NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Corsages, Millinery and Waists for the Midsummer Season.

Although there are no decided deviations in the main lines upon which fashion is moving, there is an endless series of innovations in minor characteristics. Taking the single item of the corsage, the styles are legion. Very often they are most effectively made of fragments put together with such picturesque effect that they outvie many a richer style made of a single material. When two or three fabrics combine to form a single corsage the lining of the waistcoat is cut to begin with. This buttons snugly up the back, and upon the front of this is mounted, for instance, a plain velvet piece that points like a girdle in the immediate front. At each side of this piece are set silk-lined revers, or lapels of material of which the corsage is composed. Next to these come two more revers of plain silk or velvet again. All these revers narrow to an inch and a half as they reach the neck.

Gradually we are returning to larger shapes in hats, and low crowns and wide brims are once again distinguishing features in millinery. It has now become quite a fashion to turn the natty sailor hat up at one side or in the back instead of leaving it straight all around. The sailor hat is still very popular, both in London and Paris, and among imported models appears with an unusually wide brim. Many of these brims are covered on the under side with a braid in contrast to the one outside, this designed to represent, and thus dispense with, a silk or velvet facing.

Crushed strawberry is a color that is designed to be as popular as it was two years ago, when it was the rage. This shade will appear in costumes as warmer weather advances. Very lovely and delicate tints are shown in India cashmere, silk-wrap Henrietta cloth, and faille Francaise. Primrose yellow is another color which is to rage. A charming gown made in simple but exquisite fashion, in this shade, a creamy yellow, shows a full-shirred bodice gathered into a pearl-embroidered neck-band, a wide sharply pointed Swiss girdle marking the waist. This is not extraneous, but formed of the material—bodice and skirt being one—and deftly shaped by means of French smocking or honey-combing. This is very cleverly done, for below the belt the material falls again in exquisite folds. The sleeves of the gown are set in very full at the armholes, and again shirred below the elbow. Half of the very deep turn-back cuff is smocked, the upper portion a flat band, covered with pearl embroidery matching the collar-decoration.

The figured linen, batiste and cambric shirtwaists worn last year, or those box-plaited, and made of plain linen or cambric, finished with briar-stitching at all the edges, will again be seen next season over skirts of various sorts. This is a neat, dainty and stylish fashion for neglige toilets for the morning, and therefore likely to survive until the autumn. Smocking will be used in their construction—either there will be a smocked yoke, the fullness below gathered into a narrow waist-band, or otherwise the upper portion of the bodice will be full and unshirred, and a smocked Swiss band will define the waist. Roman-red and cream-white flannel will also be used for Garibaldi and smocked waists, these adapted specially for the chilly days that invariably appear in midsummer.—*N. Y. Post.*

Railroads in Central Asia.

The first train of cars from the Oxus river rolled into the city of Bokhara the other day. The greatest factor in modern progress has therefore reached the center of conservative Mohammedism the city of a hundred mosques, whose people think the followers of Islam in Persia and India are little better than infidels, because they have permitted their lives and conduct to be influenced by other laws and teachings than those of the Koran. The fouth stage in the development of this remarkable railroad will be its extension to Samarcand, one hundred miles beyond Bokhara, and then it will undoubtedly be extended to Tashkend, the capital of Russian Turkestan, connecting the Caspian sea with Central Asia by a railroad nearly twelve hundred miles long, about the distance between New York and the Mississippi river. The pioneer road in Central Asia is only the forerunner of other long lines, already projected, which are destined to revolutionize the conditions of life in the great reigion which for centuries has been one of the most isolated parts of the world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—John W. Mackay does not appear to be made of the common clay of which most millionaires are composed. A writer in the Salt Lake *Tribune* once heard the bonanza king say when a strike was threatened in Virginia City: "I am sorry that these men who receive four dollars a day do not save more of their money. I rolled rocks in Yuba river fourteen hours a day for months at a time and went to camp every night soaked to the bone, and did not average two dollars a day, but no one ever found me quite broke or ever heard me complain."

—A rural editor having inserted the paragraph "Mrs. Blank is a very pretty woman, but she can't act," received the following reply from the lady's managers: "Dear sir: You have very beautiful red whiskers, but you can't edit a newspaper. Yours, John Doe."
—*Life.*

CATARRH.

A New Home Treatment for Cararrh, Catarrhal Deafn Hay Fever.

The microscope has proved t diseases are contagious, and that due to the presence of living para the lining membrane of the upper sages and estachian tubes. The em scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Bea dorse this, and these authorities ca be disputed. The regular method of t ing these diseases has been to apply an ritant remedy weekly, and even da and thus keeping the delicate membr in a constant state of irritation, allowi it no chance to heal, and as a natural c sequence of such treatment not one manent cure has ever been recorded. is an absolute fact that these diseases not be cured by an application m oftener than once in two weeks, for membrane must get a chance to heal fore an application is repeated. It is r seven years since Mr. Dixon discove the parasite in catarrh and formulated new treatment, and since then his re has become a household word in country where the English langu spoken. Cures effected by him s years ago *are cures still*, there havi been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure, in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pam his new treatment on the to pay postage. The a Dixon & Son, 303 King onto, Canada.—*Scientific*

A Kentucky man has making five-year-old

A PLEASURE SHA ONLY.

Malherbe, the gifted that of all things that alone take pleasure in bein seems generally true of the ivy plant, she longs to and love—to look to ing her prerogative that Dr. Pierce's Favori physical salvation of her these distressing burden, curing all uterine disorders, inflam prolapsus and kidne nervine it cures nervo tion, debility, relieves pochondria, and

A sagacious person like a fool by being irr one.

MANY Liver Oil on account of This difficulty has Cod Liv phites. being most valuable remedy k Consumption, eral Debility, Chronic Coughs cians in all parts of the cians report our pleasure. Try Scott's vinced.

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When everything else fa tarrh Remedy cures.

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For thirty-two ye piles, both interna attendant agonies, suffered from he thirty-two years I h pay doctors and dru was doing me little was urged by one who complaint, but had b RETH'S PILLS, to try and began to improve, two years I have from that ter
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The Throat.—"Bro act directly on the org have an extraordinary the Throat. *Speakers* Troches useful. *Sold only*

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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; most at night; worse tinue tumors form, becoming very sore. itching and bleeding, heals cases removes the tumors. curing Skin Diseases. Proprietors, Philadelphia. be obtained of druggists.

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER Chemist. Laboratory, Analyses made of all for assaying gold and silver ages sent by mail or expr to, and returns made.

See Antisell Piano a

TRY GERMEA for break

—Little Sally came full of indignation. She old, but she was full little body would ma," she said, "I thi was real rude to me." has she done?" "She —laughed right out l you did something laugh." "No, I didn't "Well, how did it happen?" "It was in the geography class, and she asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'Sandwiches,' and she laughed."

—Mrs. Joshua Snow, an old lady who was present at the birth of Daniel Webster, exclaimed in strong, emphatic language: "This is an uncommon child! Look at his great size! His large head! His eyes! I tell you, here is a wonderful child! I never saw his equal before! He will be worth raising!" And he was "worth raising" as the event proved.

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See Antisell Piano advertisement

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

stead of honest soap."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Jay Gould paid two hundred thousand dollars for his country home up the Hudson, and it is said to cost him four hundred dollars a day, or nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. It embraces almost a square mile of land, ninety-five acres of which is lawn.

—Mrs. Paran Stevens, who owns the Victoria Hotel, in New York, was in her girlhood a waiter in a Lowell restaurant, while her husband began life as a stable boy. She is now worth $6,000,000, and her hotel is headquarters for the English aristocracy in this country.

—Mrs. Eliza Garfield was the only woman who ever saw her son inaugurated President of the United States. Washington's mother was living in Fredericksburg, Va., when the Father of his Country was inaugurated, but she did not witness the ceremony, which took place in New York.

—Lady Tennyson's dairy management, which is principally in the hands of Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, is known for the excellence of the butter, cream and milk which it sends to market. Through the length and breadth of the Isle of Wight there is an increasing demand for the produce of the Poet Laureate's dairy.

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