Tartar host in open field.

attle of the plains of the Angors
nstructive and it is peculiarly ing as an exposition of the tactics of
in which it was fought.

ot, with the full power of the Ot-Empire, advanced to the attack with g of the sun. His army was made cops of many provinces, both in and Asia. The most notable of es were 40,000 Janizaries.

e troops corresponded to the im-uards of European States, and in stituted the choicest reserve of the Army. Next to these Bajazet body composed of 20 000 Euro-lad in complete armor. Then came Mamelukes or light Egyptian

whose fame for skill and courage household word throughout both and Asia. In addition to the ounted men by the hundreds of ds, all men of valor and of years of

es not appear that by Baj zat's invement in attack is disclosed the battle which he undoubtedly essay-at into execution. It is not to be that the Turkish Emperor gave ntific diraction to his troops and regretted that writers of the his-those days were less skilled in war-

n in letters. impessible to discern from the and rhetorical descriptions of conary writers the initial movement of kish army. This description exists tedly in the still untranslated por-Timour's own commentaries, but at it is inaccessible to those who cand the ancient Arabic.

d the ancient Arabic. second movement of the battle is, and from that time out the grand of this stupendous contest are read-owed. There is no doubt that for tory the Mogul conqueror was in-, first, to his own vast military gend second to a despotic discipline of years, which had transformed his nd file into automatone.

our tock up a position with his army defensive and awaited the attack of irks. His central colums, which uted his main body were posted in of the city of Angora. The city itself osely invested by a large detached in order to prevent the garrison aking any part in the coming conflict wo wings of his army extended diag-forward from the central columnsg two vast reentering angles and con-

each flank of his army Timour postrmous masses of light cavalry, probmounting to-several hundred t cops, and the whole of the main line pported in rear at regular intervals use masses of the choicest Tartar , selected for long experience and discipline. On the r displayed some 600 elephants. the backs of these formidable creawere great towers occupied by furn t Greek fire. His lines were still r strengthened by scores of cannon in the gunshops of Europe.

ront of the Tartar line of baftle and e flanks of the advancing Turkish kirmished thousands of Asiatic horsewho wielded with astonishing skill all rrows, and advanced, retreated and suvred in rapid evolutions which make pattles a study and the admiration of ident of cavalry tactics.

ether it was the cannon or the Greek r the elephants, or all combined, or perior numbers of the Tartar troops, mpossible to say, but for some reason itical attack of the Turkish army apto have been repelled by the Tartars ut difficulty.

out 10 o'clock in the forencon it that the Mogul army had itself asd the tactical offensive, and with supforces, superior discipline and super-eneralship was slowly but surely overning the Ottomans. The strength of Timour had combined the use of le weapons with the evolutions of light ry. By this method the tactics were ame, both for the army as a whole and ach division of the army.

ently the front rank of the whole army oyed and advanced in open skirmish r to the attack, supported, rank after , by other troops advancing in solid es and then deploying into open order. onsequence of this there always pred one general attack made by the enarmy as a unit, combined with numer-CONTINUED ON PAGE SIXTEEN.

*************** Chat of the Boudoir.

************* If there is one thing more attractive dress, it is its elastic possibilities for var-lety. The demands for dress are as varied as the amusements which fashion pre-scribes for entertainment, and to be suit-ably costumed is a vital element of their auccess; so the fashionable woman bends all her energies in this direction on the supposition that the result justifies the means even to the verge of nervous pros-

The attempt to accomplish the required diversity in attire this season is an ordeal fraught with conflicting emotions of delight and aggravation in alternating doses, un less time is no object; for it is one thing to order a gown and quite another to get it made within a reasonable number of days. But the pretty diaphanous fabrics and the dainty charm of the gowns when tiey are finished more than compensate

for the delay.

All the boasted skill displayed by needle women of the olden time is cast in the shade by the variety of the expert handsewing which decorates the gowns of to-day, especially those made by the dressmakers who can command almost any price for their productions. Every kind stitchery is in use, including handwrought embroideries of the most intricate kind. Applications of satin on mousseline form one style of decoration which appears among the evening gowns in various de-vices, covered well with a variety of stitches French knots of different sizes being gen-

erously interspersed.

Pretty collars of finest ecru batiste, either tucked or embroidered and edged with Flemish lace, are a distinctive point among the new summer gowns and it does not se m to matter whether they are made or pique, linen, foulard or wool materials. details in finish and trimming, and the various modes of introducing some dainty touch of contrasting color with stylish effect are the only points in dress which can be singled out as really new since all the outlines are settled for the season at least. A pale beige mohair gown trimmed with bands of white linen and narrow black velvet ribbon is one rather unique combination. The bands are inset, as it were, the stitched edges of the mohair lapping them, and joined in groups of three a few inches apart, with loops of velvet ribbon fastened on one edge with

mall fancy buttons.

Linen bandsjäre also used on foulards small fancy buttons. with white grounds patterned with color, the linen matching this color and set on in hems, with black and white silk hemstitch ing, to finish all the edges. Plain taffeta silk i. used in this way, and on plain wool materials you see satin bands embroidered by hand with either white or black silk polka dots. Again on a plain blue foulard there are bands of white toulard spotted with blue, one hemming the skirt all around and striping the narrow front breadth hori zontally for the entire length. The skirt is arranged in a plait at either side, giving are another pretty variation in fashion. a finish to this decoration and is shirred down around the hips in four or five rows.

Among the pretty things is a tucked crepe de chine gown with one of the new loose Bands of toulard stripe the bodice in cade, fashion from the yoke down, diminishing in length toward the belt, which is very narrow and made of blue silk rounding low in front to give the long effect. This low in front to give the long effect. This straight line from the bust down is a point in fashion which has become a positive feature of style and without it the telling

effect is entirely lost.

A novel idea for the bodice of a toulard gown is a wide full vest of fine white lawn tucked and trimmed with insertion and finished down the front with a box plait of the silk crossed with fine silk cord from small buttons fully two inches apart on either edger This idea of cord or velvet ribbon and buttons can be very effectively used in a variety of ways. Black taffets silk belts with a rosette and sash ends finished with fringe are a striking contrast on some of the light foulard gowns. Something black is almost a necessity in the firish of our summer gowns, but it must be managed artistically or the chic effect it is supposed to give will be lost. One strik-



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ing example of its successful use is on a cream white canvas gown trimmed elaborately with lace matching the tint of the material. At one side of the bodice where it fastens a scart of black chiff on, bemstitched at either end, is tastefully arranged and caught at the bust and again at the belt with narrow plain blue enamelled buckles, oval in shape. The blue appears again in the coller band, which is made of lace, black chiffon and blue silk, finely tucked. Some of the prettiest gowns of the season for debutantes and graduation costumes are made of the new white veilings, very sheer and charming in their soft ivory tones. Tuckings of transparent de-corations of Cluny lace trim them very elegantly, and very youthful is the sash and belt of pempadour ribbon.

White grenadine is another popular ma-

terial which is pretty when made up over colored silk linings and trimmed with ruchings ot silk tissue matching the color. Dainty gowns, too, are made of white silk mousseline over light flowered taffstta silk and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The long overdress corded with a lace ruffle is caught up at one side to show the flowered skirt underneath, and loop bows of narrow velvet ribbon decorate the waist. A new feature of some of the muslin gowns made with a lace yoke is the collar and cufit, which are made of fine batiste of some color in the flowering and trimmed with lace. Pale blue and pink dimities are effectively trimmed with black lace, a narrow edge finishing the ruffles, and in-sertions and edging in the broad sailor collar, which is caught together where it meets at the bust with a bow and ends of silk matching the color of the dimity. Joining the seams of a simple plain skirt with cross stitching is very prerty for thin gowns.

Very stunning yachting gowns are made of mohair with box plaited skirts, the plaits stitched down to the knee and trimmed with bands of itself cross stitched in the centre with silk, The little Eton jackets are very elegant with collar and cuffs of Irish point and antique silver buttons. Another feature of outing dresses is the use of denim, which in dull and old blue is made up into very stylish costumes. White satin embroidered in color forms the dainty waistcoat over a lingerie blouse and the bodice is either a tucked open fronted blouse or an E:on jacket. skirts are theked in groups with stitched bands of the denim running up between the groups, where pipings of black satingive the indispensable tuck of black.

White l.nen gowns trimmed generously with stitching and point d'arabe applique Among the pretty things is a tucked crepe

sacques of lace already described, another very striking costume of white muslin em-broidered with very fine black and white silk threads shows one of the many ways of feature of style and without it the telling tion. A very unusual gown made for the effect is entirely lost. and white is trimmed with blue velvet ribbon. Cluny lace and buttons of the lace. A pretty model for mousseline shows in-sertions of lace, tucked skirt and bodice with lace yoke. A pale blue and white foulard pattern in Vandyke stripes is trim-

med with insertions of ecru net which are edged with black velvet baby ribbon The toundation dress is of yellow ecru silk and the belt is of pale mauve and pink silk tied in front in two rosette bows with long ends Stitched bands of these two colors appear on the lace yoke and again on the collar. Crepe de chine and Chantilly lace form the next costume, with velvet and chanille appear for the yoke. A pretty model for a blouse is carried out in finely tucked mauve glace in the form of a bolero, trimmed with white glace stitched bands. The under b odice is of chiffon veiled with lace.

FOR THE YOUNGBE GENERATION. Plenty of Variety, Fashion and Expense in the New Gowns for Children.

Children's fashions seem to have decided imitations if you are looking for something definite in the way of description, and yet you find no end of variety in detail if you

attempt to make any selections. Prettily made garments of all kinds and conditions can be purchased in the shops, but the simplicity you seek is certainly not represented in the price; yet they are attractive enough to make you forget about the day of reckoning which must come later. From the little empire gown for the maid of two years, to clothes for boys and girls in their teens, there is everything needed for a teens, there is everything needed for a child's outfit made up in the latest fashion, and fashion is important in this department in these days.

In materials, everything which is used

tor grown up gowns except the most ex-pensive silks and heavy cloths, is employed and some of the daintest gowns are made of the sheer nun's veilings over silk linings. These are expensive, however, and very pretty, dressy gowns are made of inexpensive China silks, and the silk and cotton mixtures which are so dainty in all white and flowered designs. Linen duck, linen duck, linen duck, linen madras, silk and linen, marcerized cottons, dimities, organdies and giughams are all very much in guse for children's gowns, and they are variously trimmed with embroidery, lace, and velvet ribbon. Hem-stitching, cross stitching and many other devices which originated in the scheme of decoration for older gowns are repeated on the smaller models. Machine stitching and tucking have no limit, and herringbone stitching, and feather stitching are both used in profusion. The latter may define the width of bands in the skirt and stripe the bodice all around or be employed simply as a finish fer the edges of collar and belt. Fancy braids in alternation with plain bands, on a group of tucks form yokes where the bedice is composed of tucks and lace insertion. The skirt is

tucked in groups on either side. One of the prettiest skirts; for small gowns is tucked in the form of a ! deep yoke all around the hips. There are gored skirts with both shaped and [straight gathered ruffl s, box plaited and kilt plaited skirts, and skirts shirred around the waist. So it is a very easy matter to keep within the limits of tashion in this regard. Pipings of white silk are very effective on same of the wool gowns and again there are bands of white silk edged with narrow'velvet ribbon, or coveree with runs of colored stitching. Velvet ribbon threaded through lace on embroidery is a pretty

The little sailor costume with full blouse a broad collar, and a straight skirt gathered in at the waist is very popular for little girls from 5 to 10 years of age. Gowns of this style made of white linen crash are very stylish with a plaid silk knot and ends fastening the collar and forming the belt. Punjab silk handkerchiefs are used for this purpose very effictively. Bands of the silk made over stiff muslin are sometimes sewn lightly around the skirt so they can be easily ripped off when the gown is laun-

A pretty model for a gown of fine white nainsook has two ruffl s of hamburg embroidery around the skirt and the high ecked blouse is formed entirely of narrow box plaits with rows of embroidered inser. tion between. A sash of the nainsook trimmed on the ends ties in a bow at the back. White lawn and batiste collars FRILLS OF BASHION.

The display of dainty, expensive things for the neck is so irresistible this season that they seem to be a positive necessity as and the most charming silk scarfs with ap with narrow braids of chenifle embroidery plique lace on the ends. The pretty and flouncings of pink chiffon edged with a tiny ruche. Another foulard in black de soie, trimmed with black Chantilly lace alternated with groups of tucks Another fichu, very stylish, is made of chiffon in gathered frills separated by rows of lace insertion run with babe ribbon. This is made on a shaped foundation o the chiffon fitting the shoulders carefully. There are cape collars of Venetian and Renaissance lace; all sorts of jabots, made of lace and chiffon; dainty collars of lawn trimmed with lace; pretty, inexpensi stocks of duck with narrow white laws ties; ties of wash net finished with lace edged ruffl.s, and little turn-down collars of India muslin, finished with a narrow insertion.

> White foulard, spotted with black, nakes a very striking gown with a blouse



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Jours are Black, Navy, Brown, Khaki, Myrtle, Grev. n. and Rovall B. 18. John Noble, Ld., Mills Manchester, Eng

pale green Liberty silk and a belt of the same silk A wide collar of foulard is has a great deal of intuiton, and that is of covered with black lace, and the skirt has itself a great benefit. a deep-tucked flounce with insertions of black Chantilly set in squares.

Black taffeta siik eton coats are ornamen ted with rows of white stitching.

The Arasco sunshade, supplied with whole wardrobe of different covers, which are adjustable with very little trouble, is one of the novelties of fashion

Low-crowned, wide-brimmed hats trimmed with lace flowers and truit have blos somed out in such profusion that toques and turbans seem to be doomed.

Suede gloves are very much worn, as they always are in summer, for the reason that they are much cooler than the glace glove. Pasted tints are the popular shades.

Colored lawn petticoats bave not unsurped the place occupied by silk skirts, but they are a very welcome feature in this department of dress as they are much cooler tucked and trimmed with embroidery are a than silk. They are worn with cotton feature of the chambray and dainty gowns. chiefly and ought to match the gown in color. Some of them are elaborately trimmed with lace.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. WINS.

Obtains Injunction in Case Involving Simulation of Labels.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Medicine Company, yesterday received a telegram from his lawyers in Chicago, Messrs. Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, in torming him that final injunction, with costs had been granted against the Chicago Label and Box Company. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing labels, boxes, etc., for druggists. The Carter Company has been following them through the courts for two years on the complaint that the label company was making simulations of the labels of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They have now obtained a final injunction, with costs, and the costs are very large, as the case has been submitted to a Master in Chancery for a final accounting.

The Carter Medicine Company has been the first and only one to prosecute printers or engravers who have prepared such labels and wrappers. It marks a new departure in infringment cases, and their victory is one of great importance to the whole "proprietary trade," and also of interest to retail druggists .- New York Press, May 2, 1900.

Despite manifold contradictions it is mmon to hear people say that women ssess no subtle wit.

'Mary,' remarked Angeline, 'I am sorry to see you using hair dye. Do you not know that hair dye affects the eyes? Why, Angeline, dear, that's just what I

Grasshoppers have been known to stop a railroad train, and snakes or eels have often been drawn into a water pipe with disagreeable results, but what is probably the first story of a snake's interference with

telegraphy comes from Country Life.

Early last November there was trouble on the wires north of London. Tests were at once made, and the diffi :ulty was located a few miles north of Peterborough. A lineman was sent on his bicycle, and found a dead snake, four feet long, which had b en thrown up over the wires by boys. The snake's body was causing a short circuit, and interrupting the messages of the world's metropolis. The trouble was remedied in half an hour from the time it was

first discovered. Another story is told of a mysterious interference with messages on the wires be-tween Kansas City and Denver. The interruption was variable. At last it was discovered that a young cowherd on the prairie had driven spikes into a telegraph pole, climbed it, and placing a piece of board across the wires, had secured a sightly lookeut station from which to watch the cattle as they grazid.

The board was often left there, and in a rain became wet enough to cause a short circuit of the wires on which it rested.

How They Will Demand Tips.

'They'll soon have a steamer on the At-Queenstown in four days.'

'If that sort of improvement keeps on the stewards and the waiters will have to demand their tips in a lump.'

Can you depend on what Jones says ? 'If you know Jones.'

But is he truthful P

'Well, if Ananias had been a contemporary of Jones' he'd never have become

Yellow will dye a splendid green by using Magnetic Dyes—IO cents buy a package and the results are sure.

'I was just telling my daughter,' said Mr. Nassens, 'that it's a shame of her to play the piano on Sunday.'

'Huh!' replied the song-suffering neigh-bor, 'what led you to pick out Sunday?' 'I will die,' said the rejected suitor, 'and

then she will see how much I loved her!' 'Don't go to extremes,' said his friend, soothingly. 'Couldn't you indicate your feelings by taking to drink.'

TO THE DEAF .- A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to The Lastitute, 700 Eight Avenue, New York,