Pacific cable is remarkable because she already has direct and unassailable telegraphic communication with Great Britain. The Canadians in this are working for one of the noblest ideas they could entertain, namely, the unity of the Empire, its security and prosperity. As regards the steamship scheme, the difficulty is with the Australian colonies, which do not yet display such devotion to the idea as is shown by Canada. For the cable scheme nevertheless there is abundant sympathy, which doubtless will develope into active concurrence. It is expected that the Earl of Jersey's report will be in favor of subsidies for Atlantic and Pacific steamers. The idea of an Imperial service, entirely independent of the outside world, promises such solid advantages that no minor objections ought to be listened to for a moment. On the conerary, it would be sound policy and good finance to incur some expense in order to establish it, even although the prospect of its becoming fully self-supporting were somewhat remote. The stimulus to imperial commerce would be immense, and would indirectly bring imperial advantages far more reliable than any that can be appraised in a statistical abstract."

FIVE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

MEAR COVE, N.S., Aug. 22.—A sad drowning accident occurred on the Magdaline islands by which five men were drowned from three boats. Valentine Peesahas and his son, aged 10 years, and Charles Vignean aged 18, were drowned from one boat; Simon Cyr, aged 12, and Nelson Cumming, aged 20, were drowned from the other two boats.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

EL RENO, Aug. 22.—According to information received here, the Kiowa and Comanche Indians are becoming troublesome because they have not received the $60,000 due them from the cattlemen for the leases of their country. In some parts the range fences have been destroyed and cattle slaughtered.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over 40 years.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE 1830 STYLES WILL BE WORN AS MUCH AS EVER.

Imported Fashions and Homemade Productions Compared—The Less Pronounced German Styles—New Fall Goods—A Very Dressy Summer Gown.

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AS FAR back as the time of the gossipy Sir Samuel Pepys there was a rivalry among London, Paris and Berlin for supremacy in fashion, and that rivalry has existed until now, and during the last 10 years Americans have been establishing a mode for themselves born of something more distinctively American and suitable to the American type. The Berlin fashions are nearer suited to Americans than those of Paris or London. The French styles always have something about them that seems artificial, and they lack the quiet grace and dignity of the German fashions. The English succeed only in their tailor made costumes, and their charm is the rigidity of line and perfection and smoothness of finish. The American requires something more than these, and it is to be hoped that the new departure will meet with the success it deserves.

The worst of it is that the word imported seems to exercise a potent charm upon all women, and that word often covers a host of deficiencies that the buyers would not overlook if they knew the garment in question was of home manufacture. The imported gowns and wraps are made to look perfect in themselves, and there are few, very few, women capable of judging for themselves as to the real suitability and becomingness of an imported garment, as it looks so well in the fancy box or on the lay figure. It is only when the garment is bought and taken home and laid beside her other belongings that the American realizes that she has not spent her money to the best advantage.

I am not saying that there are not very beautiful gowns, etc., imported, but I think few of them are, aside from the fact that some great dressmaker or other has his name stamped on the belt lining, ever as genuinely satisfactory as the gowns made here and adapted to the wearer's every need and intended to hide every deficiency, and there is another thing—some of the most fashionable modistes of New York do import a few models every season, and from these designs hundreds of other gowns are made up of domestic silks and other fine materials and sold as gowns direct from so and so of Paris, Berlin or London. These have all the faults of the originals and in most instances lack the fineness of finish. The stamped belts, which are supposed to be proof most positive that the garment is imported, are woven not far from Canal street, New York. Our domestic silks are really better because made with less of chemical weighting than the foreign silks, and the designs are almost exactly the same. Americans should wear American silks, but they ought to do so knowing it and not believing them imported.

Now that I have in a measure relieved my mind on this subject I will tell you what the earliest importations are to be for fall and how they are to be made up. In the first place, I may mention that the 1830 styles will be worn as much as they have been, and the most of the most stylish of them will have all the 1830 characteristics considerably accentuated if possible. The bretelles will be wider and stiffer, the berthas more awkward and ungraceful, and the skirts will be quite two inches shorter than they now are. Jet will have a much larger place in women's costumes than ever before. It will be applied in every conceivable way. I have seen regular breastplates of it and pointed stomachers and berthas and bretelles where the heads were strung on fine wires, so that when woven into the pattern the whole was as stiff as cardboard. There are openwork jet collars, cuffs, plastrons, figaros, Etons, panels, corselets and I know not what else. I might mention the guimpes, also of wire woven jetwork. Aside from this there is a limitless number of passementeries, fringes and set ornaments, combining large and small beads, and I saw a quaint looking fringe called "bugles," where there was one long narrow bead with a large one below it. Some of these bugle fringes are of fluted or lusterless beads, and they will be used for mourning mostly.

Next to beadwork will come the heavy laces for trimmings. Point de venise will be laid on flat and in some cases picked out with beads of one kind or another on rich and heavy goods. Flat bands of velvet and rolls of heavy satin will be used as skirt trimming, and the gauffered flounce is a fixed fact. This will be headed with narrow beading and may be straight around or festooned.

While the French authorities have fixed upon the 1830 styles as the vogue for this season, there will still be many persons who either do not like them or find them unbecoming, and such can find among the less pronounced German styles something to suit them, or they can have the English tailor gowns, or they can combine the best ideas of all three distinct modes if they will have their dresses made at home.

The newest of the fall goods is paramatta cloth, which is something like an armure weave; a soft woolen satin finished stuff, with a self brocaded bordering; a fine woolen brocade almost satiny in appearance and several new effects in cheviots, serges and tweeds. These last three mentioned fabrics are, like the poor, always with us. They are the bread on the table and will never go out of fashion, though they are varied a little each season as other styles change. I notice plain surfaces with tiny raised flecks of bright color. The wool crepons have surpassed themselves in new weaves and colors. Drab and its cousinly shades would seem to be the favorites, though there are several new tints in maroon, plum, green and blue. The blues all follow the shades of the old faience, some of them being a pale dusty color and others a rich ultramarine. In some of the brocades we find the two extreme shades mingled with beautiful effect.

There are many brocades in persian and novelty designs, and I saw two samples of a thick satin ground in Quakers' drab, with purple and yellow pansies in velvet cisele scattered closely over the surface, the pansies being only half an inch large. The other sample also had a drab ground, with exquisite moss rosebuds over the surface, standing the widths of the velvet pile above the satin, which gives to this fabric a most superb appearance. I was told that these two samples were to be largely reproduced for rich winter costumes. The old fashioned peau de soie of our grandmothers has been reproduced for this season. It is a rich silk with a surah twill on one side and a heavy faille weave on the other and is very thick.

Speaking of the fall goods almost caused me to forget that we still have several weeks of summer before us, and as no fall dresses are yet made up for inspection I will tell you of two very dressy summer gowns. One of them had

FOR THE LAST DAYS OF SUMMER.

a plain underskirt of gray blue faille, with a draped apron overskirt of striped taffeta in two shades of blue. There was a corselet of taffeta over a guimpe of white lace and a short Eton jacket with a wide faille bertha. Large gilt buttons gave brightness to the dress.

The other one was a "peachblow" pink crepon, the overskirt cut in circular form and drawn together over a cream white Spanish lace skirt. There were a wide bertha of lace and lace falls at the elbows and lace outlining a basque point and extending down to the fastening of the overskirt. The speck of a bonnet was of crepon, puffed up and having two hat ears of crepon and three pink roses. The parasol matched the rest of the costume and made it complete—a poem in pink. This dress cost less than $15, bonnet and all, as the wearer made it herself.

It seems almost wrong for a woman to pay $10 to $15 for the making of a gown, but no dressmaker in this city will make one for less, and many charge up to $30 without "findings." So it is no wonder that so many ladies are studying "systems" and learning to make at least such gowns as this, which depend more on the addition of lace for effect than great skill in dressmaking.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Novel Photograph Frame.

Circular frames are the latest that have been seen for the photographs which multiply almost faster than one can count. The model shown in the drawing is the latest among the circular ones, and it is charming when seen in conjunction with a dear familiar face.

To make it purchase cardboards of the required shape. Don't try to economize by cutting them yourself. A special instrument, and a sharp one, is essential. Ordinary amateur rulers will never do the work well, and the result of such economy is failure as surely as the work is so begun.

After you have selected your boards purchase pale blue dress linen, which

you can find at any large dry goods shop, or, better still, at one devoted to linen stuffs.

On it mark a circle larger than your frame and leave the opening. Then, when you have drawn the daisies or had them stamped, embroider them in their own dainty white and the linen in palest pink.

Cover the back neatly and paste the two pieces together with strong paste, leaving only an opening large enough to admit the card. Many persons overhand the two parts of a linen frame in place of pasting, but the practice is not a good one and cannot be said to succeed in making a neat finish.