

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Power Beutiful to Wearied Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.
New York correspondence:



SKIRTLES in sleeves are unsettled—a glance at the five fashionable costumes shown here with will convince of that—and there are all sorts of new ideas on view. But a little while ago it seemed definitely settled that any rise at the shoulder was out of date, but now the rule is occasionally broken by the most swagger dresses. Then it is all right to have the shoulder fitted close, and the puff, for, of course, there must be a puff somewhere, appearing at the shoulder, but this is a little advanced as yet. The prettier effect is the puff that hangs softly, being drawn closely to the outline of the round of the shoulder. The sleeve called the watermelon, though very ugly, is all right. It is very full at the armhole, though it does not interfere with the round of the shoulder, and it extends in a big, baggy puff to the wrist, where it is caught in a narrow cuff. Sleeves of this pattern are made with all the material that can be urged into them. It is said that they "give height." There's more assertion than fact in that statement, but this sleeve does show that the dress is lately designed, or at least made over according to the newer ideas.

Another novelty in sleeves is that shown in the first pictured costume. These wide puffs are laid in deep folds and end at the elbows. This dress is unusual, also, for novel treatment of the princess cut. Its skirt is wide, deeply pleated, and shirred several times in the waist in front. It opens invisibly at the side, and both side seams are slashed and lap over, being garnished with fancy buttons. A yoke that covers only the shoulders and is alike in back and front, is of brown cloth and is cut long enough to form the pleated collar attachment. Beige cloth gives the remainder. In this connection it is not amiss to mention a modification of the princess dress that is universally becoming. It is a gown that has the becoming unbroken line down the back, that is furnished with little hip pieces, and that in front extends above the waist line in three points that reach up over a loose bodice front of chiffon. Each point is set



ASWAGGER JACKET IN SIDE VIEW.

with a handsome button, and the effect is excellent.

Coat bodices are an important factor in current dress matters, and are offered in great variety. One of the prettiest of them, the first to be accepted into anything like established favor, is one that fits closely at back and sides and that opens down the front to show a vest, shoulder-wide at the top and narrowing to a point just below the waist line. The edges of the coat as it turns back are variously finished with revers, widening into sailor collar effect at shoulders and back, with facings of contrasting color and material, with fall of lace, etc. The vest is tight and severely plain, or it is bagged and ablaze with spangles. The back of the coat comes to a little point just below the waist line, and fluted skirts that stop just back of the hips are set on. A high stock collar matches the vest, and usually there is a big bow tied in front that either accentuates the severity of the vest or else blends in with its elaborateness. Sometimes a second set of coat skirts is added much longer than the first, and these are rather more flat than the short ones and come all around, ending at the point of the vest in front. Sometimes they are cut away toward the back, again they are turned back, Continental coat fashion, to show lining of contrasting color, or they may hang straight. This long coat skirt effect may be secured by a piece set on the skirt band itself. Such a piece gives coat effect to any bodice worn.

Not unlike the short coat described above is the type displayed in the next picture. This is the Louis XVI. sort, made in this instance of Persian velvet. It has wide pleated basques and loose fronts ornamented with large buttons in addition to square revers, and it comes over a blouse front of white chiffon lined with white silk and surmounted by a large butterfly bow of the same. The standing collar is of the same velvet, but the belt is of plain

velvet. The sleeves have lace ruffles at the wrists. Sleeveless fur jackets are utilized to supply additional warmth to such a rig, and thus attract the wearer seems to have reached the height of jauntyness. The skirt that accompanies this jacket is unusual, being of moss green woolen stuff trimmed with lengthwise bands of fancy galloon showing rich but subdued Persian effects.

Brocaded velvets are much used for these jackets, and she who is lucky enough to have some old striped brocade will have it made up in a coat with enormous sleeves, its front opening over a vest. The latter will be of lace over silk, and the silk will be selected of a color found in the brocade and contrasting with its dominant color.

Velvet coats of black, brown or any rich dark color are as fashionable as last winter. In some cases they are less heavily trimmed with embroidery, indicating a reaction against the vogue of spangles for street wear, but, on the other hand, the most gorgeous examples are found among the newest. Such a one appears in the third sketch. Worn with a skirt of pomegranate silk that has a band of sable about its hem, its black velvet is relieved by an inserted shirred plastron of the cloth between yoke and belt. A pocket flap is sewed to each side of the basque, and they and the fitted velvet fronts are stud-



ANOTHER SORT IN FRONT VIEW.

ded with large rhinestone buttons. The novel revers are of the cloth and are banded with wide gold spangle galloon, which also appears on sleeves, yoke and belt.

The dainty effects that are attainable with fichus lead to their being much used in dress adornment, and explain their occasional use in forms that are especially unsuited to the wearers. The folded sorts, particularly, are productive of slightly results on certain figures. Women with short necks should avoid them. Let such secure a fichu effect by fitting flatly a curve of muslin that shall lie around the shoulders without fullness. On the edge of this put all the ruffles that are wanted, that the fluffy prettiness so much desired may lie on the sleeves without taking from the length of the throat and from the slope of the shoulders. The huge bow at the throat in the next illustration is another adjunct that should be relegated to the sort of neck that the gushing novelist styles "swan-like." With such it will give a desirable finish to the jacket effect below, which is extremely dainty of itself. This jacket effect is produced by covering back and sides of the bodice part of the dress with velvet edged with rich gold galloon. The velvet cuffs are topped with wider bands of the same galloon, and the plain velvet stock collar is trimmed with a velvet edged with fur and fastened with jeweled buttons. Pearl-gray silk is the fabric of the remainder, the gown being princess and fastening beneath an overlapping of fur-edged velvet.

In planning a new skirt "to go with anything" just remember that it must be brocade. To be sure, the day of the plain skirt is not gone by, and those now on hand will see popularity enough to pay for themselves yet. But the brocade and trimmed skirt is the coming thing, and when one puts money into new garments, it ought to be either a good bargain in the passing thing, a good bargain on the acceptably settled thing, or else at regular price it must be the coming thing. For remodeling the plain colored skirt can be made



JACKET EFFECTS ADDED TO A PRINCESS DRESS.

enough akin to the new by the addition of all around flounces of some flowered or varied stuff, or of lace or anything to break up the monotony. Then you can pipe all the seams with something bright, or run little perpendicular ruffles up the seams; but once again, for the new skirt that is being planned for long wear get brocade, flowered, striped or variegated stuff of some sort.

KENTUCKY'S JACK CADE PROMISED TOO MUCH.



Cade: "Be brave, then, for your captain is brave and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny, the three hooped pot shall have ten hoops and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common."—II King Henry VI, iv, 2.

SIXTEEN TO ONE PUT TO SLEEP.

The Cause of Free Silver Has Lost Ground During the Last Year.

The election of Nov. 5 afforded but few opportunities to test the strength of the free coinage people since "Come at School" became their Bible and "16 to 1" their watchword. In every case where free silver was made the chief issue the silverites have either been defeated or have lost ground since last year. So unmistakable is the result that both of the old parties will surely drop the silver issue in 1896, not only from their national platform, but from many of their state platforms, which heretofore have truckled to the free silver and cheap money advocates.

Perhaps the best test was made in Kentucky, which, for the first time in its history, has elected a Republican for governor. Bradley was elected not because he was a Republican, but because he was a sound money man. Hardin was defeated because he insisted upon making free silver the issue after his party had nominated him on a sound money platform. Kentucky is strongly Democratic and would have elected Hardin had he decided to cast his lot with Carlisle and McCreary, instead of with Blackburn. He now goes down with Blackburn and the other cheap money demagogues. Whether Senator Blackburn's successor is a Democrat or a Republican he will not be a silverite.

The next best test was made in the Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois, where the question of free silver was presented squarely in the views of the opposing candidates. Hadley, the Republican candidate, won by a big majority in a strongly Democratic district because his opponent stood for free coinage and was helped, or rather "hoodlotted," by the speeches of Bland and other leading silverites. The lesson will be a whole one for the Illinois Democrats—a last spring vent off half a cock in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1.

Nebraska, Ohio, Mississippi and other states give no consolation to Bland, Bryan, Blackburn or the silver mine owning senators. Sixteen to one is put to sleep for a generation. May it Rip Van Winkle slumber as he peacefully has been that of greenbackism during the past generation.

The free silver swindle will never again seriously disturb our finances or cause another panic. But unfortunately much positive work remains to be done before we get rid of fiat money in all its forms and secure a sound and elastic currency for our commercial interests.

Interest Is the Return on Capital.

Behind the agitation for 50 cent silver dollars or no cent paper dollars there is a strong Populist sentiment which favors the loaning of money by the government to the farmers at 2 per cent interest. The free coinage advocates find their strongest support among those who believe that interest is usury and should be abolished or reduced to the mere cost of issuing paper currency.

What those Populists do not see is the fact that interest is not really paid for the use of money, but for the use of capital. The money loaned merely serves to convey the capital from its owner to the borrower. No anti-interest farmer would rent his farm for 2 per cent a year. Yet under the system of government loans which he proposes any one who wished to buy a farm could borrow the money at that rate of interest; so no one would ever pay more rent than 2 per cent interest on the value of the property. The Populist who thinks that the capital represented by his farm is worth more than 2 per cent a year should be willing to allow the owners of other forms of capital such interest as it is worth to any one who chooses to borrow it.

Deluded Youth.

"My 10-year-old boy," said the fat man, "is feeling pretty sore at himself."

"Why?" asked the lean man with the yellow vest.

"He is just at the age when the history of the James boys and the like appeal to his barbarous imagination, and yesterday he bought a book in a yellow paper cover entitled 'The Crime of 1873.'"

INTERNATIONAL VALUES.

No One Nation Can Maintain the Relative Values of Two Metals.

Question.—Can the United States alone maintain bimetallicism?

Answer.—No.

Question.—Why not?

Answer.—Because no one nation in the world can fix and maintain international values, and certainly none can fix and indefinitely maintain the relative values of any two metals. If we put arbitrary relative values on gold and silver, the one we valued below the price fixed by supply and demand in the world's markets would seek other countries, where its value and purchasing power would be greater, while the one we valued above the market price would remain without and become the standard of value by which we conduct our business.

Question.—Are you in favor of the independent free coinage of silver by the United States?

Answer.—No; for the reason that that would infallibly mean silver monometallism.

Question.—Why so?

Answer.—Because gold is worth 32 times as much as silver in the markets of the world today. In other words, an ounce of gold is worth as much as 32 ounces of silver, and the United States cannot change that relative valuation and permanently maintain such change by simply passing a law that an ounce of gold shall be worth 16 ounces of silver and no more, and as one can obtain in any of the markets of the world today more than 800 grains of standard silver for 25-30 grains of standard gold or passing a free coinage law that any one from any part of the world who brings 412 1/2 grains of standard silver to our mint shall receive \$1, which, by law, shall pass current the same as \$1 containing 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, would instantly cause gold to be withdrawn from circulation, and 412 1/2 grains of silver would thus become the standard by which the worth of our dollar would be measured.—"Merchant" in Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

THE REAL CREDITOR CLASS.

Workers Are Beginning to Learn Some Truths About Money.

The attorneys of the silver mining interest have counted largely on the labor vote. Some months ago there was some reason for this. But the agitation of the subject has wrought a change. Information has been so diffused that the stupid falsehoods of such men as Harvey are no longer current. The men who work for wages are awakening to the fact that they are the great creditor class of the country. Not to mention the \$2,000,000,000 which they have in the banks—a sum far in excess of the national debt—they are obliged to work on a credit. Whether paid by the week, month or quarter, they are equally creditors for the full amount of their wages. They get no money until after they have earned it.

They are beginning, to perceive that it is to their interest to get their wages in the best money that is to be had. The state of wages in silver countries, which has been injudiciously exploited by silver men that are employers of labor, has contributed to open the eyes of our toilers. Free coinage would cut in two the purchasing power of their present wages, and they know from experience how hard a fight they would have to get them raised.—"Louisville Courier-Journal."

Marriage and Demonization.

Senator Stewart's calamity will to the effect that the demonization of silver had resulted in a decline and fall of matrimony is punctured by Clerk Bird of the marriage license bureau, who shows that business in the connubial line is booming. The senator has got his cart before his horse. It is matrimony that is demonizing the people.—"Philadelphia Record."

All That Will Circulate.

The people have in their pockets all the silver that will circulate, and we have counted as cash silver in the treasury, \$618,000,000, or nearly 15,000 tons. That is the way we have "demonstrated" silver.—"Marietta Herald."

GOOD ROADS.



Good Points, Both.
Good streets make good cities. Good roads make good farms.

Attack the Cause.
Tax the road-destroying narrow tires. Let that which causes the damage be made to repair it.

The Real Need.

The Times-Herald of Chicago offered a prize of \$5,000 for the best "horseless" carriage. The offer is all well enough as far as it goes, but it is in order for somebody to offer a similar prize for the discovery of a way to improve roads to accommodate the "horseless" carriage. The roads in this country at this time are not suitable for a carriage that is not drawn by horses.—"New York Mercury."

The good roads convention held at Atlanta may be expected to result in awakening a new interest in the subject throughout the country.

True it is that the movement has gotten past the point where it will be allowed to slumber, but a great meeting like the one above referred to must give it a new impetus.

Brains are the one quality most needed in road making, and this requisite is now being pretty generally diffused through the country.

Gen. Roy Stone, President of the national association, will soon appoint one good man for each State a member of the national executive committee, choosing these members with reference to their zeal in this matter as well as their ability and information.

Every community now possesses some one who has enough interest in the welfare of his community to make him a valuable aid in forwarding the good roads work.

Steps will be taken to extend the organization to every State in the Union and interest the people of all walks in life. The Government printing office will issue circulars and other printed matter bearing on this subject, and the publication of good roads matter will be secured as far as possible, in the newspapers of the country.

The farmers, some of whom have been a little bit slow about "getting in line" with the good roads movement, are now putting good thought into active work.

The fogies who stand in the way of progress had better get out of the way of the band wagon.

Paying for the Honor.

In China it is believed that people should pay according to their means. The one barber in Peking who understands the foreign mode of hair-dressing charges a foreign minister half a dollar, a secretary of legation twenty-five cents, and an unofficial foreigner ten cents. Natives pay about half a cent for the same service. So says Mr. Holcombe, in his book, "The Real Chinaman," and he adds this bit of personal experience:

In passing through Japan I had occasion to employ a Chinese chiropodist residing there. His charges, so he declared, were five cents to his fellow-Chinese, ten cents to an ordinary Japanese, and half a dollar to all other foreigners. In the course of the conversation, while he was at work, he said:

"I hear that our Chinese minister came to this hotel to-day. Do you know whom he came to see?"

"Oh, yes," said I: "he came to call on me."

"Then you must be an official," said the Chinaman.

I modestly admitted such to be the fact, and then conversation drifted to other subjects. When the man's labors were concluded he demanded a dollar. In the face of his own statement that his regular charge to all foreigners, excepting Japanese, was fifty cents; and he enforced his claim by this argument: "Spose that China minister come see you, you b'long all same he. You b'long same he, you make pay one dollar all same. That b'long proper."

Defoe's Descendant Is a Cook.

The New York Sun has received a letter from Daniel Defoe VI, the great-grand-son of the Daniel Defoe who wrote the immortal tale of "Robinson Crusoe," saying that he is now out of a berth in England and is anxious to emigrate to America. Almost exactly two years ago (Oct. 3, 1893) the British bark Priorhill dropped anchor in the upper bay, and when a Sun reporter boarded her he found that one of the most important members of its crew—that is to say, the cook—was none other than a lineal descendant in the male line of the great Daniel Defoe. Although serving as cook, the young man was really an apprentice, with six months more to serve before he would be out of his time; but the captain had "shipped a steward who was no good," to quote young Defoe's words, "and so I'm trying it." It is worth recording, too, that the ship's mate voluntarily testified of Defoe as a cook, "a right good flat at it is he is."

Cook Defoe was at that time 19 years old. Unlike his famous ancestor, who was swarthy, he is of light complexion and has blue eyes. In telling of his youth he said:

"I was born in Chelmsford and lived there until I received a presentation to the old Bluecoat School in London. This was given to me on account of my name by Sir John Whitaker, Lord Mayor of London. It is a famous school, founded 200 years ago, and is attended by many of the bloody young swells of England. I staid there five years; it didn't cost me a cent and a fine time I had there. When I left I was apprenticed to a grocery shop and staid there a month, but couldn't stand it, so I went to sea. When my time is up I will go ashore and stay there. There is no strain of sailor blood in my family that I know of. My grandfather was a sea captain, but he was the only one that followed the sea except myself."

When he was seen here he was a well-mannered youth, entirely devoid of sailor swagger, and so modest about his ancestry that only his special chum in all the crew of the Priorhill knew that he had descended from the great writer whose story of "Robinson Crusoe" they had all read.

Arrested for Laughing.

A serious-looking, middle-aged man, who gave his name as Daniel Mackey, No. 339 North 15th street, laughed so uproariously early yesterday morning, at 8th and Market streets, that a crowd gathered, says the Philadelphia Press. When Policeman Souders came along and heard Mackey's laugh he ordered him to go home.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the man.

"If you suleker again—" threatened Souders, and again the laugh pealed out. In a rage Souders locked the man up, and when Mackey was led before Magistrate South several hours later the magistrate said:

"What's your name?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Mackey.

"What do you mean, sir?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" was the answer.

By a desperate effort Mackey recovered composure enough to explain that he was the victim of a physical ailment and that now and then he could not keep from laughing. Physicians had treated him, but to no purpose.

"It's a queer story," said the magistrate, thoughtfully, "but you are discharged."

Pottery 13,000 Years Old.

In digging out the colossal statue of Ramesses II, nine feet and four inches of Nile mud had to be removed before the platform was reached. It is known that this platform was laid in the year 1361 B. C., when Ramesses was still living. Therefore three and one-half inches of accumulated Nile mud represents the lapse of a century, it being known that 3,200 years have passed since the platform was put down. Under that platform was found thirty feet more of Nile mud, before the original sandy soil was reached, hence 10,000 years must have elapsed from the time of the Nile's first overflow down to the time of Ramesses II. The curious part of the story is this: Pottery and fragments of the same were found on the original sandy soil thirty feet under the base of the statue, which shows that the Egyptians understood the potter's art not less than 13,000 years ago.

He Cried "Man Overboard."

The presence of mind of a certain well-known actor was always remarkable, but was never put to so severe a test as on the following occasion, related by the Amusing Journal. While acting a part of a pirate chief he was being conveyed in a vessel across the stage with his band of brigands on deck beside him.

One of the supers, whose duty it was to work the waves under large sheets of gauze, was so unfortunate as to put his head through the gauze, and to appear standing in the middle of the mimic sea before the full view of the audience.

The actor on the vessel, without losing his presence of mind, called out: "A man overboard!" and the astonished super was hauled upon deck by the pirates amid the applause of the spectators, who imagined it was a part of the play.

Uses for Old Corks.

Corks are thrown away in great quantities, and very few people think that there is any value attached to that material after it has served its purpose once as stopper of a bottle. Nevertheless it has become one of the most valuable components of a city's refuse. Great quantities of used corks are now used again in the manufacture of insulating covers of steam pipes and boilers, of ice boxes and ice houses and other points to be protected from the influence of heat. Powdered cork is very useful for filling in horse collars, and the very latest application of this material is the filling in of pneumatic tires with cork shavings. Mats for bath-rooms are made of cork exclusively, and it also goes into the composition of linoleum. Cheap life preservers are now filled exclusively with bottle stoppers, cut into little pieces.

Bloomer Bicycling in Russia.

The prefect of police of St. Petersburg has just granted permission to a lady to ride a bicycle in the streets of the city. This is the first occasion on which such a privilege has been accorded. Before getting the permission the lady had to satisfy the authorities that she could ride a bicycle with safety.

Found in Tombs.

Hundreds of boxes of gold, silver, ivory, alabaster, onyx, marble and other substances have been recovered from the Egyptian tombs. When the dead were buried these boxes were filled with perfumes and placed in the tombs. Many still retain the odor of the perfumes with which they were once filled.

Fined for Betting on Cricket.

At Sheffield, England, recently, two men were fined \$75 each, or two months imprisonment, for betting at Italian Cricket Club sports.