

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER.



For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

HARRISON may not admit that he is whipped, but he must confess that he is clearly outclassed.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is sitting out on the back steps crying Cleveland's letter is a fatal blow to his ambition.

HAD Cleveland's election been in doubt his magnificent letter of acceptance would have insured him a victory.

If your Uncle Benjamin thinks that silence gives consent he must be immensely tickled with the letter of Mr. Blaine.

EFFECTIVE protests against combines, trusts, and other iniquities of protection can only be made effectively at the polls.

COMMISSIONER PECK's labor report was not worth the money the Republicans paid for it. It is about as important as an exploded firecracker.

AS LONG as Foraker ceased talking Republicanism Ohio was regarded as a safe Republican State. If he keeps on it will soon be on the doubtful list.

"YOUNG men to the front!" cries the high-tariff Inter Ocean. The young man who goes to the front for the tariff dishonesty will eventually find himself behind.

THERE may be ten thousand arguments for a high tariff and ten thousand more for double taxation; but nothing can cover up the wrong upon which both are based.

BLOCKS-OF-FIVE DUDLEY offers to bet that the Democratic majority in Indiana will not exceed 20,000. Dudley always was a modest sort of a man in his claims.

THAT was a thrilling race between Gov. McKinley and the sheriff at Elwood, Ind., but the Governor got there in time to open the new tin plate works before the sheriff could close them.

BLAINE is going to spend the winter in Washington. He will take a good deal of pleasure in watching Harrison arrange his worldly affairs for a return to Indianapolis after March 4.

THE number of persons employed under the McKinley bill under \$5 a week amounted last year to 46,792 in the protected industries of the single State of Massachusetts. The figures are official and direct from the records.

IT won't do for Mr. Blaine to plead that he was "paired off" at the recent Maine election. If this new fangle of pairing off at election is to become popular the Republicans will soon find themselves without a Reed quorum to pass even a pension bill.

THE speech delivered at Carroll by Gov. Boies in opening the Iowa campaign shows the temper of the Western Democrats. They are in for a fight to a finish with the force bill and McKinley bill plutocracy, and under such leaders as Boies rallying them behind Cleveland, they are moving on Harrison's works.

MR. HARRISON's letter was about three times as long as Mr. Cleveland's, but there is more in the following sentence of the ex-President's letter than there is in the whole of the President's: "My record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my beliefs and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision."

THE Massachusetts Report on Manufactures shows a less increase in product for 1891 over 1890 than over 1889. In the highly protected carpet and woolen industry the percentage of the "industry product" paid in wages in 1891 showed a reduction from former years. In all industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed at wages of under \$5 a week, and they now amount to over 46,000 in that one State.

THE Chicago Times devotes a large amount of its space to a long list of foreign ministers and consuls who are coming home to help pull Mr. Harrison through. There is no doubt that, when the President's army of

office holders, headed by his Cabinet, get fairly in motion they will make a strong fight, even as Sullivan made against Corbett, to protect their stomachs.

THE Republican organs are pretending to see something ominous in the fact that Hill mentioned Cleveland's name but once in his speech. How much more ominous is the fact that Blaine did not mention Harrison's name in his letter even once, and that Reed has made a dozen speeches without once referring to his party's candidate, either directly or indirectly.

THE returns for August show that our exports of breadstuffs fell off \$7,750,000 as compared with the same month last year. Another fact for farmers to consider is that the price of wheat in August of this year averaged only 84 cents a bushel, as against \$1.06 in August, 1891. Here is a lessened demand and a falling off of more than 20 per cent in price, in spite of the McKinley bill that was to bring prosperity to the farmers.

THE largest vote ever cast in the State of Maine was polled at the recent election. Compared with the next largest polling—the Presidential election of 1888—the Republican loss was 6,149; Democratic gain, 4,592; Prohibition gain, 1,090; Labor gain, 316. The Populists polled 3,005 votes. The net Democratic gain was 10,741. When one studies these figures he can well understand the anxiety of the Republican managers to have Mr. Blaine, whom President Harrison kicked out of office, go on the stump and say a few words for the national ticket.

MISERABLE failure attended President Harrison's attempt to make political capital by bulldozing feeble powers, and he now proposes a new illustration of his jingo policy by sending ships of war to Venezuela on the slim pretense that "American interests" are endangered. It is also hinted by organs friendly to the President that he proposes to rebuke Great Britain and make that nation change its policy. All this would be laughable were it not for the fact that it is humiliating for the people of this country to have other nations sneering at the effort of demagogues to secure political power by such means.

THE Republicans are now claiming that Mr. Harrison ought to be re-elected on the tariff issue because the report of the New York Bank Superintendent shows an annual increase of the savings bank deposits in New York since the passage of the McKinley bill. If the volume of savings deposits is due to the McKinley bill, then the measure has had a very injurious effect, for the annual increase of savings deposits in New York before the enactment of that bill was greater by several millions than it has been since. The Republicans would better confine themselves to the tin plate, pearl buttons, maple sugar and wildcat bank issues.

REPUBLICAN editors require a good deal of space to say there is nothing in Cleveland's letter. The Albany Express, one of his most bitter enemies, takes one and one-half columns; the Columbus Dispatch has one and one-fourth columns; the New York Advertiser—a guerrilla sheet—devotes one and one-half columns to the proposition that Cleveland's letter is not worth answering. The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Murat Halstead's paper, has two columns of fine type. The Philadelphia Ledger uses three-fourths of a column of fine type assuring its readers that the candidate of Democracy indulges in nothing but platitudes and apologies. The Ledger's columns are very long. The same article would make nearly or quite two columns in the Chicago Herald. All the rest of the partisan crew are equally prolix—and inconsistent. From which, we may judge, Mr. Cleveland is proved to have written a very excellent letter.

FULL official returns from Maine show that the Republicans polled 67,870 votes and the Democrats 55,390; Republican plurality, 12,480. Four years ago the Republicans polled 79,398, and the Democrats 61,350; Republican plurality, 18,058. The Republican vote fell off this year 11,528, and the Democratic 5,960. In other words, the Republican loss was 14.51 per cent. of their vote in 1888, and the Democratic loss 9.51 per cent. of theirs. Republicans affect to regard the slump in Maine of no consequence, but a similar loss in pivotal States will be fatal to them in November. Applying the proportion to the New York vote for President in 1888, it will give Cleveland over 19,000 plurality. A similar loss would make Indiana Democratic by over 10,000, New Hampshire Democratic by 144, and Ohio Democratic by 2,275. The same ratio of loss would nearly annihilate the Republican majority in Illinois. It is very evident that, if the Republicans maintain the pace that they have set in Maine and Vermont, Mr. Harrison is beaten.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A WRITER in the Clay Worker well says: "The capable man in any walk of life is rare. The capable boy is rare. It is a very difficult matter to get a good office boy or a steady, capable fellow to run an elevator in an office building. Really good laborers are scarce. We sometimes think about over-crowded professions, or an over-supply of help in many directions. The supply of really capable help of any kind is limited. A first-class superintendent of a works of any kind is very difficult to get hold of. He is rarely out of a job. A man who is out of a job is open to suspicion. The best and most capable help comes out of the workshop—the steady, quiet fellows. There are not many of them in any establishment. Generally one of good judgment can pick a lot from a gang of men. He will need a little coaching, some help and some patience. But he is nearly always to be found. When such a one is discovered, the great work has been done. A man has been lifted up from a lower plane to a higher one; his horizon has been enlarged; the world has grown bigger for him. Nevertheless, the really capable man is rare, and in this prosperous period he is seldom if ever out of a job." But suppose we were all capable?

QUEENSLAND is dreading the invasion of rabbits, which have worked so much havoc in other Australian colonies, and have recently become a scourge in some of the chief wool-producing centres of New South Wales. Border fences are being erected, and Queensland newspapers contain minute instructions for the destruction of the dreaded animals. In the dry season tanks of poisoned water are laid for the rabbits, and when the rains are not likely to want water poisoned grain and sticks are freely distributed. A Brisbane paper says that in New South Wales millions of rabbits have been killed with poisoned sticks, which are laid along the banks of rivers, creeks, lagoons and waterholes. The twigs which rabbits most prefer are sandal wood, eucalyptus, turpentine, ash, and are cut in lengths of about twelve inches. Smothering is sometimes accomplished by means of bisulphide of carbon. A piece of wool or cloth saturated with the carbon is inserted into the mouth of one burrow, all the other burrows being blocked. The piece of wool is then set on fire, the remaining burrow filled in, and the fumes penetrate throughout their workings and suffocate all the rabbits that are in them.

THE Department of the Interior of the United States has just issued for the calendar years 1889 and 1890, a report of the mineral resources of the United States. The work was compiled by David T. Day, and is valuable from the fact that it presents a comprehensive review of the mineral industries of the country during the years above mentioned. It is moreover a continuation of the previous volume which covered the year 1888. The statistical tables of former years have been carried forward, but previous volumes should be consulted for all other information concerning the mineral industries prior to 1889. The product indicated for 1890 is \$656,604,698, an increase far beyond any previous year. The year was one of unexampled activity in mining, particularly so in iron, silver, copper, coal and petroleum. This total is extraordinary, but the activity continued in 1891 until it was checked by the feeling of insecurity following the English depression. The year 1891 shows no marked contrast to 1890.

PINEAPPLE juice, says a physician in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has medicinal properties of the highest order. In throat diseases, and even in diphtheria, it has seldom failed to give relief, and as an anti-dyspeptic it is invaluable. The unpleasant taste, particularly so in iron, experience on rising in the morning, can be got rid of by the persistent use of this remedy, and as it goes at once to the root of the trouble and removes the cause, the cure is a permanent one. Any dyspeptic who has not tried the pineapple should lose no time in taking the advice of one who has.

THE extent of scientific investigation into the mysteries of agriculture on European countries may be approximately realized by the fact that there are more than 100 publications now extant in the various European countries, and a farmer who desires to keep up with the times in this respect must be a universal linguist and spend all his time in study. Some of the subjects treated in these publications are of much interest, as a history of agricultural chemistry, the nature of vermin, the use of fertilizers, the use of metals in plants, the assimilation of nitrogen by peas, the location of the heaviest seeds in the seed heads and pods, the effect of the weather on the yield of wheat, the effect of repeated application of nitrate of soda on wheat. All these and others of a kindred nature go to show the wide interest that is taken by scientific men in the study of agriculture.

THERE will be an unprecedented boom in the shipping yards on the shores of the great lakes this winter. It is said that the vessels under contract for the season of 1893 will aggregate 47,000 gross tons. Most of them will be constructed of steel or iron, the day of the wooden ship on those fresh-water seas having gone by. The tendency also is toward great capacity, capacity, capacity. It has not had the effect of discouraging as building was predicted, by the smaller shipping firms. On the contrary, even they have come to the conclusion that the lake trade increases so fast that vessels must be launched from the yards in quick succession to keep up with it. The contractors are now calling for passenger as well as freight boats, which would seem to indicate that the business of water transportation, once so lucrative, is reviving.

INTENSIVE agriculture is more conspicuously carried on in the small island of Jersey, the home of the Jersey cattle, than elsewhere in the world. This island has a total area of only 29,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres are under cultivation. Potatoes occupy 7,000 acres, corn crops 2,000, root crops 600, clover 3,000, permanent pasture 4,000, and small fruits 150 acres. The island maintains 12,000 cattle, being sixty-two head for every 100 acres of the total cultivated area. Guernsey and its dependencies have 12,000 acres cultivated and supports 7,700 cattle, or sixty-six head per 100 acres. It is a matter of surprise to the New York Times that that cetera and backward country, Turkey, should possess that modern improvement, an Agricultural Journal. But such a paper does exist in Constantinople, and is urging the careless Turks to rear poultry for export to France, after the example of the Russians, who export about 10,000 fowls weekly to that country.

ACCORDING to the New York Independent the people of Hawaii have been gradually reverting to heathenism since the American board closed its missions in 1893, believing that Christianity was only a foreign religion, and that the heathen gods were the true gods. The reaction is said to have begun almost at once and has been chiefly evident in the regard paid to

the sorcerers. An appeal is made for new effort to counteract this tendency.

A SHORTHAND writer in Berlin attends all the funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the eulogized dead. His business is said to be flourishing.

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina has shown its respect for the Sabbath in a very expressive manner. It has decided that hereafter it will hear no arguments upon Monday. The reason given for this regulation is the doing away with all occasion for lawyers travelling on Sunday to reach Raleigh in time for their cases on Monday.

A NEW chair of psychology has been established at Yale and the professor proposes to teach students how to measure emotions by machinery. Among others he will have a delicate instrument to gauge fatigue.

THE side wheel steamer Goliath which made a trip to California in 1849, is still in use in Puget Sound. She is now a towboat, and will, it is believed, serve in that capacity for many years before she gets so decrepit as to be fit only for an excursion boat.

HISTORIC YORK.

Its Massive Walls, Old Tower and Magnificent Cathedral.

SOME historians consider York the most ancient city in Britain. It was a "flourishing place 2,000 years ago." It has now about 60,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the largest county in England. It is situated about midway between London and Edinburgh. The site was probably selected by Agricola 80 years after Christ. It has been thought, from the remains of outbuildings, baths, pavements, etc., found that it was the place of residence of a very wealthy colony of Roman citizens. "After the evacuation by the Romans it was soon overrun by the Picts and Scots, then by the Saxons and ultimately by the Danes." Here Augustine was sent, by Pope Gregory the Great, to turn the benighted people to the Christian faith. In 1068 William the Conqueror took the city with little difficulty. After nearly another century, in the reign of Henry II, the first English Parliament was held at York. There in Richard I's time nearly 1,000 Jews and their children, lost their lives at the hands of a mob who wished to exterminate all the "enemies of Christ."

IT was at York that the first Christmas was kept in Britain (521) by King Arthur. In 1272, Daniel Defoe visited York and made it the birthplace of "Robinson Crusoe." Ten years later it is spoken of by Drake as "one of the pleasantest cities of England."

I did not think of York being still surrounded by strong, high walls (or perhaps I ought to say that part that was originally the city, for at present, it was told, there are as many people living outside as inside the city walls). The first thing I did was to walk around the town on top of the wall, making the whole circuit, about three miles, and thus getting a good view of the city from the top of the wall. The first walls cannot be determined. Some parts may have been built in ancient British time before the Roman invasion. Portions of the Roman walls may still be seen. The most of the present walls were built in the 14th century. In some places the wall is ten or fifteen feet high and must be over seven feet thick as near as I could judge by measuring with my umbrella. No wonder that when the Parliamentarian army laid siege to the city, the troops and citizens within the city were able to hold out against them for twenty-two days, or until Prince Rupert came with 20,000 men to their relief.

There are six gateways in the wall with high arches and towers built over the arches. The outside of the wall is built up about six feet higher than the inside so that you can walk along on the inside part without being seen from the outside. Through this outside part are loop holes so the citizens could hurl their missiles at the besiegers, being themselves protected by the outer part of the wall. When I was walking about the city I found some idea of the extent of the city and the principal buildings. There are a great many churches of all denominations. I counted as many as 35 or 40. There are also, I should judge, an unusually large number of asylums, halls, museums, institutions, libraries, etc. After leaving the walls I visited many of these places more carefully.

THE place I went to was the old "Clifford Tower," built in the 13th century, which occupies the site of William the Conqueror's original keep, or rather the keep of the original castle. This was the scene of the Jewish massacre in Richard First's time. There is not much left now of the old tower. It has been repaired enough to preserve it and that is all. You cannot enter it except by special permission, and there is nothing to see when you gain admittance. The buildings about it are used for a prison and courts room. It speaks well of York that the number of prisoners is decreasing. I went to the prison yard and also into court rooms where there is kept a number of the sheriffs from the reign of William the Conqueror. The Court room time. Criminals condemned to death used to be hanged on the wall outside (the spot was pointed out to me) in sight of the people, but now the execution takes place within the prison walls.

THE next thing of special interest is, of course, York Minster, or Cathedral. The first building on this spot was a little wooden oratory where Edwin, King of Northumbria, being converted to the "new faith," was publicly baptized, Easter Sunday, April 12, 627. He began to build a large church, but did not live to see it completed, and it was destroyed. Twice it was restored and twice burned; once in 741, and again during the Norman conquest in 1069. The present cathedral dates from 1215. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, and is 519 feet long and its extreme breadth is 249 feet. A lantern tower rises from the centre of the cathedral 213 feet from the ground. It is the largest in England. Some of the stained glass windows are magnificent; the chapter-house is most beautiful. I have seen the cathedrals at Ely, Peterborough and Lincoln, but by the good proportions, grandeur and fine effect I like York. However, I believe good judges of architectural work would not agree with me. Some parts, as the carvings in the choir, the ceilings, etc., of other cathedrals may be more beautiful, but none as a whole impressed me so favorably as a cathedral, a place of solemn worship as York Minster. (Edward Foley, in Southington (Conn.) Phoenix.

A Mosquito Remedy.

THE position of this section of the country is such writes, correspondent from Bangkok, Siam, that we cannot procure conveniently pure drinking

water unless we collect the rain water in vessels during the rainy season, and that of sufficient quantity to last over to the next year. Ordinarily the rain water is kept in unglazed earthen jars of about twenty-five or thirty gallons each.

TO prevent the mosquitoes from depositing eggs in the water, an iron nail is placed in each jar. For the first few days this will not prevent them, but after that time there will be no more mosquitoes or larvae in the water. To remedy this evil from the start, I heated the nails red hot, so as to produce oxide scales on the nails at once. A year ago I placed in every jar of rain water a couple of five inch wrought iron nails heated red hot. Several jars are now left over from them, and the water in them is as pure and free from mosquito larvae as any one can wish.

THE process described above is not universally practiced now, but many years ago the ancient people did so during cholera time and cases of prevalent sickness, believing in the mysterious virtue of the iron nails to prevent harm and the mosquito larvae from being in the drinking water. [Scientific American.

AMONG THE BROTHERHOODS.

What the Various Fraternal Societies are Doing.

THE GRAND ARMY.

THE twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R., recently held in Washington, is the all-absorbing theme among veterans. There must be now about half a million members in this organization. One of its marked features is its steady growth year after year, the additions of new comrades surpassing the deaths, until in these days it seems to be more flourishing than ever, although twenty-seven years have passed since the close of the war. When, on the 6th of April, 1866, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who had been surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois, founded the first Grand Army post of a dozen members at Decatur, in that State, he could hardly have foreseen its extraordinary future, and although at his death in 1871 it was a growing institution it had not more than 30,000 or 40,000 members. But last year at Detroit the records showed an aggregate of 493,067 comrades belonging to 7,409 posts. The sum expended in charity for the year was put down at \$333,700, and probably the total relief funds since the foundation of the Grand Army would exceed \$2,500,000. There is a collateral body known as the Woman's Relief Corps, which showed last year a membership of 77,779. The various figures denoting the growth of the organization will very likely show gains this year as hitherto.

THE Grand Army derives great strength from the feeling of comradeship and from the common sympathy of those who have risked their lives in the same patriotic cause. Yet it could hardly have had a success so conspicuous without a corresponding enthusiasm for the veterans on the part of the community. This sentiment apparently does not weaken with the lapse of years, but continues to maintain in various ways the success of the annual encampments.

O. M. A. WORKMEN.

THIS organization has no connection with any of the trade unions. It represents in its membership all branches of industry and the learned professions. It is non-political and non-sectarian, with principles broad enough to embrace all parties save Anarchists, Socialists and Communists. It has for its objects "the raising of a sick and funeral fund, a fund for the help of the widows and orphans of its deceased members, to assist each other in business and to aid members who have become incapable of following their usual avocations in procuring situations suitable to their afflictions." It has an endowment fund that calls for light assessments and on a basis that has stood the test of years.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There are 4,247 lodges in the order.

The average lodge membership in the order is 72.

The total membership of the K. of P. is close to 400,000.

The total expenditure of the order in 1891 was \$2,511,138.

Never in the history of the order has there been such an interest taken in the uniform rank. New divisions and brigades are being organized wherever the Pythians colors float. And it is safe to say that this branch of the order will number 30,000 before another year closes.

MASONIC.

Richmond has four Masonic halls.

California has over 16,000 members.

Over 10,000 Masons were buried last year.

There are 1,300 Knights Templar in Ireland.

Canada has a membership of nearly 21,000.

It is estimated that the annual income of the order is fully \$25,000,000.

New Orleans has a new Masonic temple.

There are over 15,000 Masonic lodges in existence.

The Grand Lodge of Canada met at Ontario last week.

Detroit is to have a new temple. It will cost over \$300,000.

ODD FELLOWS.

Georgia will have a new Odd Fellows' home in the near future.

American Rebekah Lodge, No. 188, of Chicago is furnishing a ten bed dormitory in the Orphans' Home.

A committee of investigation cannot lawfully report upon a candidate upon the night of his appointment.

A candidate cannot be lawfully initiated on the night of his election.

Not more than one degree can be lawfully conferred upon a brother upon the same evening.

Candidates cannot be initiated as non-beneficial members.

"Gingerbread" Churches.

"The churches of Moscow are queer-looking gingerbread affairs," writes a traveller in Russia, "with a lot of tomato-shaped turrets to them. Some have half a dozen towers of brass, others of green, others of blue metal, and on the whole the color effects are charming. The broken bell in the Kremlin is large enough for a family to camp out in. We have seen the old intense smelling church where the coronations take place and were much edified by the savor of ambiguity that emanated from everything." [Boston Transcript.

END OF THE SEASON.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S REIGN IS NEARING ITS CLOSE.

Beautiful Combinations for Luncheon Parties—The Tailor-Made Gown Comes Perpetually to the Front—Preparing for Fall and Winter—Many Dainty Dresses. Some Popular Styles.

New York correspondence.

ASHIONS are as changeable as a woman's fancies, say the men, but they were never more mistaken.

Probably if a woman had the making of the fashions they might be a bit more unstable than they are, but as it is, fashions are very much like physicians' remedies which are never taken by the prescriber. A few years ago a French actress started Paris by the beauty of her gowns, and the world gave her the credit of having designed them.

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the truth was they were the creations of her brother-in-law, a well-known artist. Designing a gown is very much like painting a picture, only your colors are laid on dry. When Beau Brummel had created a gown waistcoat he felt as if he had conquered a new world. Nor are fashions half as changeable as the men allege them to be. Take the gored skirt, for instance; it has been with us now for several years, and the Russian blouse, which came a year ago is still in high favor, both as a mantle and a bodice. These charming bodices are usually of different material from the skirt. In one case I saw a very pretty gown for a young lady, the skirt being in black and pale-yellow silk, and the blouse bodice in mastic cloth and black velvet, and the broad belt of the striped silk.

With the deepening of autumn foliage, the fashionable woman never fails to have visions of coming styles. To some these new gowns may continue to be the unsubstantial fabrics of a vision, rather than the beautiful stuffs thrown off by the art looms, yet when a woman wants anything else generally get it, and so I may assume that the reader is only waiting for safe counsel before venturing among the shoals and eddies of the whirl of fashion. Foulards with wide large flounces, set apart entirely on the material without any regularity, are to be much used for indoor dresses. In making up these foulards, it is customary to ornament the bottom of the skirt with an insertion of white guipure headed with a little ruffle of the stuff. The corsage is pleated in front, gathered at the neck and set off with a lace insertion outlining the corselet. The elbow sleeve is of changeable velvet and is puffed as much as possible at the shoulder.

The initial illustration presents a back view of a house gown in ecru crepon, the skirt being trimmed with two insertions of ecru lace run with mauve ribbons. The corsage has lace

braces and cascades of lace. The belt in front and ending at the back with bows and long ends.

Lace garniture will continue to be very popular for indoor gowns, not only as just described, but also in the shape of tiny flounces and broad collars, as shown in my second picture. This charming garment, which is in the nature of a tea or reception gown, is in yellow satin, front and sleeves of white crepe, and ribbon ruching to correspond with the satin. The skirt in front is edged with a double flounce of point d'esprit tulle, and the corsage is set off with a deep collar of cream lace.

The prevailing modes this fall and winter will undoubtedly continue to draw inspiration from the early and late French epochs. For young girls nothing could be more becoming than the empire gown somewhat modified to suit modern fashions. For older persons the Henry II. collar, the plastron and upper sleeves in four puffs, will be much affected.

The very stylish dinner gown pictured in the third illustration is in beige cloth, the corsage and border of skirt being embroidered with motives in terra cotta. A lace bertha is crossed in front and drawn over the hips and tied in a large bow at the back.

For street wear, skirts are no longer made with trains, the skirts of all walking dresses barely touching the ground. The plain, close-fitting skirt remains undisturbed in its popularity, the only

trimming being on the edge. Draperies are still talked of, but seem no nearer realization than ever. It is, however, predicted that panels will get here before the draperies. Velvet sleeves are cut in the piece and so seemed as to fit close below the elbow. The high round empire sleeve will be seen in ball

gowns, especially when worn by young people. The high sash belt in several folds is not usually made up as part of the corsage of the dress, there being only a small extension to fasten over on the left side.

Nowadays our ladies of fashion spend so much money on their footwear that they seem to have resolved that all this neatness and elegance shall not be lost to the world, and that the style and the skirts when such an act becomes necessary. They seize both the skirt and the underskirt, and lift them together on one side, rather to the front, and thus succeed in displaying the absolute perfection of fit and make which characterizes fashionable footwear.

I have already spoken of the modishness of figured foulards garnished with guipure, and in quite certain that you will be pleased to examine the style and make-up of such a gown. My fourth picture will enable you so to do. This elegant gown is charmingly set off with deep cuffs and flchu of cream guipure and a front of black muslin. The bottom of the skirt is finished with two narrow flounces with a pleated heading of the material.

The tailor-made costumes come persistently to the front at this season of the year, in widely different styles, sometimes with no basque at all, and then again with deep jacket basques covering the hips except just in front. The dress-coat style of bodice, with the tails varying to suit the particular kind of figure, will be seen on those who delight in mannish make-ups. I doubt that the military plastron will become very popular, except possibly for figures which need building out. If the military plastron is adopted it should be of light color, corded around and laid outside the bodice. The color of the plastron is quite a matter of taste. It may be either red, fawn, or Prussian blue, or white, and in velvet or silk instead of the woolen material. As some one has said, the military plastron may

serve to cover up a legion of imperfections, that is to say, conceal a badly fitting front or hide the worn places of a last year's garment.

This winter ladies who take pleasure in entertaining will dispense their hospitality in the guise of luncheons, which have this advantage that they serve to display the beauty of table linen and service quite as effectively as a ceremonious dinner, but do not cost half as much and are a great deal more enjoyable. As a rule, at these luncheons the gentlemen are conspicuous by their absence, a fact which prompts the hostess to make the affair dainty, delicate and particularly feminine in arrangement in pink, or a symphony in pale blue. Gowns should harmonize, at least in the exclusion of all glaring tones and striking effects. You will find in my last picture a gown suitable for such an occasion in striped velvet, the skirt being finished with a ruching and the corsage ornamented with a deep lace collar not forming part of the dress, and draped in the graceful manner indicated. The straight collar is also covered with lace. A broad ribbon sash completes the dress. The wide empire belt will be among the next season's novelties. It is usually of gold embroidery, and the deep, tight-fitting cuffs are of the same material, meeting the very full upper sleeves at the elbow.

The weather prophets assure us that all signs point to an open winter, and it may be that fur garments will not be called in requisition, at least until after the holidays. For weather of ordi-

nary severity the long Russian jacket will no doubt be greatly in vogue. It is made either with flaring or turn-down collar, and is somewhat shaped to the figure. It is double-breasted and has very large buttons covered with the material. This Russian jacket is more stylish than the reefer, so popular last winter. With it will be worn the jaunty tourist's hat in French felt, trimmed with ribbon and set off with one or two rakish quills, making up a very fetching outdoor costume.

The ever popular pelerines come in well for October wear. They are made both double and triple and also in one piece, facing in graceful folds from the collar. The double form is usually made with a yoke which is pointed at the back, and is trimmed with velvet. The material is cloth and the modish tones royal blue and gray. These little garments have a great deal more style about them, when trimmed with coral or galloon. The ordinary cape is now made with an under part which fastens nearly the whole way down and thus renders this style of garment much more satisfactory for cold weather. This additional underpart may be of a material in a different shade, thus increasing the attractiveness of the cape, which should be so cut as to hang straight around the arms in order not to increase the width of the figure. A very pretty combination for one of these garments is cinnamon-brown cloth with dark-brown plush for the underpart, or velvet may be substituted for the plush. Copyright, 1891.

FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, Emperor of Germany, was drowned while crossing a small river, the Asa Minor, when on his way to fight the Turks.

RECEPTION GOWN.

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