

# Easter Bonnets of the Newest Parisian Style = Trimmed With Flowers



The Picture Hat.

If these brilliant sunny days continue flower-decked hats will soon come from their resting places amid crushed tissue paper, and the park and avenue will be filled with fair creatures who could not wait until Easter week to don bewitching headgear.

Bewitching is the word to be used for the exquisite hats and bonnets which have been brought from foreign shores to attract lovely maids and matrons from their Lenten meditations. Never were hats so lovely as those that are now being exposed for feminine eyes to see, and later in the season will be worn to charm masculine hearts. No matter whether a maid be blonde or brunette or a mixed between, the milliners have thoughtfully considered her coloring. For the fair girl there is that blue, which is so tinged with violet as to partake strongly of the purple, while the deep red of the geranium will lighten the beauty of the dark-eyed maid. For the lovely young creature who is neither blonde nor brunette, yet who is just as fair as her other sisters, there is buttercup—that tender spring shade that is so pretty on chestnut hair.



An Easteride Dream.

It is in black and yellow rough straw that a lovely round hat is made. It is not intended for such formal occasions as teas or receptions, but will be worn when out in the forenoon upon walks or shopping expeditions. The crown is of black, and either edge of the yellow rim has just a suggestion of the black upon it. This yellow rim is also flecked with black upon it, the straw rosette that is saucily perched at the left of the front. About the crown on the right side is velvet in the two tones, and this hangs in many loops off from the back. In the finest of black chip is an exquisite hat, which



A Bit of Lace and Tulle.

would be sombre, were not the rim faced with many folds of rose pink maline. Two long ostrich plumes sweep



Flowers and Feathers.

either side of this hat and hang afar off from the back of it. Out of maline a charming round turban is fashionable. The back of this is unrelieved with color, and the maline has been so stiffened that even April dampness will not change its form. This turban is worn a wee bit over the forehead and three buckles, made of black, rough straw, ornament the left side. In two tones of blue is a pretty round hat. There is little to this hat other than the alternate braids of straw that give it the dual tone. The hat is round and



A Favorite in Paris.

has a rolling brim. The blue has the purplish hue in the darkest shade, and that of the violet in the fainter one. At the right of the front are two perky wings that are in the same coloring as the straw, and these are held in place with a handsome rhine stone ornament.

In white straw of a fine weave is a lovely hat that is gently sprinkled with fair Marguerites and showy black-eyed Susans. The hat has the scooped rim and is worn well off the face. It is trimmed with a mousseline de soie scarf of an ivory tint and will see light when the days are warmer. To be worn in the evening is the daintiest of stringless bonnets. It is made merely of double rosettes of tulle, held together with a lovely pearl buckle. Out of one of the maline rosettes is a black algerette, and the hair must be thick, fluffy and lovely, not to spoil the artistic effect of the Parisian bit of millinery. In rice straw is a pretty morning hat. The effect is the ever popular and becoming one of black and white. The straw is black, trimmed with three narrow ruffles of white velvet, and each of these in turn is edged with black.

## Spring Silk Shirt Waist Suits for Shopping or Travel.



Newest Models of Summer Silk Shirt Waist Suits.

Always ready, and always stylish and dressy are the pretty spring silk shirt waist suits. They are the most comfortable suits in the world for shopping. They are light and cool and have no train to be held up out of the dirt and dust all day, which task becomes very tiresome after spending an hour or two traveling in and out of the different shops and especially

so when one gets caught in a rain storm. An exceptionally pretty style, shown in the picture, is made of black and white shepherd's plaid. The skirt is a plain gored skirt, cut walking length, trimmed with stitched bands of the same material and black and white silk danglers. There are three of the stitched bands just below the belt, about an inch wide, which produces a sort of yoke effect, lacking about four inches of meeting in the front of the skirt. The ends of each strap are cut to a point and ornamented with a

ring, then under "V" shaped straps of the silk, with the long pointed ends left to hang to the waist line. These straps are ornamented with the silk danglers, corresponding with the skirt-stitched belt of same. Another black and white taffeta suit is shown, but this has a tiny little check and is piped with folds of bright red peau de soie. The skirt is cut similar to the shepherd's plaid, with the yoke effect of the stitched bands, but in this case each band is piped in the red peau de soie and stitched in red. On the end of each band is a bright red satin button. The skirt just clears the floor, both back and front. The waist has a yoke which very much resembles a wide collar. It is narrowed in at the waist line and trimmed with six of the red satin buttons and piped with the red peau de soie. The stock has a turnover piped in the red with a pointed tab in front, with one button on the end.

The sleeve has two tucks running lengthwise, which complete the fullness desired for the bishop effect, with a plain cuff. These suits are also shown in the chamois taffeta. One shown in the picture is of changeable blue taffeta. The skirt is cut with a graduated flounce, each flounce being piped with white silk and stitched with three rows of white stitching. The seams are all tailor-stitched in white silk. The front of the waist is laid in four wide box plaits, which are piped to correspond with the flounce and brought in at the waist line. The narrow hem is stitched with two tucks on each side, which taper in at the waist line. The collar has a turnover with two circular tabs in front. The cuff is cut with two tabs at the back, which are fastened onto the puff black taffeta bands of the taffeta are put on in a sort of lattice work around the hips. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a plain hem. The waist is laid in narrow tucks running lengthwise, which are attached in white to correspond with the skirt. Bishop sleeves with three tucks to the elbow and fan cuff stitched in white. The stock has a scarf of the silk, which is brought into a smart knot with long ends.

An effective design is also shown of invisible striped blue taffeta. The skirt is plain corded, with bias bands of the taffeta running the length of each seam, being finished at the bottom with square patches of the silk. The waist has two box plaits on each side of the opening, and one which conceals the button and button hole. Plain stock and bishop sleeves. These suits make the most serviceable "knockabout" costumes and at the same time have a chic appearance.

Many little hints of the new modes of the season may be obtained from the study of the models exhibited at the Dressmakers' Convention in Masonic Hall, New York. A glance at the display shows that ruffs will be all the style this spring. These ruffs or neck dressings come in plain black or white or in the two colors. They can be obtained in the shops or made at home from a few yards of the material. One noted was the new tabs worn on the belts. They can easily be placed on last year's belt. The new hats show a preponderance of lace and feathers.

One of the most striking designs received was from a Denver dressmaker. This gown was made of biscuit-colored crash, flecked in black silk French knots, trimmed with a loose, coarse linen lace insertion, which very much resembles the Russian drawn work so popular this season. The skirt is gored with a flounce built with tucks, one overlapping the other, with two vests of the lace. The slip skirt is made of the same color taffeta silk, with the haircloth in circular flounce. The corsage is bloused, with tucks and insertion. The gumples is made of allover coarse lace, trimmed with narrow ribbon. The coat is made of the same material. "Monte Carlo" shape, with peraline with tucks, with the material cut in shapes ornamented by fancy buttons.

**Smokeless Combustion.**  
The space above the fire bed should be devoted entirely to the completion of combustion before the gases come in contact with any cooling surface. The combustion in your gas jet or lamp flame is complete and perfect. Hold a test tube of water in the flame and note the immediate deposition of uncombusted fuel upon it. Hold a coil of wire about a candle flame and watch it go out. These experiments were once known to most of us, yet we placidly set our horizontal tubular stoves above the grate and wonder why we get smoke. And as though that was not bad enough, we have in the wonderful strides of progress of the past decade, built water-tube boilers in which the gases and flame rise from the grate and plunge immediately through a high bank of tubes. I am informed by a maker of both horizontal and vertical water-tube boilers that the former, which set fire directly below in the tubes, is more efficient for hard coal, and the latter, with an exterior furnace, for soft coal. The reasons are not hard to find.

We are told that radiation is the most efficient method of transmitting heat; hence, the advantage of the horizontal boiler with the tubes directly over the fire. With hard coal having a short flame, combustion is practically completed before reaching the cool tubes. But with soft coal, more is lost in the horizontal boiler by the dampening of the flame than is gained by direct radiation to the tube surface. If a furnace could be devised in which the advantage of direct radiation could be retained while the gases were kept from contact with all cooling surfaces until combustion was complete, we would make a long stride in advance.—E. S. Farwell, in the Engineering Magazine for March.

**Steam Boiler Economy.**  
The principles affecting the economy of steam boilers are so simple and well recognized it seems almost incredible that we have not made more progress than we have during the past century. Notwith-

standing all the elaborate experiments and investigations of our scientific men, we still hang the kettle on the crane, so to speak, and let it absorb what heat it can before the gases go up the big chimney. For a number of years no advance has been made in the efficiency of the boiler plant. I am not unaware that this statement will be disputed by inventors and other interested parties; nor do I wish to be understood to say that some of these so-called improvements are not correct in principle, and more or less so in application. I am speaking of the general practice of the day. We still, after many years and the introduction of expensive equipment, find our boiler plant running on 70 per cent efficiency. What becomes of the other 30 per cent, and how can it be saved? About 1 per cent is in the ash, 6 per cent is radiated, and 23 per cent goes up the chimney, for one cause or another. From a scientific standpoint, it is easy to see how to remedy the first two items.—E. S. Farwell in the Engineering Magazine for March.

**A Year's Tobacco Bill in America.**  
The trust has gone into the manufacture of cigars. It has been in business less than two years and during the past twelve months it produced about a billion cigars. As the total production of the country is approximately seven billions, this represents a very fair amount of business for an infant concern. This has been a period of remarkable expansion in the cigar trade, however, and the production of the American Cigar Company represents just about the increase for the year, so that the new enterprise has not interfered seriously with the independent manufacturers. The enormous extent of the tobacco business in America may be realized from the fact that seven billion cigars, three billion cigarettes, and two hundred and eighty million pounds of manufactured tobacco and fifteen million pounds of stuff are produced every year. The retail value of all the smoking and chewing tobacco, in its various forms, approaches \$50,000,000 annually. It is indeed a business of royal proportions, and its control is worth fighting for.—March's Leslie's.

**Turning the World's Commerce Westward.**  
The European mails and passengers already go from London to Eastern Asia by way of Canada, because it is shorter and there is a saving of ten days in time. The limits imposed on cheap freight traffic from Europe to Asia are: The tolls through the Suez Canal, the size of the ships that can pass the Suez Canal, the cost of coal along the route, and the distance. Tolls may be abolished, but this is not likely; it will take years to deepen the canal, even if this project should be advocated; the cost of coal along the route, as well as the distance, will always be a serious drawback. There is abundant and cheap coal in Great Britain, on the Atlantic seaboard, on Puget Sound, and all along the line of the Northern roads, and there are an unlimited number of empty freight cars west-bound. By building the largest ships of the world, even though they run under the more expensive American register, by filling the west-bound cars to a point in the west, and by turning the export trade with Western Asia from the three hundred-year old way past India to the direct Pacific sea route past Alaska.—Harrington Emerson, in the Engineering Magazine for March.

## Shirt Waists for the Coming Summer Girl

After all, what girl doesn't almost live in a shirtwaist during the summer. Always so cool and comfortable, and this season some of them are so elaborately trimmed that they can easily be worn for dressy occasions. The designs in wash silk waists are so dainty and pretty as can be, and are so inexpensive that we can all have at least one, and the girl who is handy with her needle and has a fair idea of dressmaking can make herself one of these waists with very little trouble, as they are unlined and fit loosely. A very pretty wash waist that is shown is made of wash China silk. It is much in the order of the plain shirtwaist, with a wide box collar of cloudy insertion, with cuffs and collar to match. One or two rows of shirring, the wider seam, throw plenty of fullness into the bust. The sleeves are bishop, with wide cuffs. Another of these thin, breezy waists is made of the same material, the entire waist being a creation of narrow tucks and insertion both back and front. The insertion is so arranged as to effect a rather pointed yoke. The sleeves are also trimmed with the lace insertion from the bodice, so that when the bishop puffs commence and ends in a wide ruff of the insertion and tucks. This waist, worn with a pretty white broadcloth or chambray skirt and a large picture hat, would make a very stylish costume. A very attractive design is also shown in this wash material. It is tucked in squares in the center of which are lace medallions. Six of these medallions are arranged



traveling in summer. It is cool and does not show the collar easily. A very pretty design is shown of this material trimmed with pale blue peau de soie. The front of this waist is of solid tucks, each tuck being sketched with light blue silk and piped with the peau de soie. It is closed in front with a wide box plait stitched and piped with the blue with light blue hand crocheted buttons. The back has a box plaid down the center, with two small tucks running lengthwise on each side. Each shoulder seam has a strap, which is cut to a point at one end, running from neckband to just a little over the shoulder, on the end of which is one of the crocheted buttons. The cuffs and collar are of the plain pongee, with a pointed turnover of the pale blue peau de soie. In other spring wear is made of turquoise blue lucerne, trimmed with ecru lace medallions. A sort of yoke is formed of these even plaits. The medallions are arranged down the front—three on each side—with an extra full pull and one medallion on each sleeve. The collar is laid in tucks, with a medallion on each side. These waists are, of course, made over a lining, and while possibly a little too warm for summer, are very comfortable for early spring wear. The plain cotton waist of last summer must give way to the more elaborate and dainty waists of this year. The white cotton chemise waist will always be popular, of course, for what is prettier than this severe waist worn with