

LOVELY FALL STYLES.

DRESSES AND WRAPS MINUTELY DESCRIBED.

The Habit of Wearing Jewelry in the Hat a Most Annoying One—How to Convince People That You Really Have Been Out of Town.

Many New Material's.

HERE we are again at the time for capes, and a modish one is shown, back and front, in these pictures. It is a double cape with embroidery trimmings. The model was in gray cloth, with trimmings of black velvet and ribbons. The double cape is pointed at the back and goes down to the edge of the pelierine, diminishing in breadth. The V has a double collar, quilted and sewn back onto the V, which is fastened in front. The edge of the cape is ornamented by a ruche of scalloped cloth. The collars are edged with black velvet. The cloth V is trimmed with velvet ornaments which are sewn on. You will observe that it has no dangling ribbons. That is a whim already by-gone. It is doubtful if under any circumstances the fashion of a brace of ribbons or a long rope of beads depending from the point of the bodice in the back, is graceful. Possibly, when the ribbon or bead rope floats off on the descending wave of the train it looks well, but when the train is held up and close about the knees, and when, as often happens, the rope of beads escapes and hangs alone and forlorn from the prominent drapery above, when it floats all by itself in the breeze, and the observer getting a profile view of the wearer, sees, oh, heavens! daylight between the dependent ornament and the wearer, then what does it look like? Why, nothing but a tail. The fashion might delight a Darwin's soul, but to the ordinary human the suggestion of monkey ancestry is clearly enough set forth by the general wear without this particular advertisement.



Now we have taken to wearing our jewelry in our hats, and an insecure



AN OCTOBER MANTLE.

feeling it gives one. That is what it means when a girl suddenly looks half scared to death and begins to claw at her hat. It is that jeweled pin she has in the bow, and which of course she cannot find by just clawing for it. It was bad enough to wear jeweled pins in the hair. One likes to have one's valuables in view, but the hat fad is worse. Every woman who would have a jeweled buckle in her hat and peace at the same time in her mind should provide herself with a pocket mirror.

This is a season for formal visits, for going to picture exhibitions, for attending out-door sports, and, therefore, for the display of what are called calling costumes. One of these is depicted in the third cut. As worn at the time the sketch was made, it was in fawn crepon, the left side of the bodice being of fawn silk embroidered in gold; terra cotta hat, trimmed with ostrich tips of the same shade and bow of moss-green velvet.

Have a shell on a handsome pebble- rock polished and engraved with a summer date, and Newport, or Bar Harbor, or Mount Desert, Charlie, or Dick, or something like that may be added. Have this put on your umbrella stick for a handle. It will help people to believe you really did go out of town. Some girls have come home with pebble "friendship" rings. A pebble they, or, as she puts it, "we" picked up together. She does not say who "we" is, but on the gold band of the ring is "Bar Harbor, Aug. 12, Charlie." Such rings don't cost much, and it looks well to have two or three of them—sort of "souvenirs" to show for the summer.

The next of the fashion plates, shows a promenade costume. The skirt is of



A CALLING COSTUME.

faulle, the blouse of surah, and the vest is made of the same stuff as the skirt, and in front of woolen material lined with silk. The skirt is of the ordinary style, and lined with silk or cotton. The middle seams, back and front, are sloped in such a way that

the stripes form points. The two back breadths are a little raised at the top, so as to make graceful folds. In front the darts are made quite near the stripes on top, and are lost in the latter. The pleats at the back are flat. The bodice is fastened in the middle, the fastening being hidden by the folds of the waistcoat. The breast darts are only made in the lining, over which the surah is stretched. The backs and sides are stretched. The jacket is open behind, giving a view of the faulle, as the stripes converge toward the top. The corsage is all in one with the vest, which is sewn in at the shoulder-seam and at the sides under the arms. The belt is of silk, fastened in front by a bow, and kept in place behind by passing through a strap of the material. The part of the vest forming a little waistcoat is sewn to the vest on one side and fastened on the other. This waistcoat is or-



A BROADWAY TOILET.

namented by buttons of pastermenterie. It is lined with muslin and silk. The sleeves are lined and tight-fitting, the underneath part being of the same stuff as the dress, faulle, ovel, which the puffed upper sleeves are adjusted, as indicated by our engraving. Pleated surah collar and silk cravat are added, in a gentle modification of the masculine fad, which is now abating.

There are changes in the fashions of morning costumes, as well as in others, but they are slow and conservative. It is a curious fact that brides and widows, when they go to the altar, respectively, for joy and grief, are disinclined to depart very far from old usages in dress. There is some novelty, however, in mourning garb, and I have sketched a toilet worn by an exceedingly fashionable young widow at the funeral of her husband. The dress is dull black. The skirt is cut on the bias as usual. It is lined with taffeta, and is cut on the bias each side on top. This bias must, however, not be exaggerated, in order not to make points at each side of the skirt. The bottom of the skirt measures about three yards and a quarter. At the top it has three darts necessary to make it set well on the hips, and behind it is formed into either flat pleats or kilts. The trimmings of crape are ornamented with applications of the woolen material, but these may be dispensed with if required. The waist is plain, and closed in the center with dull outions of imitation crape. A sort of corselet in crape is sewn on this waist and is divided in the middle. It is ad-



A MOURNING TOILET.

visible to line the crape with organdie muslin in order to stiffen it. The crape is cut on the slope, and the two sides are sewn back over the muslin. In sewing the corners, great care must be taken, as crape easily unravels and gets down. The best plan is to sew it on a narrow ribbon, so as to keep it straight and smooth. The corselet may either extend from the two sides or be continued right around to the back, forming a point by joining the bands of crape. The sleeves are draped over tightly fitted lining. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a band of crape.

The question of wearing mourning at all was discussed by a party of brainy women, in the presence of the writer, and three out of the five defended the practice. The gist of their argument was that a true mourner could not feel respectful of her dead if she did not wear black. Usage and right sentiment alike, they urged, demanded black toilets for the grief-stricken. The fourth debater was on the fence. She thought that mourning garments might well be worn by genuinely deep mourners, but on others they were a false pretense. She told of a truly conscientious widow who wore crape at her husband's funeral, because, though he had been her senior by twenty years, she respected him greatly. But in marrying him she had thrown over a devoted lover, who was still a bachelor, and who, as her heart knew well enough, would be a suitor for her hand as soon as propriety would permit.

"And how long did she wear mourning?" was asked.

"Six days," was the reply. "She felt that she was a humbug until she laid it aside. In six months she was a wife again, and no doubt, if her present husband should die, she would feel like wearing mourning a year at least, for she loves him."

GAY TIMES IN GOTHAM.

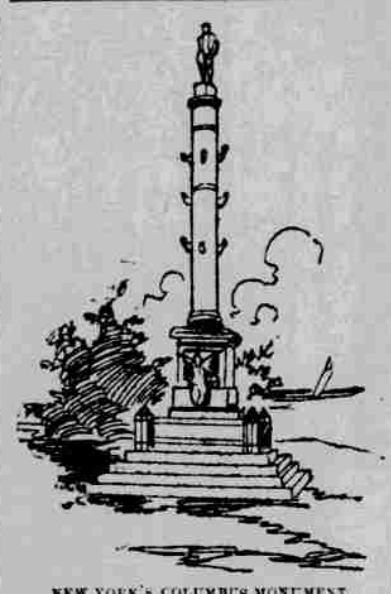
GRANDEST CELEBRATION EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Visitors Block the Streets of the Eastern Metropolis—Imposing Parade of School Children—Great Spectacular Pageant—Gorgeous Fireworks, Etc.

In Columbus' Honor.

The city of New York did the handsomest thing by the memory of Columbus, and did it right well. The Jews inaugurated the celebration of Saturday, their Sabbath, with song and sermon in their synagogues, of both which the subject-matter was Columbus and the discovery of America. On Sunday Protestants and Catholics followed it up in their churches and cathedrals with religious services, interspersed with the singing and playing of national hymns—and where can the "Star Spangled Banner" be heard more appropriately than in the church.

Monday was the schools' day, and school children of the public, private, and parochial schools marched by thousands through the gaily decorated streets. In the evening Mr. S. G. Pratt's innocent cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus," was sung at one hall. There were concerts in other halls, a loan exhibition, and a display of fireworks at the East River bridge. Tuesday the great naval parade took place, in which American, French, Spanish, and Italian war vessels, the naval militia of the State of New York, municipal boats, yachts, steamboats, ferryboats, tug, and revenue cutters all took part, proceeding from the lower bay up through the narrows amid the salutes of the forts, and thence up the North River to a point opposite Gen. Grant's tomb. In the evening there was a parade of the Roman Catholic societies, the German singing societies gave a concert, the Catholic societies had memorial celebration, and there were displays of fireworks on the Brooklyn bridge, and in the parks. Wednesday was the culmination of the pageant. In the morning there was a military parade with 20,000 men in line, including troops of the regular army,

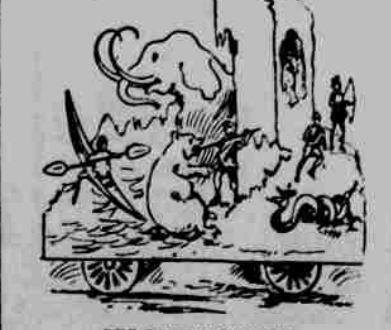


NEW YORK'S COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

the naval brigade, State guards, the Grand Army of the Republic, volunteer firemen, German-American societies, and Italian military organizations. In the afternoon the Columbus monument, of which an illustration is given, was dedicated and in the evening there was an historical parade, during which the city was splendidly illuminated. Thursday the ceremonies closed with a banquet at the Lenox Lyceum, at which the orators did their part towards the apotheosis of Christopher Columbus, notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Ward McAllister, arbiter of New York "society," that Christopher was not a gentleman because he did not wear a swallow-tail coat, play polo, go coaching, chase the anise-seed bag, and guzzle champagne.

The Eastern metropolis rose to the occasion. The arrangements seem to have been perfect. The decorations of the city were magnificent and the crowds in attendance immense. It is estimated by the press that not less than 500,000 strangers were in the city during the three days of actual celebration. This is a hint to Chicago of the number it may be called to provide for at the actual opening of the Columbian Exposition.

Parade of School Children. The great parade of school children in which, according to telegraphic reports, nearly 20,000 participated, served to demonstrate the patriotism of the rising generation. As an object lesson showing the tremendous interest centered in the schools it was a phenomenal success. From the wee tot in his first knickerbockers who came first to the college student in mortar board and gown who closed the spectacle, it was a series of climaxes driving home the value of the schools to the city, the State, and the nation. The Catholic pupils alone, with their significant banner, "The Defender of the Faith and



THE PREHISTORIC CAR.

the Constitution," the Indian students from Carlisle, Pa., magnificently disciplined and drilled; colored pupils touching elbows with white boys; Italians, Japanese, Chinese, Irish—all marched shoulder to shoulder in the enormous educational columns, and all marched under the stars and stripes.

In the minds of the beholders the impressiveness of the occasion centered upon the union of these diverse forces in the one patriotic purpose—honor to Columbus and the Government his discovery made possible. The column took more than three hours to pass a given point.

While the line of march of the parade was banked on either side by crowded masses from the starting point to the disbanding point, the greatest numbers congregated in Madison square, Union square and Washington square. The

west side of Fifth avenue at Madison square was occupied by an immense square stand with 3,500 seats. Of these 200 seats were reserved for reporters and each seat was furnished with a writing desk. Opposite was a stand that seated 6,000 persons. Among those seated there were Vice President Morton, Secretary of the Treasury, Foster, Gov. B. F. Flower and his staff, Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, United Marshal Jacobus and many local officials.

The Naval Display. New York has had three big naval parades in recent years, but neither one of these as a maritime demonstration could compare in splendor and magnificence with the great pageant which took place in the harbor in connection with



THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

the Columbian exercises. From dawn the waters of the harbor, the bay and the broad channel of the Hudson were literally alive with craft of all sorts and sizes, from the small yachts trimmed and draped with flag and bunting, forming ever-changing pictures as they darted to and fro in confusing maze, to the big steamers with their gorgeous decorations of flags and streamers that slowly threaded their way among the swarms of little boats that surrounded them on all sides.

Commodore Erben gave the signal to start. A stir of preparation followed in the squadron. A puff of smoke came from Fort Hamilton, then a crash and the firing began. Boom! Boom! Boom! The peaceful bombardment sounded like a naval combat, with altercation as contestants. The Italian, French and Spanish vessels joined in the fun. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius added its crashing detonation; even the revenue cutters with their toy cannons took a hand. Steaming steadily up-stream the myriad fleet came in view of the Battery. If the people ashore were surprised at the size of the naval demonstration, the voyagers of the fleet were astounded at the multitudes gathered along the water's edge. The park at the Battery, Brooklyn bridge, the house-tops, business blocks, even the very steeples, were black with spectators. Moving up the stream the same feature presented itself. Every pier had its swarm of sight-seers; every warehouse roof was a vantage point. Cross-trees of vessels at their moorings, telegraph poles, ferryboats, drays, abandoned hulks, all were pressed into the public service.

Incredible as it may seem in the statement, not less than a million people must have seen the parade from both shores between its start at the forts and the grand review at Riverside. Old New-Yorkers declared that no such popular interest in any demonstration has ever been seen in the history of the city.

When the squadron of the naval reserve formed in line about the Grant tomb it was a signal for the final review. The flag-ship dropped her anchor and swung round in the tide. Her followers did likewise, and the merchant fleet steamed past in review up the river, saluting with dipped flags. Forming in parallel lines the parade then dropped



CAR OF LIBERTY.

down the stream, the battleships peeled forth a farewell salute, while a regiment of regulars ashore answered with a land battery and the national hymn was played by a regiment band. The last shot marked the close of the parade. The greatest naval spectacle of the great city had ended and the journey home began. Tugs whistled, steamers joined in railroad whistles answered from the shore and the orderly lines broke up, making for the piers down the river.

Vice President Morton, Chauncy M. Depew, ex-President Hayes, Governor Flower, Mayor Grant, and other notables, were on the Howard Carroll, which led the way. Ex-President Cleveland and his wife were the guests of E. C. Benedict on his private yacht, the Corsair.

Fire Display of Fireworks. The fireworks display on the Brooklyn Bridge began at 10:30 and lasted until midnight. The display was gorgeous. There were illuminations from the towers in the shape of Chinese suns six feet in circumference, and of other illuminating power which enabled them to be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. There were groups of bonquets and thousands of rockets fired simultaneously from the towers, crossing and intersecting in their flight. Millions of magnesium stars of the spreading variety and of the largest caliber were fired skyward from mortars a distance of 800 feet. Hundreds of thousands of men and women were out to see the wonders.

The celebration culminated in the night pageant, which was the spectacular event of the week. Eighteen thousand people, costumed to represent the various types to be illustrated, were in line. The boats shown in this parade were the finest ever seen, and altogether the affair was the greatest of the kind ever attempted in this country.

AKENSIDE'S father was a butcher, but he put himself in boyhood could rarely be persuaded to enter the slaughter house. During his whole life he was lame from a wound in the foot occasioned in boyhood by the fall of a cleaver.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

In English politics they call a bolt a "wave." But what can you expect in a country where they "stand" for office?

"Such people can take courage, Sir Edwin Arnold, who has had experience, says: "The cholera bacilli cannot live in an acid stomach."

CIGARETTE smoking is still to be death to the cholera bacilli. Only the human microbe can withstand the fumes for any considerable length of time.

Why cholera can be fatal, with all the infallible cures daily given to the public, is one of those problems before which the philosopher and the scientist alike are dumb.

Try to be happy in the present moment, and put out of being so to a time to come—as though that time should be of another make from this, which has already come and is ours.

DR. TALMAGE was delighted at the reception accorded him by the Czar of Russia, and the Czar, it is understood, was much impressed by Dr. Talmage's affable and gracious smile.

VENEZUELA expresses herself as quite willing to oblige the United States. Our South American Republic neighbors entertain more respectful ideas of our demands than formerly.

ONE of the ills of the day is the itch for notoriety. It is a bad disease, and when it gets a good start recovery is almost impossible. In any event, it leaves its scars on character like smallpox on the face.

In common familiar every-day intercourse we can get the sympathy for which we yearn only from the firm sweet natures that are not easily hurried by every passing cloud or carried away by trivial excitements.

The country will be very sorry to hear of the serious and probably fatal illness of Senator Mills of Texas. He is one of the conspicuous figures in current politics, and his death would be a decided loss to his State and to his party.

BROOKLIN is now 68 years old, but he can walk a rope as steadily and safely as when he crossed Niagara in the long, long ago, when such a deed of daring was the wonder of the world. Of course he now uses the low rope for his performances.

CAPT. THOMAS J. SPENCER who served in the United States army through the war, and is now filling a position in the Pension Office, at Washington, was present in forty-five battles, was captured three times and escaped twice, and saw the inside of seven Confederate prisons.

Of all the paths a man could strike into, there is, at any given moment, a best path for every man—a thing which, here and now, it were of all things wisest for him to do; which, he were then doing like a man, as we phrase it. His success in such a case, were complete, his felicity a maximum.

It is proposed by an enthusiast having some knowledge of mechanics but reveling in ignorance as to the forbidding mein of the iceberg on its native heath, to invade the Arctic circle on a steam sled. If so be the sled shall have the happiness to reach the North Pole, it can slide up the same, and from the top thereof totopans of triumph with such steam as it may have remaining.

The parishioners of a church near New Orleans listened to a sermon that evidently did not please them, for they lingered after the benediction and administered a horse-whipping to the preacher. There will doubtless be a vacancy in this church soon, and it would seem to offer especial advantages to some of the ex-prize-fighters who have deserted the ring for the pulpit.

MINDS the most congenial, and seemingly formed to coalesce in the sweetest union, may sometimes, by missing the precise moment of explanation, after a slight misunderstanding, separate forever. Let us learn a lesson from a fact which may be useful to the proudest heart and the most delicate sensibility—there is no price so high, nor delicacy so refined, as to be above the aid of mutual concession.

THE Chinese have a proverb to the effect that if you keep a serpent in a bamboo it remains straight, but directly you let it out it resumes its crooked nature. So it is with many men. They are placed in circum-

stances which act as a restraint on them, and they seem to be straight; but take that restraint away and they soon show by their actions that the nature of the old serpent is in them still.

British soldiers of a certain regiment have shown the effect of discipline by cutting their soldiers' strips, an act that sent their commander to the border of a rage. When last heard from they were engaged in singing riotous songs, and hope that this would induce the number not to stop at the border. The discipline of the English is viewed from the standpoint of private, may be judged not wholly satisfactory.

True humility never prompts one to underrate himself, or to loose and general confessions of weakness and wickedness, the part of which he would indignantly repudiate. It is as far removed from "the which ones humility" as the pride which struts in haughty gait. It leads to a lowly estimate of self, not that we may stoop and stoop, but that we may aspire and strive and rise. It is the beginning of a higher life, the germ of a nobler future.

The young and inexperienced nature of things, cannot have adequate appreciation of the nature of time. Every hour is to be treasured. Not a moment is to be frittered away. What time you do not devote to the acquisition of knowledge your fortune is not already yours should appropriate to money. Time is money, is an adage. Knowledge is also money. There is always something to be gained in acquiring either knowledge; and both constitute capital.

AS army official at Berlin on a young woman precipitate into the water with evident intention. He pulled her out, and she in a cab and started away. She jumped from the cab more soothed her sorrow in the convenient deep. Again he picked her out, and realizing by this time the case was desperate and the eddy must be heretofore offered and was accepted. There is to fear that for Berlin make hurl themselves water-wards, we come so common that the suggestion of gallant and tender-hearted arm-ees will not equal the demand.

MRS. GILMORE the widow of popular bandmaster who died a week, has declined to allow the York papers to get up a popular subscription to build a monument to her husband. In her letter to the York Herald asking that the subscription be stopped she says: "Gilmore was adverse to any not conferred by spontaneous impulse, and the only shrines ask, could his silent lips speak be that raised by love alone hearts and memories of the past. Such a shrine will undoubtedly while the present generation cherish the memory of his music."

BURGESS McLUCKIE, of Boston who is under indictment for sedition and abetting the riotous proceedings of the late strikers, is trying even by having Mr. Fitch, another official of the Carnegie Company arrested on a charge of aggravated riot and conspiracy. McLuckie's moderation is not He had set up a government, instead by advisory committee should have called Mr. Fitch associates into court of high treason and levying war. The minor charges of aggravated riot and conspiracy would in comparison with the charges which Burgess might have made and sustained as well. Burgess McLuckie missed a great opportunity.

Frugal. A wealthy but most miserly New England farmer sent to visit a daughter whom he had seen for twenty years, and gave him no pleasure but such a sight to get these was before him the necessity of spending the day fare home. On his way taken dangerously ill, the sympathetic passer-by questioning him in regard to family that a telegram sent to his friends, an old man, flashing a "no" look from his gray eyes, and "I ain't goin' to pay for no to nobody, an' I ain't comin' These here dratted railroads double fare fer carryin' a body they don't git no double fare me!"

And he died triumphant in his own station.

There are too many people put flaming posters on the wall to advertise their wretchedness who have nothing to be thankful for. They are placed in circum-