

GLOVES FOR FALL.

Colored gloves are again the fashion, and in the latter part of the season will be seen some extreme novelties, which, however, are certain not to be admired by women of good taste. The first to be noticed among these fancies are those gloves of grass green kid that flaunt themselves side by side with gloves of royal purple, that are, if possible, a trifle uglier. Then there are bright heliotrope and vivid blue novelties that attract much attention, if not admiration. Some peculiar new shades are to the front which will probably be more successful than the green and purple varieties; they are hussar blue, lettuce green, peach and pale gooseberry. Handpainted gloves that were heard of, but not seen in the spring, will wield the sceptre over the fall novelties; they are of suede in delicate colors with tiny, carelessly strewn blossoms painted over the backs. In illustration of this is a glove of pale heliotrope suede with violets painted in dark purple. Pink gloves stitched with black will be offered for evening wear.

For street wear a heavy kid glove of the four or five-button length is very fashionable, and is recommended for its neatness and durability. They are made with lapped seams and are finished with welts and large bone or brass buttons. For these gloves tan and deep gray are the chosen colors; these colors cannot be replaced by any other colors, although dark red and brown are receiving much attention.

COTTON MILLS IN EGYPT.

The negotiations now going on for the establishment by English capital of cotton mills in Egypt, reminds an exchange of the failure of former efforts in the same direction. Some thirty-five years ago, an attempt was made by Said Pasha, but like other enterprises of that government, it came to nothing, and the machinery was broken up and sold for old iron, or stolen by the natives. It had been found impossible to keep the operatives at work all year, as they were, for the most part, small land-holders, and deserted the mill for the farm. Mehemet Ali also made an effort to establish the textile industries, and on a much more extensive scale. He seems to have made a most careful study of the economic and industrial life of the different European countries, and was much impressed by the benefits conferred on England by her extensive manufactures and wide-spreading commercial connection. A large cotton factory was started near Cairo, one hundred mules being imported from Europe. Five different mills were established, and printing was carried on in connection with some of them. Italian operatives were brought over to introduce the silk industry, and finally a huge building was erected in Boulaq for a woolen factory, workmen being brought from France and Belgium. Though it has been estimated that at this time there were 2,459 spinning jennies, and 1,215 looms in use, yet complete failure was the result, and the labor and capital were expended in vain.

When discussing the practicability of

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manufacturing in Egypt, many points must be considered. The natural character of the people must be noticed. As a race, they are indolent and cowardly, the lower classes being practically savages, while the wealthier are ignorant, ridiculously vain, and set no good example of industry or thrift to the poor. To such a state has fallen a people whose ancestors were skilled in the weaver's art and cunning in the use of indigo and the purple dyes of the Mediterranean. Now that Egypt is once more what it was in ancient times, the highway from east to west, the people may be expected, perhaps, to rouse themselves from their lethargy. Aside from racial obstacles, there are serious economic difficulties in their way of an efficient supply of labor. The mills, it must be remembered, will be established in an agricultural district where there is no skilled labor; adult female labor is scarce, and the training of the girls is wasted by their early marriages; nor does it follow necessarily; because Egypt is a great cotton producing country, that cotton can be obtained more cheaply there than in Manchester, as is shown, for example, by oil seed, an Egyptian product, which is often higher priced in Cairo than in Liverpool—an illustration of the tendency of traders to concentrate their produce in the largest market. The matter of power, also, is a problem to be faced in a country destitute of fuel for

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steam generation, and also without natural water-power, except to the most limited extent. The old ox treaders on which Mehemet Ali depended for power in the early days of the century, are not sufficiently economical for to-day, and the importation of English coal would be a serious item to the Egyptian manufacturer.