THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
—AT—
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

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NEBRASKA HERALD.

JNO. A. MACMURPHY, Editor.] " PERSEVERANCE CONQUERS." [TERMS: $2.00 a Year.

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THE HERALD.

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YOUNG buys fresh fat cattle, sheep, hogs &c. direct from the farmers every day, and his meats are always good.
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Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
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Good fresh milk
DELIVERED DAILY!
AT
EVERYBODY'S HOME IN PLATTSMOUTH
IF THEY WANT IT, BY
J. F. BRAUNEISTER.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AND I WILL TRY AND GIVE YOU
PURE MILK
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Drugs, Medicines,
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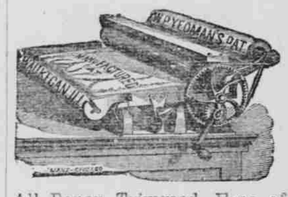

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attends to calls in the country as well as city. Office at J. H. Buttery's drug store. Chronic diseases made a specialty. Rheumatism cured. 22m6

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Flour, Corn Meal, & Feed
Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest prices paid for Wheat and Corn. Particular attention given custom work.

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J. S. GREGORY, - - - Proprietor.
Location Central. Good Sample Room.
Every attention paid to guests. 43m3
PLATTSMOUTH, - - - - - NEB.

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LINCOLN, NEB.,
J. J. IMHOFF, - - - Proprietor.
The best known and most popular Landlord in the State. Always stop at the Commercial.

'GRAND CENTRAL' HOTEL,
Largest and finest Hotel between Chicago and San Francisco.
GEO. THRALL, - - - Prop.
OMAHA, NEB.

Pumps.
The pumps sold by Mr. Gregory throw water many feet above the Saunders House, as has been demonstrated, and only one man to work the lever. Mr. Gregory is offering these pumps in the market at very low prices. This pump is acknowledged to be the best force pump in the world. It is strong and durable, no stout jars and leather valves to get out of order, and yet so easy that a child can work it. One will be put up in a public well on Main street soon. Parties wishing pumps for deep or shallow wells should examine this one before purchasing elsewhere. J. S. GREGORY.
16tf Saunders House, Plattsmouth, Neb.

A Great Reduction in Prices of
GUNS, REVOLVERS, &c.
Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pine Lumber,
LATH,
SHINGLES,
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Doors,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.
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PLATTSMOUTH, - - - - NEB.
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and all kinds of harness stock, constantly on hand.
Fruit, Confectionery,
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NUTS, CANDIES,
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Remember the place opposite E. G. Dovey's on Lower Main Street.
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BEST FARMING LANDS
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IN NEBRASKA.
Great Advantages to Buyers
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Ten Years Credit at 6 per cent Interest.
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Other Liberal Discounts For Cash, Rebates on Fares and Freights, and Premiums for Improvements.
Pamphlets and Maps, containing full particulars, will be mailed free to any part of the world on application to
LAND COMMISSIONER, B. & M. R. R.
19y1 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

The following poem was read by Mr. Wallace Bruce, at the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington, Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16th, 1877.

The "Catamount Tavern" is lively to-night:
The "boys" of Vermont and New Hampshire are here.
Drawn up in line in the gloaming light
To greet Parson Allen with shout and with cheer.

Over mountain and valley from Pittsfield green,
Through the driving rain of that August day,
The "flock" marched on with martial mien,
And the Parson rode in his "one-horse shay."

Three cheers for old Berkshire! the Gen'ral said,
As the boys of New England drew up face to face,
Baum bids us a breakfast to-morrow to spread,
And the Parson is here to say us the grace.

The lads who are with me have come here to fight,
And we know of no grace, was the Parson's reply,
Save the name of Jehovah, our country, and right,
Which your own Ethan Allen pronounced at Fort Ti.

To-morrow, said Stark, there'll be fighting to do,
If you think you can wait till the morning's light.
And, Parson, I'll conquer the British with you,
Or my Molly will be a widow at night.

What the Parson dreamed in that Bennington camp,
Neither Yankee nor Prophet would dare to guess;
A vision, perhaps, of the David stamp,
With a mixture of Cromwell and good Queen Bess.

But we know the result of that glorious day,
And the victory won ere the night came down.
How Warner charged in the bitter fray,
With Rossiter, Hobart, and old John Brown.

And how in a hill of the three hours' fight
The Parson harangued the Tory line,
As he stood on a stump with his musket bright
And sprinkled his text with the powder fine.

The sword of our Lord is our battle cry!—
A refuge sure in the hour of need—
And Freedom and Faith can never die,
Is article first of the Puritan creed!

Perhaps the "occasion" was rather rash,
He said to his comrades after the rout,
For behind a bush I saw a flash,
But I fired that way and put it out.

And many the sayings, eccentric and queer,
That were handed about the country's side,
Quoted in Berkshire for many a year,
Of the Pittsfield march and the Parson's ride.

Honor to Stark and his resolute men;
To the mountain boys all honor and praise;
And with shout and cheer we welcome again
The Parson who came in his one-horse chaise.

Among the re-enforcements from Berkshire came a clergyman with a portion of his flock—the boys marching on foot, and the Parson driving through the muddy roads in his primitive chaise.—Hist. of Berkshire.

The Degradation of Labor.

[From the Scientific American.]

Labor is honorable, and the laborer worthy of honor in direct proportion to the personal integrity, independence and capacity that go with it. Abject servitude, even when voluntary, is neither honorable to the individual nor profitable to the mass.

This is the American idea: it is the independent laborer that honors labor. Unhappily of late years the majority of our working men have forgotten or failed to learn this basic principle of our social, industrial, and political system. Worse: they have hearkened to demagogues who have taught them contrary doctrines—doctrines subversive of all true manliness in working men, and calculated only to degrade labor by reducing the laborer to practical slavery.

Could there be a bitterer satire on the manliness of working men than the main plank in the platform of the "bread winner's league"—bread beggar's league, more properly—to the effect that the government—in other words, their fellow-citizens—should furnish them with employment and wages? Is government servitude the highest aim of the present generation of working men?

Time was when the American laboring man's boast was that he was, or was bound to be, his own master, asking odds of no one. He felt himself a free man, capable of self-support; a man whose strength and skill need not go a-begging for employment. While this was the rule labor could not be redundant. The laborer was not abjectly dependent on some one to hire him, for he was able and willing to work for himself. However limited the scope of his productive industry, he was, or could be, an independent producer; and his work was to be sought for if it was to be hired.

But all this, it would seem, has been changed. As a rule the laborer—tradesman, mechanic, artizan, or what not—is not and no longer aims to be first of all a free man. On the contrary he desires nothing and looks forward to nothing but to be dependent on some one for a job. He must be hired, or he can do nothing; and such employment failing he falls back, not on his own capacity for self-support, not upon independent industry, but to the vain demand that government shall make work for him. Then having made himself utterly dependent on wages, he foolishly imagines that he can overturn the fundamental laws of work and wages, and dictate the terms at which he will be employed and the kind of work he will do.

The first lesson that the working men of the country need to learn is that they have no claim upon any one—individual, corporation, or government—for employment. They are not infants, but men: and they must be willing to act a man's part in the great industrial struggle, or go to the wall. Inability to find a master is no excuse for idleness; nor more is any lack of demand for the specific labor they prefer to do. The manliness of the working man is gone, the prosperity of the working class vanishes, the moment men give themselves up to individual helplessness—the first fruit of the fallacy that other men are in duty bound to provide them with the means of making a living. No part of the community, neither "capital" nor government, is in any way bound to furnish work for any one. And it matters little whether men demand or beg that employment be given them as their only resource against starvation, they ask only what would but seal their moral and industrial degradation. To persist in huddling together in increasing helplessness, is simply to rivet the chains of the slavery the working classes are doing most to bind upon their own limbs. The laws of nature cannot be reversed to relieve men of the consequences of their folly.

Not until the old spirit of manly self-respect and individual self-helpfulness is revived: not until the majority of the industrial classes seek first to become, sooner or later, their own employers, will prosperity return to them. Until then the labor market will be glutted; by their very numbers the mob of employment seekers will destroy the chances of all for steady employment; and by their hungry competition with each other they will dissipate the only hope of any for remunerative wages. It is not any absolute redundancy of laborers as much as the misdirection of their efforts that makes or largely helps to make the times so hard for laboring men.

An Acquisition.

Mr P. L. Wise of Plattsmouth, showed us, among other good things, (horticulturally,) which he had on exhibition at the State Fair, a Seedling grape of his own production, which we predict is destined to take a high place in the list of hardy, prolific and delicious grapes. Mr. Wise informs us that in 1872 a seedling sprang up in his garden which he allowed to take the same chances as his Concords, which are well known for their hardiness and ability to stand any kind of usage. The vine prospered well under ordinary care and fruited last year, a portion of that product being taken by Mr. Wise to the fruit department of the great Exposition in Philadelphia, where it attracted the attention of Wilder and others of the well known fruit kings of the east.—Lincoln Globe.

EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Convened.

The President's Proclamation.

Whereas, The final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress, without making the usual appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extra-ordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution, to convene the houses of Congress, in anticipation of the day fixed by law for the next meeting; now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States this 5th day of May, A. D. 1877, and in the year of the independence of the United States 101. R. B. HAYES,
Attest: W M. EVARTS. President
Secretary of State.

What Judicious Advertising Will Do.

[From the New York Daily Graphic.]

It has been said that "The road to fortune is through printers' ink;" and the truth of the maxim has been over and over again exemplified in the cases of many whom we might mention, whose success has been brought about solely by liberality and judiciousness in advertising. One of the most recent and notable instances, is that of Mr. L. Lum Smith, the energetic young proprietor of "Smithography," who is indebted for his present remarkable success to his firm belief in the efficacy of printers' ink.

A native of Natchez, Mississippi, in 1871, when a mere boy, laboring under many disadvantages, and totally ignorant of business and the ways of the world, Mr. Smith commenced teaching his system of drawing, under the title of "Smithography," and by dint of hard work and perseverance, he managed, in three years, to accumulate a few hundred dollars, with which sum he moved to St. Louis, Mo. Here he began advertising in newspapers, and his business at once commenced to grow so fast, that he was obliged to employ assistants, in order to keep pace with the orders which poured in upon him from all quarters. When our Centennial opened, in May, 1876, he came on to Philadelphia, and established a factory on Cherry street, where he had two special machines constructed, for manufacturing his instruments, turning out over 3,000 a day, and giving employment, day and night, to 13 hands. He paid out in one month alone, over six thousand dollars for advertising, and at one time his advertisement appeared in over 3,000 newspapers. His business increased to such an extent that it took four clerks to fill orders as they came in. Over 100,000 of his "Smithographs" were sold inside of four months, and he was enabled to reduce the price of the outfit from its original cost of $5 to $1.25. Thus placing them within the reach of all classes, and affording hundreds of agents the means of making a profitable living by the sale of the instrument.

His success has been so remarkable, that many have wondered at it and some have attempted to imitate his instrument, but without success. The superiority of the "Smithograph" is so well established and recognized, that it is the only one of its kind that is sold. And so far from the demand having in any way fallen off owing to the many imitations now in the market, we are assured that the sale is on the increase, and that within the last six months, over $5,000 worth have been sold at one branch office alone.

Branch offices are being established all over the country, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to extend the demand for these instruments.

Mr. Smith's success is a forcible illustration of what may be achieved by judicious and liberal advertising. If he, handling only one article, by advertising, can reap such results as he has done and is still doing, what may not any other man, who has a large and varied stock of goods, succeed in accomplishing, if he were to have recourse to the same means—a judicious use of printers' ink?

Laughed at and discouraged by his friends, when he started out on his career, he has steadily adhered to the principles which have actuated him from the outset. Year by year he has increased his advertising, and the success which has crowned his efforts so far, has been mainly attributable to the liberal advertising he has done, as well as to the energetic and indefatigable manner in which he has conducted and pushed his business.

If he may be regarded as a fair representative of the South, it should never be said again that "the Southern people are lazy."

Pressing Autumn Leaves.

Press the leaves carefully between newspapers, taking care to avoid lapping one over the other. The next day take out the leaves and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in the press and the next day repeat the drying process. This should be done three or four times, until all the moisture is extracted from the leaves. This is troublesome but the result will be brilliant If the face of each leaf, after the first pressing, is brushed over with sulphuric acid diluted one-half with water, the color will be still brighter. Do not wax or varnish the leaves, as it gives them an unnatural gloss. They can be made into sprays or garlands by means of the fine wire which florists use, twisted lightly around their stems.—Ex.

The world of newspaperdom—down East—is very inconsistent. The same papers which characterize Senator Conkling's outburst at Rochester, as resulting from "petty spite" or as injudicious anger, laugh at Blaine because he counselled moderation in Maine, and intimate that cowardice and policy kept him quiet. We wonder what they would have said if Conkling had kept still and let Curtis' resolution go through and his speech unanswered.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

What the Omaha Republican says about it.

LINCOLN, Oct. 4th.

The republican convention which met here yesterday was not only the largest convention of the party yet held, but was second to none ever held in its *personnel*. It was composed, with few exceptions, of county delegations of representative men, not merely in "politics" but in the professions, in trade and business and in agriculture. It was a body of practical, straightforward citizens, who were republicans before and above all else; and who, therefore, as the event proved a body not to be trifled with or bamboozled. We shall not attempt to present the action of the convention in all its details, but shall only summarize proceedings on the leading questions. Without, therefore, presenting a full list of the delegates, we need do no more than illustrate the fact above referred to of the high character of the convention.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Thus Adams county sent James Laird, lawyer, and J. S. McIntyre, banker; Buffalo sent S. W. Switzer, E. C. Calkins, and J. N. High, attorneys; Burt sent W. Parrish, lawyer, and J. E. Douglas, merchant; Butler sent Hon. G. L. Brown; Cass sent a solid delegation composed of men like D. H. Wheeler, Geo. S. Smith, S. M. Chapman, R. B. Windham, Sheriff Cutler, Editor MacMurphy and A. A. Laferty; Clay sent A. K. Marsh, county Commissioner, L. W. Small, of the legislature, and Sheriff Wells; Cuming was represented by ex-Regent Bruner, banker; Dodge sent H. B. Nicodemus, Editor Michael, and S. B. Colson, grain and banking; Douglas was represented by Messrs. Connell and Gen. O'Brien; Filmore sent J. E. Creamer, grain Merchant, Judge Northrup, and J. P. Moule, attorney; Franklin sent Hon. A. H. Bush and farmer Walker; Furnas sent county judge Kinsman; Gage had Messrs. Dorsey and Colby on its delegation; Hall sent Lieut.-Gov. Abbott, Editors Williams and Mobley, county clerk Wallichs and Senator G. H. Thummel; Harlan sent Hon. B. D. Mills; Jefferson, F. A. Burdick and H. C Dawson, a prominent stockman; Johnson sent C. C. Woodley, merchant, and M Easterday, a prominent farmer; Otoe sent Dr. Lash, lawyers Stevenson and Haywood and Hons, C. H. Van Wyck and N. R. Piney; Pawnee sent lawyer Collins; Phelps sent W. A. Dilworth, son of District Attorney Dilworth; Platte sent Editor Turner, Elder Hudson and merchant Bonesteel; Lancaster sent Gen. Cobb, Editor Gere, lawyers Whedon, and Billingsly, Hon. John Cadman, Major Pierce, ex-M. C. and Sheriff McClay; Nemaha sent ex-Governor Furnas, a host in himself, who held the proxies of all but one; Richardson sent S. A. Fulton, ex-Judge Reavis, Hon. E. S. Towle, ex-Senator Hoyt, and Hon. C. E. Walther; Saline sent Hon. J. W. Dawes, Editor wells, attorneys True and McGintie and Hon. E. Whitcomb; Sarpy sent Hon. Bruno Tzschuck; Saunders sent L. W. Gilchrist and A. B. Fuller, well-known business men, and attorneys Barton Wilson; Seward sent Hon. Thomas Wolfe and attorney Noval; Thayer sent Hon. F. J. Hobbershott; Washington sent Hon. L. Crounse, County Judge Davis, and Merchant Chapman and Webster sent Senator Gilman. The counties not mentioned were all represented by fine-looking delegations. Quite a number of the leading men of the state, originally elected delegates, were present only by proxy, and among those Douglas suffered the most in the appearance of her delegation, Senator Saunders and Gen. Manderson being absent.

The attachment laws of Connecticut and other Eastern States are very remarkable when contrasted with similar procedure in other States. Any man who chooses to bring a suit against another can have the latter's property seized—house, horses, even perishable property, such as fruit or meat—or can take possession of his store and close it up, without giving any security for the damage he may occasion.

A new use for dynamite has been found by the fishermen on the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire. In a report recently presented to the House of Lords it is stated the practice of destroying fish by means of dynamite is so common that it is feared the pilchards, mackerel, and herring will not stand such treatment, but will leave the coast forever. There is talk of a bill to make the use of dynamite for fish-killing purposes a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment and hard labor. A difficulty in dealing with the matter arises from the three mile boundary.—Ex.

The Atchison Bridge Down.

[Special to the State Journal.]

ATCHISON, OCT. 6, 2 a. m.

At 12 o'clock to-night the western abutment to the great iron bridge that spans the Missouri at this point caved into the river with a terrible crash, carrying the entire fifteen foot wall and seventy-five feet of the embankment. The gradual sliding of the work has been noticed for the past forty-eight hours, and Mr. L. L. Todd, superintendent of the bridge, has had a force of men employed both day and night, doing everything that could be done to avert a disaster, and preparing for the worst, should it come. A force of stonemasons have been at work tearing off the wall all day, so that the long draw span might be cleared and escape the danger that threatened when the wreck should come. Mr. Todd was superintending the work in person, and succeeding in swinging the draw clear at 10 o'clock exactly, and five minutes later it could not have been swung. At 12 o'clock the huge mass of heavy masonry, thousands of cubic yards of earthwork, and the office and bridge approach were hurled into the Missouri river. The damage has been confined exclusively to the abutment, and everything else is safe. A large force of workmen will be put to work clearing away the debris, and the bridge officers promise that an entire new and firm abutement, resting and anchored on bed rock, will be in place in less than thirty days.

There was a "right smart" sprinkling of editors among the arrivals of delegates in this city. MacMurphy, the happy man of the Plattsmouth HERALD. W. H. Michael, the silver tongued orator of State Press Association, and editor of the North Platte Nebraskian, Tommy Wolfe, the sleek and well fed youth who edits the Reporter for Seward people, and represents them in the state legislature, tall and portly Williams, of the G. I. T. up in Grand Island, and Regent Mobley, of the Independent, also of Grand Island. These few we photographed on the retina of eagle eye as we glanced over the surging crowd in the Commercial Hotel at 1 o'clock.—Lincoln Globe.

THE world will certainly soon know that Cassius M. Clay killed a nigger. All our exchanges tell it.

We believe O. M Drouse has been and gone and got married over in Iowa.

Wanted—At this office, some vegetables and sich on subscription. Don't all come at once, but somebody bring a few tew onct.

Hints about Fall Styles.

From Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

There was a time when ladies did not consider themselves dressed for the street unless the costume was all silk and lace. It might be thin, and flimsy, and ineffective, but it must be silk. Now woolen is not only considered better wear for the street, but it is known to be more artistic; carrying the light, and holding the shade, and blending itself more happily to the laying of folds, and the fall of drapery, than thin taffeta or stiff gros-grain.

The revolution of ideas was, however accomplished very gradually at first, fine cashmere, which we were so slow to appreciate, must be combined with silk or the silk with velvet. It seemed impossible that a mere dress of wool would by any mere freak of fashion be considered in the light of "dress" at all; and even now, there are women who will spoil a charming dress of soft wool by adding to it a trimming of cheap silk which wears off in a very short space of time, leaving the edges ragged and the whole toilet shabby, before the body part is at all worn.

The new materials of the present season, however, may be considered a sort of apotheosis of wool. They are intended to combine with plain wool, rich silk or velvet, in the making of complete costumes, and blend very small quantities of high color in the dark or neutral grounds so admirably that they are almost lost in the depths of the shade formed by the figured or tufted wool.

The ground colors are all dark or neutral—seal-brown, the deepest shades of moss or dragon-green, black, blue, and Russian-grey; but instead of the smooth surface, or a slightly roughened one like camel's hair cloth, we have them dotted and tufted irregularly, or covered with twisted, fibrous-like cords in the ground color, intermixed with dashes of cardinal, yellow, blue white or purple. This intermixture is so vivid that it has the effect of illumination; while the blending in the dark shadow of the ground-work, is so perfect that no one color predominates or is even distinctly visible, the entire effect is singularly artistic, and wonderfully well adapted to the moulded forms and designs of the over-dresses which assist to form the complete costumes of the present season. Polonaise, or overskirt and basque, make little difference, so long as the generally symmetrical effect is observed.

In the arrangement of the hair, one hardly goes by rule and measure just now, and provided that extremes on either hand are avoided, one may proceed almost *ad libitum*.

The greater number of coiffures come quite low at the back, or quite high, and "Catogan" braids, or the French twist, are chiefly employed, occasional additions being made by short curls placed in some graceful way.

Finger puffs are very often worn as a completion, and among these a comb or other ornament sometimes affords a pretty finish. The demand for finger puffs, indeed, amounts almost to a rage, and as a consequence, perhaps, we find them in increasing variety as to size, some being made very large, to be used in combination with the smaller ones.

Buttons vary in size, and are of really beautiful and often artistic manufacture. Shaded pearl, smoked pearl set in oxydized rims, dark shell, ebony, vegetable ivory and grained wood are all used in their composition. Coin buttons and sequins, are still fashionable, but the former are not considered good taste unless they are wrought out of the precious metals.

Long cloaks have decidedly taken the place of the short jackets; and though they have moderated somewhat the extreme depth of last winter yet 38 to 50 inches still affords a good average range, inclusive of the majority of winter garments, or excepting the fur-lined circular wraps, which are as long, and perhaps a trifle longer than any other designs worn.

The leading color this season for street wear is a dark shade of green, which only shows a tinge of yellow when held to the light. It is sometimes called "moss" and sometimes "dragon" green, and in the new tufted and knotted fabrics is combined with lines and dots of raw silk, shot in dashes of yellow, cardinal red, blue, white or lighter green.

Of course seal-brown and navy blue still hold their own; but both have been so long and so well worn that a change is very welcome; and this beautiful dark green is so universally becoming, and contrasts so admirably with the rich shades of crimson or the more delicate ivory tilleul, in ribbons and garniture, that it is sure to be a great favorite.

The new woolen materials for suits and costumes, in which colors are intermingled with the surface designs, are always combined with a solid fabric matching the ground. Sometimes it is velvet, sometimes heavy silk or it may be plain wool—in any case, the color should be equally well matched; and if the design is completely carried out the effect will be as good, though perhaps less distinguished, in one case as in another.